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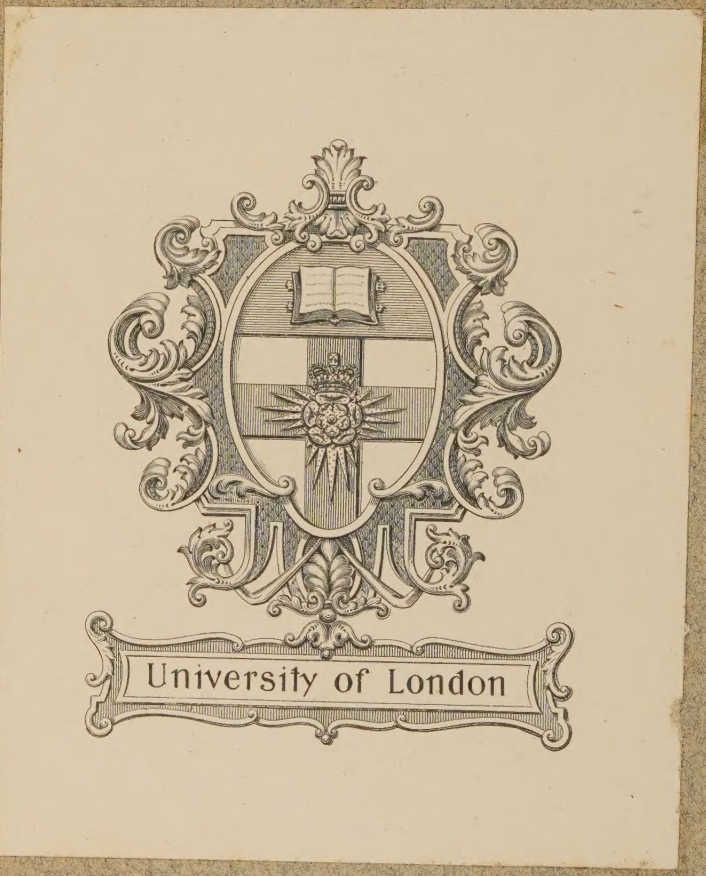

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

— (21.) —

PRISONS (IRELAND); ~~PRISONS (SCOTLAND);~~

~~TREASON-FELONY CONVICTS.~~

Session

5 *February* —— 21 *August* 1867.

VOL. XXXV.

The 28th. Report on Scottish Prisons

and

The Report on the treatment of the Treason-Felony Convicts

will be found bound up with Vol. XXXVII, Folio Portion

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL FOR { SOUTH DISTRICT. . . J. CORRY CONNELLAN.
NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAIGNE.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
April, 1867.

My Lord,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. Corry Connellan, } *Inspectors-General*
John Lentaigne, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable

Lord Naas, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Forty-fifth Report.

In taking a comprehensive view of the whole condition of the population of the prisons in Ireland, and in fixing upon the year 1851 as the starting point of the almost continuous course of improvement, which has been maintained in the intervening period, we have much pleasure in recording that the year 1866 presents a singularly favorable aspect, when contrasted with the statistical returns of preceding years.

The commitments of all classes of prisoners to the County and Borough Gaols in 1866, amounting to 30,688, were by 2,826 below those in 1865, when they numbered 33,514; a reduction of 8½ per cent. being thus established. During 1866 there were, however, 970 commitments to our gaols of such an abnormal and exceptional character, viz., by virtue of warrants issued in accordance with the Act 29 Vic., cap. 1, for the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland, that we have considered it proper to exclude this class of prisoners from all the tables in our Report, and thus preserve them intact for the purpose of comparison throughout a long series of years, during which no similar legislation was required, but, even if such committals were included in the Schedules, which we submit, the aggregate of them would still, show a diminution of no less, than 1,856.

In 1866 *as compared with* 1865—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Decrease in Numbers *confined*,		2,045	1,831	3,876
Decrease in Commitments, exclusive of Debtors,		1,938	1,704	3,642
Decrease in Debtors,		151	3	154
Exclusive of Debtors.	Decrease in Daily Average Number of Prisoners,	65	94	159
	Decrease in *Individuals* Committed,	1,541	1,203	2,744
	Decrease *per cent.* of Commitments,	10·47	11·97	11·12
	Decrease ,, Individuals,	9·56	14·9	11·13

Juveniles, *i.e.*, Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age :—

Commitments—Decrease in Males,	12	Individuals—Decrease in Males,	11
Increase in Females,	10	Increase in Females,	11
Total Decrease,	2	Total Decrease,	—

Forty-fifth Report.

The commitments in 1866, exclusive of debtors, viz., 29,097 were by 3,642 lower, than those in the previous year, thus representing a decline of more than 11 per cent. Of this number, 1,938 were those of males, and 1,704 of females; the former sex showing a diminution of 10·47 per cent., and the latter a reduction of 11·97 per cent. on the numbers of each respectively.

The number of *individuals* committed in 1866, amounted to 4,452, and was by 2,744, or 11·13 per cent. below that of the year immediately preceding, when 24,196 persons underwent commitments to gaol. The decline of male individuals was 9·56 per cent., and of female 14·9 per cent., as compared with the totals in 1865.

The daily average of those confined in 1866, 2559·4, was less by 159 than in 1865, the males exhibiting a decrease of 65, and the females of 94.

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners in Gaols (of all Classes).

On 1st January,	1851,	.	10,084	On 1st January,	1860,	.	2,535
Do.	do.	1852,	. 8,803	Do.	do.	1861,	. 2,488
Do.	do.	1853,	. 7,604	Do.	do.	1862,	. 2,916
Do.	do.	1854,	. 5,755	Do.	do.	1863,	. 3,055
Do.	do.	1855,	. 5,080	Do.	do.	1864,	. 3,023
Do.	do.	1856,	. 3,561	Do.	do.	1865,	. 2,747
Do.	do.	1857,	. 3,419	Do.	do.	1866,	. 2,663
Do.	do.	1858,	. 3,265	Do.	do.	1867,	. 2,332
Do.	do.	1859,	. 2,844				

No. 2.—Return of the Numbers (of all Classes) in Gaols on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1851, .	10,084	11,032	11,444	10,689	11,066	12,217	12,223	10,669	9,405	8,435	8,247	8,461
1852, .	8,803	9,187	9,971	8,944	8,890	9,527	8,854	7,621	7,589	7,403	7,104	7,592
1853, .	7,604	8,154	8,141	7,510	7,681	7,924	7,084	6,243	6,039	5,823	5,471	5,781
1854, .	5,755	6,186	6,423	5,978	5,886	5,977	5,816	5,686	5,487	5,230	4,930	5,100
1855, .	5,080	5,273	4,788	4,768	4,560	4,837	4,582	4,285	4,148	3,753	3,747	3,844
1856, .	3,561	3,866	4,022	3,665	3,595	3,686	3,492	3,599	3,495	3,337	3,454	3,516
1857, .	3,419	3,559	3,477	3,298	3,252	3,432	3,373	3,354	3,272	3,224	3,323	3,295
1858, .	3,265	3,323	3,193	2,908	2,932	3,047	2,867	2,910	2,933	2,779	2,787	2,760
1859, .	2,844	2,928	2,847	2,799	2,502	2,606	2,740	2,699	2,621	2,534	2,666	2,585
1860, .	2,535	2,610	2,623	2,532	2,550	2,736	2,742	2,686	2,474	2,439	2,498	2,508
1861, .	2,488	2,636	2,709	2,508	2,705	2,905	3,058	2,899	2,714	2,789	2,835	2,843
1862, .	2,916	2,985	3,182	2,993	3,059	3,149	3,298	3,025	3,049	3,032	3,064	3,051
1863, .	3,055	3,209	3,348	3,308	3,090	3,313	3,415	3,099	3,081	2,950	3,018	3,107
1864, .	3,023	3,038	2,952	2,979	3,035	3,072	3,066	3,018	3,013	2,979	2,829	2,795
1865, .	2,747	2,689	2,788	2,675	2,743	2,883	2,914	2,871	2,918	2,990	2,860	2,784
1866, .	2,663	2,766	3,034	3,170	2,987	2,841	2,954	2,711	2,519	2,311	2,325	2,311

Table 1 shows the number of prisoners of *all* classes in custody on the 1st of January in each of the years from 1851 to 1867, and from it we learn that the number confined on the 1st day of the present year was less, than that returned on the same day in any year included in the Schedules, and *does not amount to one-fourth* of the aggregate in custody on the 1st January, 1851, the figures respectively standing thus—January 1, 1851, 10,084 ; January 1, 1867, 2,332.

Table 2 supplies similar information as to the numbers in gaol on the 1st of each month in each year from 1851 to 1866, both inclusive. In five of the earlier months of 1866, the total of inmates was somewhat in excess of those in custody at similar dates in the previous year.

Forty-fifth Report.

Table 3, pp. x, xi, gives a comparative view of the numbers confined, the daily average of prisoners, the highest and lowest aggregate of prisoners at any one time, and the total of deaths in each gaol in the years 1865 and 1866.

From it we find that the number confined in 1866, 32,386, was by 3,876 less than in 1865, in which year they amounted to 36,262; the males having declined 2,045, and the females 1,831 as compared with 1865.

The debtors in 1866 amounted to 621, 576 males and 45 females, against 775 in 1865, in which year 727 males and 48 females were committed for debt.

The commitments in 1866 were in excess of those of 1865 in only 11 localities, the principal of which were Antrim (including Belfast), 147, Kildare 110, Limerick City 68, Westmeath 67, the others ranging from 35 in Kilkenny City to 1 in Leitrim County; while on the other hand there was in 29 localities a reduction, as compared with 1865. The two gaols for Dublin City exhibit a decline of 2,043, Cork County of 223, the South Riding of Tipperary of 194, Dublin County 191, Tyrone County 165, Waterford City 158, Wicklow 129, Cork City 113, and the others range from 94 in King's County, to one each in the Counties of Longford and Louth.

Viewed as to sexes, ten localities give an increase of 316 in the recommitments over 1865, the greatest advance having occurred in Antrim, which furnished a return of 89 above the previous year, while in 30 gaols there was a decrease in male commitments compared with 1865; in Dublin City, the male sex afforded 649 fewer, Tyrone 158, Cork County 189, Wicklow 140, Waterford City 113, Cavan 100, and Donegal 99 than in 1865. Female commitments in 1866 were in excess of 1865 in 16 localities; the greatest increase having occurred in Kildare, viz., 148. In Belfast and Limerick City there was an increase of 58 and 57 respectively, while in the other localities it ranged from 35 in Kerry to 110 in Leitrim. The greatest numerical reduction in female commitments occurred in Dublin City, where they decreased by 1,394 from the total of 1865; in the South Riding of Tipperary there was a decline of 128, in Dublin County of 105, in Cork City of 64, and in Londonderry 61.

No. 4.—COMMITMENTS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Twelve Years.

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1861, .	30,087	2,631·3
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1862, .	32,159	2,895·9
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1863, .	33,940	3,028·7
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1864, .	32,870	2,843·1
1858, .	33,999	2,894·6	1865, .	32,731	2,718·8
1859, .	32,142	2,605·4	1866, .	29,097	2,559·4
1860, .	30,712	2,523·8			

From this table we learn the number of commitments, and the daily average of prisoners in each year from 1854 to 1865 (debtors excluded). It appears that the commitments in the last-named period (1866) were less, than one-half of those in the year 1854, while the daily average number of those confined declined in a greater degree.

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the Numbers Confined,* and the Number

County and Borough Gaols.	Number of Commitments.								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.											
	1865.		1866.		1865.		1866.		1864.		1865.		1865.		1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2,052	1,600	2,141	1,658	92	5	71	4	154	52	166	49	2,298	1,657	2,378	1,711
Armagh,	331	229	330	228	40	5	31	1	45	37	43	28	416	271	404	257
Carlow,	201	52	178	61	4	.	6	2	15	4	17	5	229	56	201	68
Cavan,	319	77	219	104	14	.	11	1	51	17	36	10	384	94	266	115
Clare,	174	103	155	61	8	1	9	.	21	6	27	10	203	110	191	71
Cork County,	796	347	607	313	50	4	39	4	131	62	110	37	977	413	756	354
,, City,	701	948	652	884	62	3	59	4	64	66	42	36	827	1,017	753	924
Donegal,	393	84	294	103	14	1	18	2	100	18	69	20	507	103	381	125
Down,	324	170	322	194	37	4	37	5	67	24	86	28	428	198	445	227
Dublin County,	688	568	602	463	44	7	25	8	65	28	70	19	797	603	697	490
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.	3,606	.	2,957	.	.	.	.	.	225	.	221	.	3,831	.	3,178	.
Grangegorman P.	.	5,430	.	4,036	.	.	.	.	.	195	.	147	.	5,625	.	4,183
Fermanagh,	329	121	300	95	22	3	14	3	27	10	27	17	378	134	341	115
Galway County,	286	127	253	115	13	.	15	.	45	29	50	20	344	156	318	135
,, Town,	213	152	172	124	8	.	6	.	10	10	10	5	231	162	188	129
Kerry,	383	116	353	151	28	1	14	1	37	15	41	9	448	132	408	161
Kildare,	346	810	308	958	12	1	9	.	63	30	52	36	421	841	369	994
Kilkenny County,	207	56	184	54	4	.	10	.	29	3	28	6	240	59	222	60
,, City,	97	86	105	113	4	.	2	.	5	7	5	7	106	93	112	120
King's,	192	92	132	58	9	.	8	.	27	13	15	8	228	105	155	66
Leitrim,	172	54	163	64	9	2	5	2	14	6	17	2	195	62	185	68
Limerick County,	338	111	275	88	10	1	6	.	27	16	56	8	375	128	337	96
,, City,	567	243	578	300	13	.	15	.	39	9	34	13	619	252	627	313
Londonderry,	388	293	427	232	29	.	24	1	44	13	81	16	461	306	532	249
Longford,	205	69	187	86	9	.	3	.	20	5	32	4	234	74	222	90
Louth,	252	168	247	172	10	.	8	.	17	14	16	8	279	182	271	180
Drogheda Town,	124	62	152	60	1	.	1	.	8	4	5	3	133	66	158	63
Mayo,	413	197	474	128	13	1	7	.	52	26	55	28	478	224	536	156
Meath,	184	71	151	63	6	.	13	.	21	3	12	13	211	74	176	76
Monaghan,	331	134	293	102	14	1	9	.	34	18	27	21	379	153	329	123
Queen's,	382	75	332	104	7	.	5	.	40	11	34	11	429	86	371	115
Roscommon,	184	85	194	80	14	.	12	1	42	14	46	22	240	99	252	103
Sligo,	253	84	271	95	17	1	6	.	22	3	21	7	292	88	298	102
Tipperary, N. Rid.	463	138	382	134	14	1	11	1	30	9	52	10	507	148	445	145
,, S. Rid.	654	406	588	278	13	2	6	.	46	24	56	33	713	432	650	311
Tyrone,	457	164	299	157	29	2	23	3	47	16	51	15	533	182	373	175
Waterford County,	117	90	125	53	5	.	5	.	35	30	23	4	607	407	514	317
,, City,	447	287	334	242	3	.	6	.			21	18				
Westmeath,	279	136	323	159	11	1	7	.	33	17	25	13	323	154	355	172
Wexford,	205	123	196	73	24	.	14	.	69	20	87	17	298	143	297	90
Wicklow,	454	74	314	85	11	1	6	2	33	10	32	7	498	85	352	94
Total Males,	18,507	.	16,569	.	727	.	576	.	1,854	.	1,898	.	21,088	.	19,043	.
Total Females,	.	14,232	.	12,528	.	48	.	45	.	894	.	770	.	15,174	.	13,343
Total M. & F.	32,739		29,097		775		621		2,748		2,668		36,262		32,386	

* Exclusive of the 970 Committals under the Act 29

of Deaths in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1865 and 1866.

Exclusive of Debtors.																			
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Deaths.			
1865.		1866.		1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865	1866	1865.		1866.	
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
173·3	65·3	135·6	55	337	242	145	143	250	172	101	100	100	103	38	26	1	.	8	1
43·8	23·5	32·7	20·4	88	71	46	33	57	48	42	33	28	16	16	12	.	1	.	.
14·1	4·6	14·4	5·3	34	34	13	8	25	25	10	9	12	6	.	2	.	.	1	.
44·7	13·6	39·4	11·4	75	60	42	40	55	49	22	18	32	31	5	7	.	.	3	1
20	11	28·7	7·6	47	51	19	21	31	41	18	15	12	18	4	2	.	.	1	.
103·6	43·3	113	38	174	231	116	102	130	195	60	49	76	63	31	23	2	.	.	.
49·7	45·2	52·6	45·2	133	126	70	64	69	69	69	66	35	32	27	27	2	1	1	1
78·8	16·9	50·8	14·5	127	119	62	29	106	99	24	24	51	19	11	6	2	.	2	.
63·6	30·3	74·5	28·3	131	137	58	82	95	111	43	44	43	51	15	16	2	.	5	2
55·1	28·4	77·4	19·2	118	138	58	47	73	138	51	29	35	26	13	14	1	1	.	.
243·6	.	236	.	312	281	209	196	312	281	.	.	209	196	.	.	8	.	9	.
.	209·3	.	186	266	242	146	136	.	.	266	242	.	.	146	136	.	7	.	2
22·3	15	20·4	13·1	47	48	27	22	33	32	23	17	10	11	10	8	.	.	.	.
45·3	19·4	40	16	86	90	44	24	66	70	27	29	29	14	12	8	4	.	.	.
9·6	6·6	8·5	9·7	32	34	7	12	16	17	16	21	5	3	2	4	.	.	.	1
40·1	12·7	39·3	10·7	75	64	41	37	58	53	24	18	26	31	8	5	.	1	.	.
55·4	25·9	59·2	30·1	101	120	64	64	65	74	44	57	48	47	12	12	1	.	.	.
32·4	6·1	23	6·7	54	39	30	19	47	32	12	12	25	14	2	3	1	1	.	.
4·8	6·8	4·8	2·2	19	17	5	.	10	13	10	9	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
26·4	10·1	13·5	6·5	54	27	23	14	41	21	17	11	15	8	4	4	3	.	1	.
19·1	2·8	20·4	3·9	32	38	14	9	27	35	7	8	11	7	1	2	.	.	.	.
38·6	13·2	51·5	12·9	82	87	33	42	65	87	26	21	20	30	6	7	.	.	1	1
30·2	11·9	30·7	14·1	60	59	28	28	50	45	27	22	19	20	5	7	.	1	.	.
56·7	18·2	54·4	15·2	97	100	53	40	76	83	27	24	41	30	10	8	1	1	.	.
29	5·9	15·9	9·1	47	41	23	13	37	32	12	14	18	3	2	3	.	.	.	.
16·7	10·7	16	13·1	46	43	14	18	29	23	20	22	9	7	3	6	2	.	.	.
6·9	4·8	8·2	4·3	22	23	6	2	18	16	12	10	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
61·2	25·8	55·7	22·1	109	132	73	39	74	101	40	31	49	24	19	10	4	1	3	.
20	8·6	18·9	8·6	49	41	15	12	40	32	18	19	10	11	3	1	.	.	.	.
38·6	19·1	29·8	13·6	79	67	42	24	61	44	24	21	25	18	15	9	3	2	.	1
34·8	11·8	26·4	10·4	63	65	33	20	49	56	20	16	23	14	8	6	1	.	.	.
40·9	16·8	37·7	15·9	84	91	45	28	65	71	27	26	27	15	10	8	2	1	6	2
16·4	5·4	15·7	4·9	37	50	12	10	29	45	10	10	8	6	2	2	.	.	.	.
44·7	14·3	39·9	10·4	89	70	36	32	70	55	23	20	29	25	7	4	.	.	.	1
50·2	24·9	70·5	24	101	128	48	64	68	107	39	38	32	39	13	13	1	.	.	.
35·6	19·1	33·7	16·7	70	70	43	29	50	50	28	28	25	19	12	7	.	.	.	1
{19·9	10	16·2	5·6	43	36	22	11	33	30	21	11	14	6	4	3	}			
{22·2	17·3	22	13·3	59	46	30	21	38	34	26	28	15	12	11	7	}	2	1	.
28·5	11·7	32·4	10·6	59	70	26	28	42	56	18	16	19	17	3	6	1	.	1	.
73	21	81·3	16·7	109	108	80	85	86	92	30	25	64	70	16	12	4	.	6	1
33·5	7·2	37·9	9·1	55	64	32	28	47	58	16	14	25	22	3	5	2	.	1	.
1844·3	.	1779·	.	.	.	.	.	2,593	2,692	.	.	1,278	1,084	.	.	48	.	50	.
.	874·5	.	780·4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,350	1,227	.	.	513	442	.	20	.	15
2718·8		2559·4		3,702	3,600	1,933	1,676	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68		65	

Vic., cap. 1, for Suspending the Habeas Corpus Act.

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No. 5.—Comparative Table, showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1865 and 1866, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

Class of Offenders.	1865.			1866.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted.						
Felons, Misdemeanants, Criminal Lunatics, — At Assizes and Quarter Sessions	742	386	1,128	630	355	985
	717	126	843	734	87	821
	11	5	16	13	5	18
Offenders under Larceny Acts	1,122	825	1,947	1,042	759	1,801
Misdemeanants, — Summary	7,356	6,437	13,793	6,503	5,780	12,283
Dangerous Lunatics, — Summary	484	271	755	407	274	681
Under Revenue Laws,	127	41	168	92	36	128
Under Poor Law Acts,	221	205	426	169	130	299
By Courts Martial,	250	.	250	116	.	116
Deserters,	143	.	143	182	.	182
Under Vagrant Acts,	385	599	984	289	361	650
Drunkards,	4,407	4,366	8,773	3,589	3,813	7,402
Total,	15,965	13,261	29,226	13,765	11,600	25,365
Not Convicted.						
Felons (Acquitted),	185	109	294	141	79	220
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	69	67	136	126	53	179
Misdemeanants (Acquitted),	155	32	187	123	37	160
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution)	88	31	119	114	20	134
For further Examination,	1,654	621	2,275	2,025	633	2,658
Total,	2,151	860	3,011	2,529	822	3,351
In Custody for Trial on 31st December,	391	111	502	275	106	381
General Total,	18,507	14,232	32,739	16,569	12,528	29,097

Table 5 affords a comparative view of the number of offenders committed for each class of crime in 1865 and 1866, and the result as to conviction, or otherwise. The "*convicted*" in 1866, were 25,365, 13,765 males and 11,600 females, against 29,226 in 1865, including 15,965 males and 13,261 females. In 1865 the convictions were equal to 89 per cent. of the entire number of commitments, and in 1866 they amounted to 87 per cent. The males convicted in 1866 were less by 2,200, than in the previous year, while females decreased by 1,661, as compared with 1865.

The "*not convicted*" in 1866 included 2,529 males and 822 females, against 2,151 males and 860 females in 1865. This great excess of males is principally returned under the heading "*For further Examination*," and is doubtless to be attributed to the committals of a considerable number of persons on suspicion of political crimes, who were discharged on giving sureties.

The "*convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions*" in 1866, viz., 1,824, numbered 163 less than in 1865, the decline extending to both sexes, namely, 93 males and 70 females, the former indicating a decrease of 6 per cent., and the latter of nearly 14 per cent. In 1865 the males convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions were by 11 per cent., and the females 24 per cent. below the numbers so convicted in 1864. Those "*convicted summarily for offences under the Larceny Acts*," viz., 1,042 males and 759 females, were somewhat fewer than those in 1865, when 1,122 males and 825 females were

found guilty of this class of offences. "*Misdemeanants summarily convicted*" in 1866, viz., 12,283, comprising 6,503 males, and 5,780 females also exhibit a decline extending to both sexes, as compared with 1865. In the year last mentioned the convictions of this class amounted to 13,793, including 7,356 of males, and 6,437 of females. *Forty-fifth Report.*

The number of commitments of "*dangerous lunatics*" in 1866 was by 74 under those in 1865, the males having fallen off by 77, but the females having advanced by 3.

The "*convictions for breaches of the revenue laws*" included in 1866, 92 males and 36 females, against 127 males and 41 females in 1865.

"*Under Poor Law Acts*" the convictions declined from 426, 221 males and 205 females in 1865; to 299, 169 males and 130 females in 1866.

The "*committed from courts-martial*" in 1866 included but 116 persons, while in 1865 the number reached 250.

"*Deserters*," however, in 1866 numbered 182 against 143 in 1865.

"*Vagrants*" in 1866 afforded but 650 convictions. 289 males and 361 females; in 1865, 984 were sent to gaol for this offence, viz., 385 males and 599 females.

For "*drunkenness*," the commitments in 1866 numbered but 7,402, 3,589 of males and 3,813 of females, while in 1865 the total of convictions reached 8,773, of which 4,407 were of males and 4,336 of females.

There were also in 1866, 9,782 committals to the bridewells for this offence, 7,108 being of males and 2,674 of females. In 1865 10,650 were thus dealt with, viz., 7,991 males and 2,659 females.

On the 31st December, 1865, there were in custody 502 persons "*for trial*," of whom 391 were males and 111 females, while on the same date in 1866 there were only 381 persons so circumstanced, viz., 275 males and 106 females.

No. 6 (*a.*)—Number of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1866, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, *within* that year.

Committed.	1866.			1865.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	13,197	4,993	18,190	14,617	6,022	20,639
Twice,	1,036	856	1,892	1,042	922	1,964
Thrice,	226	361	587	287	378	665
Four times	68	199	267	84	222	306
Five times and upwards,	55	461	516	93	529	622
Total, Males,	14,582	.	.	16,123	.	.
Total, Females,	.	6,870	.	.	8,073	.
Total, M. & F.,	.	.	21,452	.	.	24,196
No. Committed in 1866 for the *first* time,	10,923	3,487	14,404	.	.	.

No. 6 (*b*).—Number of Individuals committed during 1866; and the number of them who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, &c., &c., in Custody, from their *first* committal in *any* year up to the 31st of December, 1866, both inclusive.

Committed.		1866.							1865.						
		Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.			Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,		704	132	9,923	3,136	10,627	3,268	13,895	709	112	10,981	3,887	11,690	3,999	15,689
Twice,		70	19	1,664	985	1,734	1,004	2,738	76	22	1,941	1,197	2,017	1,219	3,236
Thrice,		32	4	706	468	738	472	1,210	24	11	754	620	778	631	1,409
Four times,		6	5	371	324	377	329	706	11	.	441	375	452	375	827
Five times,		1	.	256	221	257	221	478	4	2	260	210	264	212	476
Six times,		.	.	189	178	189	178	367	1	.	177	191	178	191	369
Seven to eleven times,		1	2	404	509	405	511	916	.	2	485	516	485	518	1,003
Twelve to sixteen times,		.	.	136	267	136	267	403	.	1	128	324	128	325	453
Seventeen to twenty times,		.	.	36	131	36	131	167	.	1	49	170	49	172	220
Twenty-one times and upwards,		.	.	83	489	83	489	572	.	.	82	432	82	431	514
No. of Individuals,	M.	814	.	13,768	.	14,582	.	.	825	.	15,298	.	16,123	.	.
	F.	.	162	.	6,708	.	6,870	.	.	151	.	7,922	.	8,073	.
	M. & F.	976		20,476		.	.	21,452	976		23,220		.	.	24,196
No. of Commitments represented in above,	M.	976	.	28,108	.	29,084	.	.	1,003	.	30,879	.	31,882	.	.
	F.	.	222	.	40,921	.	41,143	.	.	247	.	42,217	.	42,464	.
	M. & F.	1,198		69,029		.	.	70,227	1,250		73,096		.	.	74,346

Table 6 (*a*) has been compiled to show the number of "*individuals committed*" as distinguished from "*commitments*"—and from it we learn that the 29,097 commitments in 1866 included but 21,452 individuals, owing to the circumstance that during that year 1,892 persons underwent *two* commitments, 587 *three*, 267 *four*, and 516 *five or more commitments*. The females during 1866 exhibited, as in previous years, a far higher proportion of recommitments, than the males, as 27 per cent. of the entire number of individuals of that sex committed underwent in the course of that year more than one commitment, while the proportion of males, who recurred to gaol, was only 9 per cent. The number of females, as compared with males, committed *four* times was very nearly *thrice* as great, and of the entire, viz., 516, who underwent *five* and *more* commitments in 1866, the females were nearly 90 per cent., or 461 against 55. *Forty-fifth Report.*

An additional proof of the propensity to recommittals among females, as contrasted with males, is found in the fact shown by this table, viz., that of the 6,870 individuals of this sex committed during 1866, only 3,481, or 51 per cent., had *not* been in any gaol previous to that year, while of the 14,582 individuals of the other sex committed during 1866, 10,923, or 75 per cent., came into this category.

Table 6 (*b*) shows how many of the individuals committed in 1866 had been once, twice, thrice, &c., &c., in gaol from their first commitment in *any* year up to and inclusive of their commitments in 1866.

From it we ascertain that of the 21,452 individuals sent to county and borough gaols in 1866, 13,895, or nearly 65 per cent., had undergone their *first* and only committal; 2,738, or nearly one-eighth, had undergone *two* commitments; 1,210, or about one-twentieth, *three;* 706, *four;* 478, *five;* 367, *six;* 916, *seven to eleven;* 403, *seventeen to twenty commitments*, while 572 during their known career represented no less than *twenty-one commitments and upwards.*

In further illustration of our remarks as to the constant recurrence of females of certain classes—prostitutes, &c., to gaol, it is to be noted that under the four last sections of this table, which record the total committed seven times and upwards, 660 males are returned, while the females number 1,398.

The following abstract, which exhibits in greater detail the number of commitments undergone by the individuals, who are included under the heading "*Twenty-one and upwards*," is important, as proving the extent which recurrences to gaol have reached.

NUMBER COMMITTED.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times, .	49	214	91 to 100 times, .	–	7	175 times, . .	–	1
31 to 40 ,, .	18	107	101 to 110 ,, .	–	8	202 ,, . .	–	1
41 to 50 ,, .	8	64	111 to 120 ,, .	–	1	226 ,, . .	–	1
51 to 60 ,, .	1	35	121 to 130 ,, .	1	1			
61 to 70 ,, .	2	20	131 to 140 ,, .	–	3	Total, .	83	489
71 to 80 ,, .	1	15	141 to 150 ,, .	2	1			
81 to 90 ,, .	1	8	151 to 160 ,, .	–	2	M. & F.,	572	

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The number of individuals returned under this heading in 1865, included 82 males and 432 females, and the details of their commitments were as below.

No. 7.—Sentences of Death and Penal Servitude of Prisoners of all Ages in 1866.

	Males.	Females.
Death,	3	1
Penal Servitude for Life,	2	–
,, above 15 years,	1	–
,, 15 years and above 10 years,	5	–
,, 10 ,, ,, 7 ,,	32	5
,, 7 years,	62	59
,, 5 ,,	60	31
Total,	165	96
	261	

The passing of the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 47, which altered the terms of sentences of penal servitude, caused an alteration in the grouping of such sentences in our returns, and thus rendered an exact contrast with the returns for 1865 in this section impossible.

The following abstract shows the number of "Death and Penal Servitude sentences" in 1865 and 1864.

In 1866, 3 males and 1 female received death sentences, but 2 males only were executed. In 1865, 4 males were executed, 2 males were sentenced to penal servitude for life, 1 male for above fifteen years, 5 males to fifteen years and above ten, 32 males and 5 females to terms from seven to ten years, 62 males and 59 females for seven years, and 60 males and 31 females for five years. In 1866, 261 individuals were comprised in this abstract; thus indicating a decline of more than 12 per cent. as compared with 1865, when they rose to 299.

No. 8.—Sentences of Fine only, Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences respited and not passed in 1866 and 1865.

	1866.		1865.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fine only,	9	1	108	17
Unlimited,	611	280	645	277
Sentences respited and not passed,	109	13	118	22
Total,	729	294	871	316
	1,023		1,187	

The number of commitments of prisoners to gaol for indefinite or unlimited terms of confinement were according to this abstract 1,023, which included 729 males and 294 females; of these, 420 males and 279 females were lunatics, and 170 deserters awaiting escort.

In 1865 the number of this class of commitments amounted to 1,187, comprising 871 males and 316 females, or 64 more than in 1866, viz.—42 males and 22 females.

No. 9.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1866 and 1865. *Forty-fifth Report.*

		1866.		1865.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years and above	2 years, . .	1	—	—	1
2 ,, ,,	18 months, .	40	10	42	8
18 months ,,	12 ,, .	39	11	43	11
12 ,, ,,	9 ,, .	190	56	228	59
9 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	88	21	89	29
6 ,, ,,	3 ,, .	528	206	511	223
3 ,, ,,	2 ,, .	632	410	714	471
2 ,, ,,	1 month, .	1,254	499	1,404	575
1 month ,,	14 days, .	2,614	1,233	2,894	1,516
14 days ,,	7 ,, .	2,055	1,728	2,348	2,190
7 ,, ,,	48 hours, .	1,872	2,848	2,052	2,905
48 hours, ...		1,822	2,068	2,294	2,153
24 ,, ...		1,917	2,192	2,445	2,781
Total, . . .		13,052	11,282	15,064	12,922
		24,334		27,986	

From the foregoing summary we gather that in 1866, 24,334 sentences to definite terms of imprisonment were passed, viz.—13,052 on males 11,282 on females. In 1865, 15.064 males and 12,922 females were thus dealt with, showing a decrease in the latter year of 1,753 males and 1,640 females thus sentenced. The reduction was principally in sentences to short terms; for those to periods of one month and under were in 1866 lower by 3,229 than in the previous year, inclusive of both sexes; those passed on males being less by 1,753, and on females by 1,476.

No. 10.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1866.

	Males.	Females.		Maximum Number of days of 24 hours represented. Males.		Females.
1 month and above 14 days,	2,614	1,233	=	73,192	and	34,524
14 days ,, 7 ,,	2,055	1,728	=	28,770	and	24,192
7 ,, ,, 48 hours,	1,872	2,848	=	13,104	and	19,936
48 hours, ...	1,822	2,068	=	3,644	and	4,136
24 ,, ...	1,917	2,192	=	1,917	and	2,192
Total, 1866, .	10,280	10,069	=	120,627	and	84,980
	20,349			205,607		
Total, 1865, .	12,033	11,545	=	135,301	and	100,530
	23,578			235,831		

From this table we find that of the entire number of sentences to definite terms of imprisonment in 1866, 20,349, or nearly 84 per cent., were to terms not exceeding one month, thus affording an *average* of *ten days two hours* each. In 1865 this class of sentences gave an average of *ten days* each, and in 1864 of *ten days ten hours.*

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No. 11.—Summary of Ages, Education, and Religious Profession of Prisoners committed in 1866 and 1865.

Ages.

	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1865. Males.	1865. Females.
Under 10 years,	38	14	32	15
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	828	178	846	167
Above 16 to 21 years,	3,266	1,422	3,664	1,840
,, 21 to 31 ,,	6,870	6,728	7,395	7,165
,, 31 to 41 ,,	2,870	2,411	3,178	2,832
41 years and upwards,	2,643	1,758	3,329	2,195
Not ascertained,	54	17	63	18
Total,	16,569	12,528	18,507	14,232
	29,097		32,739	

Education on Committal.

	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1865. Males.	1865. Females.
Read and Wrote,	6,927	2,207	7,437	3,140
Read imperfectly,	3,127	3,617	3,354	3,213
Knew Spelling,	614	423	1,081	485
Knew Alphabet,	648	310	509	275
Wholly illiterate,	5,265	5,904	6,020	7,074
Not ascertained,	168	67	106	45
Total,	16,569	12,528	18,507	14,232
	29,097		32,739	

Schools.

	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1865. Males.	1865. Females.
Number of individuals who attended School,	4,057	1,382	4,177	1,590
Average daily number of Pupils,	439	166	508	194
Number of Teachers,	42	29	48	30

Religious Profession.

	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1865. Males.	1865. Females.
Established Church,	1,820	1,582	1,926	1,788
Presbyterian,	642	273	719	263
Roman Catholic,	13,974	10,645	15,769	12,149
Other Professions,	23	8	9	1
Not ascertained,	110	20	84	31
Total,	16,569	12,528	18,507	14,232
	29,097		32,739	

In 1866 the commitments of persons under twenty-one years of age were 5,746—viz., 4,132 males and 1,614 females. In 1865 the aggregate included in this category reached 6,564, of whom 4,542 were males and 2,022 females.

Compared with 1865 there was a decrease of 9 per cent. in the males, and of 20 per cent. in the females.

The commitments of persons exceeding twenty-one years of age in 1866 numbered 2,814 less than in 1865, of which 1,519 were males and 1,295 females, being equal to a decline of 11 per cent. in males, and 10 per cent. in females. The "*State of Education on Committal*" in the returns for 1866 gives, with regard to the males, nearly similar results to those of 1865; the proportion of those stated to have been "*able to read and write*" having been in each year 42 per cent., and "*the wholly illiterate*" 32 per cent.

The females in 1866 furnished a return of 18 per cent. as having been "able to read and write," while in 1865 22 per cent. of this sex were so qualified; but the number "*who could read imperfectly*" in 1866 was 29 per cent., against 22 per cent. in 1865. The proportion of "*wholly illiterate*" was nearly 49 per cent. in both years. *Forty-fifth Report.*

The number of individuals, who attended gaol schools in 1866 was 5,439—4,057 males and 1,382 females. In 1865, 5,767 were recorded as having been in attendance; of these 4,177 were males and 1,590 females. The average daily number in attendance declined from 508 males and 194 females in 1865, to 439 males and 166 females in 1866.

The return of the religious professions of the prisoners in 1866 affords no noteworthy difference, as compared with that of the previous year. The number of members of the "Established Church" and the "Roman Catholics" in each year bearing the same proportion to the whole, viz:—11 and 85 per cent. respectively.

Those recorded in 1866 as Presbyterians were by 73 below the numbers of 1865, although there was an increase of 10 in the females of this religious denomination; 31 persons (23 males and 8 females) of other professions are included in the return of 1866, viz.: Methodists, 19 males and 2 females: Baptists, 2 males; Unitarian, 1 male; Jew, 1 male; Covenanter, 1 female; and Quakers, 5 females.

Juveniles.

The following tables have been compiled to show the crimes, the sentences, the parentage, the state of education, &c., &c., of the juveniles, *i.e.* prisoners, "*not exceeding sixteen years of age*," committed in 1866, as distinguished from the total number of prisoners, with whom they are included in the foregoing tables and analysis:

From table 12 we learn that the number of commitments of juveniles in 1866 was 1,058, viz.: of 866 males, and of 192 females. In 1865 they amounted to 1,060, including 878 of males, and 182 of females. The returns for 1866 exhibit therefore a *decrease* of 12 male, and an *increase* of 10 female commitments as compared with the previous years.

The commitments of juveniles under 10 years of age in 1866 were 52—38 of males and 14 of females; in 1865 this section included only 47—32 males and 15 females. Of prisoners at ten, and not exceeding sixteen years of age, the number of commitments in 1866 was 1,006—828 males and 178 females; in 1865 there were 1,013 commitments of prisoners at this period—846 of males and 167 of females.

In 1865 the males reached the figure of 84 per cent. of the aggregate of juveniles; in 1866 they amounted to 83 per cent. In proportion to the entire number of commitments to the county and borough gaols, the juveniles in 1866 represent 3·48 per cent., against 3·24 per cent. in 1865. The male juveniles in 1866 were 5·2 per cent. of the entire commitments of that sex against 4·7 per cent. in 1865, whilst the females were in 1865 1·3 per cent., and in 1866 1·5 per cent. of the total commitments.

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No. 12.—Offences of Juveniles, 1866 and 1865.

Classes of Offences.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1866.		Total in 1865.	
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	1	.	35	5	36	5	39	7
Misdemeanants,	.	1	17	.	17	1	11	.
Summarily Convicted.								
Misdemeanants,	22	1	604	121	626	122	651	122
Vagrants,	7	7	8	15	15	22	18	21
Dangerous Lunatics,	.	.	8	2	8	2	6	4
Courts-Martial and Deserters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	30	9	672	143	702	152	725	154
Acquitted and Untried.								
Felons,	.	.	16	5	16	5	16	16
Misdemeanants,	.	.	11	1	11	1	19	.
For further Examination, and Untried,	8	5	129	29	137	34	118	12
Total,	8	5	156	35	164	40	153	28
Total, 1866, Males,	38	.	828	.	866	.		
Total, 1866, Females,	.	14	.	178	.	192		
Total, 1866, M. & F.	52		1,006		1,058			
Total, 1865, Males,	32	.	846	.	.	.	878	.
Total, 1865, Females,	.	15	.	167	.	.	.	182
Total, 1865, M. & F.	47		1,013		.		1,060	

Workhouse Offenders, included in above.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1866.		Total in 1865.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders,	.	.	18	1	18	1	59	1
On leaving Workhouse,	1	.	16	.	17	.	13	3
Total, 1866, Males,	1	.	34	.	35	.		
Total, 1866, Females,	.	.	.	1	.	1		
Total, 1866, M. & F.	1		35		36			
Total, 1865, Males,	1	.	71	.	.	.	72	.
Total, 1865, Females,	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	4
Total, 1865, M. & F.	2		74		.		76	

The number of convictions of juveniles at assizes and sessions in 1866 stood at 53 of males and 6 of females. In 1865 this category included 50 males and 7 females.

The number of juveniles summarily convicted in 1866 was 795—649 males and 146 females. In 1865, there were 822 "*Summary Convictions*" of juveniles, 675 males, and 147 females. The total convictions of juveniles in 1866 increased by 702 males and 152 females, against 725 males and 154 female convictions in 1865.

The number of juveniles "*not convicted*" in 1866, was 204, viz., 164 males and 40 females, while in 1865, 153 males and 28 fe-

males were so returned. It is further to be remarked, in reference to this table, that according to it 8 males and 2 females "*not exceeding* 16 *years* of age" were committed to gaol as "*Dangerous Lunatics*," and a similar number, 10 (6 males and 4 females) were so dealt with in 1865. An appendix to this table shows the total of "*workhouse offenders*," and of "*offenders on leaving the workhouse*" not exceeding 16 years of age, who were committed during the years 1866 and 1865. In 1866 these classes numbered only 35 males and 1 female, while in 1865 they comprised 72 males and 4 females.

No. 13.—Commitments of Individual Juveniles in the year 1866 and 1865.

Ages.		Committed during 1866. Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four times. M.	Four times. F.	Five times and upwards. M.	Five times and upwards. F.	Total, 1866. M.	Total, 1866. F.	Total, 1865. M.	Total, 1865. F.
Under 10 years,		36	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	14	30	14
10 and not exceeding 16 years,		732	132	39	10	6	3	.	2	.	1	777	148	795	137
Total, 1866,	Males,	768	.	40	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	814	.		
	Females,	.	146	.	10	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	162		
	M. & F.,	914		50		9		2		1		976			
Total, 1865,	Males,	780	.	38	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	825	.
	Females,	.	132	.	15	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	151
	M. & F.	912		53		8		2		1		.	.	976	

From table 13 we learn that the 1013 commitments of 1866 included but 976 individuals, viz., 814 males and 162 females. In 1865 the number of individual juveniles was the same, but differed as to the relative proportion of sexes, the males in that year having been 825, and the females 151.

During 1866, 40 males and 10 females underwent *two* committals, 6 males and 3 females *three*, 2 females *four*, and 1 female *nine*. In 1865 the recommittals were *once* (38 males and 15 females); *twice*, 6 males and 3 females; *thrice*, 1 male and 1 female; and *four times and upwards*, 1 female. From table 14 we find that in 1866 as in 1865, 1 male was sentenced to penal servitude, viz., for a term of 5 years.

No. 14.—Sentences of Penal Servitude on Juveniles in 1866 and 1865.

	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1865. Males.	1865. Females.
For 5 years Penal Servitude,	1	–	–	–
For 6 years and above 4,	–	–	1	–
Totals,	1		1	

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No. 15.—Sentences of Juveniles to Undefined Terms of Imprisonment in 1866 and 1865.

	1866. Males.	1866. Females.	1865. Males.	1865. Females.
Unlimited,	12	2	8	4
Fine only,	1	1	–	–
Sentence respited and not passed,	2	–	1	–
	15	3	9	4
Totals,	18		13	

Table 15 gives a return of the number of sentences for "*undefined terms*" passed on juveniles in 1866 and 1865. In the later years they amounted to 18, 15 males and 3 females, against 13 in 1865, 9 of which were awarded to males, and 4 to females.

No. 16.—Sentences of Juveniles for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1866 and 1865.

Terms of Imprisonment.		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1866.		Total, 1865.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2 Years and above 18 months,		.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
18 Months and above 12,		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
12 Months and above 9,		.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
9 Months and above 6,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6 Months and above 3,		.	.	12	1	12	1	13	1
3 Months and above 2,		.	.	27	6	27	6	33	1
2 Months and above 1,		.	.	43	6	43	6	46	5
1 Month and above 14 days,		5	3	140	24	145	27	177	31
14 Days and above 7,		9	3	199	33	208	36	184	54
7 Days and above 48 hours,		7	2	138	39	145	41	112	28
48 Hours,		3	1	32	15	35	16	62	6
24 Hours,		6	.	70	16	76	16	81	23
Total, 1866,	Males,	30	.	662	.	692	.		
	Females,	.	9	.	140	.	149		
	M. & F.,	39		802		841			
Total, 1865,	Males,	26	.	686	.	.	.	712	.
	Females,	.	13	.	136	.	.	.	149
	M. & F.,	39		822		.	.	861	

Table 16 furnishes a return of the number of sentences for "*defined* periods" to which juvenile prisoners were subjected in 1866, as compared with 1865. It appears from the schedule that of sentences of this class in 1866, 841 were by 20 less than in the previous year, when they numbered 861; but the reduction was confined exclusively to those passed on males, which fell to 692, from 712 in 1865, while in both years the number passed on females stood at 149.

From Table 17 we find, that of the 841 sentences passed on juveniles to defined terms of imprisonment in 1866, 745, or nearly 89 per cent., were for periods not exceeding one month, and which, if taken at the highest maximum number of days represented, would afford an average of *thirteen days and one hour each;* that for 1865 being *thirteen days seventeen hours.*

No. 17.—Sentences of Juveniles to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1865. *Forty-fifth Report.*

	1866. Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	145	27	172	4,816
14 Days and above 7,	208	36	244	3,416
7 Days and above 48 hours,	145	41	186	1,302
48 Hours,	35	16	51	102
24 Hours,	76	16	92	92
Total, 1866,	609	136	745	9,728
,, 1865,	616	142	758	10,376
Average in 1866,			13 days 1 hour.	
,, 1865,			13 days 17 hours.	

In addition to the sentences referred to above, 142 males and 27 females included therein were directed to be forwarded to reformatories at the termination of their gaol sentences. This direction has been complied with, except in 8 cases, viz., 4 males in custody, their gaol sentences not having expired; 1 male, rejected by the reformatory authorities, as having been over age, and 2 males and 1 female who were refused admission, as having been sentenced to too short a term of detention, viz., 1 male, sentenced to *two* years, and 1 male and 1 female to *one* year each.

No. 18.—Parentage of Juveniles in 1866 and 1865.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1866.		Total, 1865.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,		14	8	423	90	437	98	435	103
Having both parents dead,		8	.	128	18	136	18	132	20
Having father dead,		10	5	168	43	178	48	199	47
Having mother dead,		5	1	102	24	107	25	101	9
Not ascertained,		1	.	7	3	8	3	11	3
Total, 1866,	Males,	38	.	828	.	866	.		
	Females,	.	14	.	178	.	192		
	M. & F.,	52		1,006		1,058			
Total, 1865,	Males,	32	.	846	.	.	.	878	.
	Females,	.	16	.	167	.	.	.	182
	M. & F.,	47		1,013		.	.	1,060	

Sub-Classification.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,	.	.	14	9	14	9	26	4
Having stepmother,	1	.	20	7	21	7	21	8
Abandoned by parents,	1	1	24	8	25	9	31	3
Absconded from parents,	.	.	32	.	32	7	17	1
Illegitimate,	1	.	10	4	11	4	21	8

Table 18 shows the condition of the juveniles committed in 1866 and 1865 as to parentage. From it we find 535, or nearly 51 per cent. of the whole, had both parents living; 154, or 15 per cent., had lost *both* their parents, and 357, or 33 per cent., had lost either father or mother; 14 males and 9 females had stepfathers,

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21 males and 7 females stepmothers; 25 males and 9 females had been *abandoned* by their parents, and 32 males and 7 females had *absconded* from their parents, and 11 males and 4 females were stated to have been of illegitimate birth. In 1865, 14 per cent. of the juvenile committals were of orphans, 33 per cent. had lost a parent, and 51 per cent. had both parents living.

No. 19.—Previous Residence of Juveniles in 1866 and 1865.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1866.		Total, 1865.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,		33	10	709	157	742	167	742	175
Other localities,		5	4	117	20	122	24	134	6
Not ascertained,		.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1
Total, 1866,	Males,	38	.	828	.	866	.		
	Females,	.	14	.	178	.	192		
	M. & F.,	52		1,006		1,058			
Total, 1865,	Males,	32	.	846	.	.	.	878	.
	Females,	.	15	.	167	.	.	.	182
	M. & F.,	47		1,013		.	.	1,060	

From Table 19 we learn, that of the 866 males and 192 females committed in 1866, 742 males and 167 females were sent to the gaol of the locality, in which they usually resided, while 146—122 males and 24 females, were strangers.

The proportion of strangers to the whole number of commitments was in 1866, 14 per cent., against 13 per cent. in the previous year.

No. 20.—State of Education on Commitment of Juveniles in 1866 and 1865.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1866.		Total, 1865.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,		4	.	281	26	285	26	334	28
Read imperfectly,		3	.	194	38	197	38	174	33
Knew spelling,		4	2	88	23	92	25	82	22
Knew alphabet,		6	4	65	26	71	30	62	17
Wholly illiterate,		21	8	200	63	221	71	225	81
Not ascertained,		.	.	.	2	.	2	1	1
Total, 1866,	Males,	38	.	828	.	866	.		
	Females,	.	14	.	178	.	192		
	M. & F.,	52		1,006		1,058			
Total, 1865,	Males,	32	.	846	.	.	.	878	.
	Females,	.	15	.	167	.	.	.	182
	M. & F.,	47		1,013		.	.	1,060	

The state of education of the juveniles on commitment in 1866 and 1865 is detailed in Table 20. In 1866, 311, or 29 per cent,

are returned as having been *able to read and write;* 235, or 22 per cent., as *reading imperfectly;* 117, or 11 per cent., as having known *how to spell;* 101, or 9 per cent., as having *known the alphabet;* and 292, or nearly 28 per cent., as *wholly illiterate.* In 1865 the proportion of juveniles "who could read and write" was 34 per cent.; 20 per cent. could "read imperfectly," 10 per cent. "knew spelling," 7 per cent. "knew the alphabet," and 29 per cent. were returned as "wholly illiterate."

No. 21.—Religious Profession of Juveniles in 1866 and 1865.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1866.		Total, 1865.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Established Church,		3	2	98	8	101	10	81	10
Presbyterian,		.	.	32	5	32	5	25	3
Roman Catholic,		35	12	698	165	733	177	772	169
Not ascertained,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, 1866,	Males,	38	.	828	.	866	.		
	Females,	.	14	.	178	.	192		
	M. & F.,	52		1,006		1,058			
Total, 1865,	Males,	32	.	846	.	.	.	878	.
	Females,	.	15	.	167	.	.	.	182
	M. & F.,	47		1,013		.	.	1,060	

The religious professions of the juveniles committed in 1866 and 1865 are set forth in Abstract No. 21; 111—101 males and 10 females, being nearly 11 per cent., were returned in 1866 as belonging to the Established Church; 37 (32 males and 5 females), or nearly 4 per cent., as Presbyterians; and 910 (733 males and 177 females), 85 per cent., as Roman Catholics. In 1865 the Roman Catholics were 89 per cent., the Presbyterians 2·5 per cent., and members of the Established Church 8·5 per cent. of the number of juveniles committed in that year.

Lunatics.

The following table shows the number of lunatics committed to the county and borough gaols of Ireland during the last seven years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Number of Lunatics committed as dangerous during the year,	644	653	653	643	723	756	685
Daily average number in custody,	–	–	–	353	396	433	404
Died in the Gaol,	29	39	39	39	43	36	43
In custody, 31st December,	267	331	359	361	410	465	310

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DANGEROUS LUNATICS in Custody in County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number in Custody on 1st January.		Number Committed during the Year.		Total Number in Custody.		Sent to Lunatic Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	13	1	22	4	35	5	.	.
Armagh,	2	5	12	14	14	19	4	3
Carlow,	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.
Cavan,	10	4	20	6	30	10	4	.
Clare,	6	4	17	3	23	7	4	4
Cork County,	.	1	21	15	21	16	21	16
„ City,	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.
Donegal,	29	10	25	16	54	26	38	20
Down,	33	14	21	19	54	33	5	8
Dublin County,	.	.	12	13	12	13	5	5
Dublin City:								
Richmond B.,	53	.	42	.	95	.	17	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	43	.	55	.	98	.	12
Fermanagh,	2	1	7	6	9	7	7	7
Galway County,	11	5	21	9	32	14	27	12
„ Town,	2	.	2	1	4	1	4	1
Kerry,	1	1	12	10	13	11	5	8
Kildare,	15	6	6	4	21	10	.	5
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	9	2	9	2	8
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	4	.	4	.	3	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	9	.	9	5	18	5	5	2
„ City,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Londonderry,	19	.	9	4	28	4	18	4
Longford,	1	.	5	6	6	6	6	4
Louth,	4	1	10	9	14	10	5	6
Drogheda Town,	1	.	2	1	3	1	1	1
Mayo,	24	11	19	8	43	19	30	17
Meath,	3	3	8	5	11	8	8	8
Monaghan,	7	10	12	7	19	17	4	5
Queen's,	2	.	6	1	8	1	8	1
Roscommon,	16	10	14	10	30	20	16	15
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1
Tipperary, North Riding,	1	.	13	10	14	10	13	10
„ South Riding,	2	.	4	1	6	1	5	1
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	13	4	13	4	12	4
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	9	6	9	6	8	6
Wexford,	49	8	15	7	64	15	16	8
Wicklow,	9	2	7	6	16	8	3	3
Total, 1866, Males,	324	.	410	.	734	.	309	.
Total, 1866, Females,	.	140	.	275	.	415	.	205
Total, 1866, M. & F.,	464		685		1,149		514	
Total, 1865, Males,					763	.	213	.
Total, 1865, Females,					.	406	.	160
Total, 1865, M. & F.,					1,169		373	

DIETARY FOR ALL THE GAOLS.

Prison Dietary.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

and Borough Gaols during the year 1866.

How Disposed of.						Remaining in Custody on 31st December.		Daily Average Number in Custody.		County and Borough Gaols.
Discharged as Cured.		Removed by Friends.		Died.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	1	10	3	6	.	11	1	11·23	0·91	Antrim.
5	7	.	.	.	.	5	9	1·18	6·25	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	0·32	.	Carlow.
10	5	.	.	.	1	16	4	13·62	4·1	Cavan.
5	3	.	.	1	.	13	.	9·67	2·91	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·5	0·4	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·05	.	„ City.
13	6	1	.	2	.	.	.	12·29	5·08	Donegal.
22	9	.	.	4	2	23	14	30·74	12·78	Down.
5	5	.	.	.	.	2	3	1·7	3·3	Dublin County.
22	.	.	.	7	.	49	.	51·0	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	26	.	.	.	1	.	59	.	52·0	Grangegorman P.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·65	0·51	Fermanagh.
4	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	8·17	3·77	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1·6	0·01	„ Town.
6	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	0·78	0·45	Kerry.
6	4	.	.	.	.	15	1	16·0	5·1	Kildare.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	0·1	0·5	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	0·2	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
5	1	5	.	.	1	3	1	4·6	·46	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	15·69	0·27	Londonderry.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	0·54	0·74	Longford.
6	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	3·34	2·15	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	0·19	0·04	Drogheda Town.
7	2	3	.	3	.	.	.	11·75	6·43	Mayo.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·92	0·27	Meath.
7	2	.	.	.	.	8	10	7·7	8·4	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·38	0·02	Queen's.
9	2	.	.	5	2	.	1	9·08	4·64	Roscommon.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·15	0·10	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	0·5	0·3	Tipperary, North Riding.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·08	0·04	„ South Riding.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	0·24	.	Tyrone.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·31	0·14	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·71	0·38	Westmeath.
3	3	.	.	5	1	40	3	49·2	6·3	Wexford.
6	2	.	.	1	.	6	3	8·1	2·3	Wicklow.
159	.	32	.	35	.	199	.	273·28	.	Males,
.	84	.	7	.	8	.	111	.	131·05	Females, } Total, 1866.
243		39		43		310		404·33		M. & F.,
186	.	14	.	25	.	325	.			Males,
.	89	.	6	.	11	.	140			Females, } Total, 1865.
275		20		36		465		443		M. & F.,

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of

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rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:—1. Seconds flour. 2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal. 3. Whole wheat meal. 4. Rye. 5. Rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast, ...	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner, ...	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper, ...			1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

In our report for 1865, we called attention to the fact that the dietary in use in the Irish county and borough prisons, which is lower than that of any other similar institution in the United Kingdom, has not undergone revision for a considerable number of years; no change having been made in it since the close of 1854. That dietary table, as has already been observed, was framed with the sanction of the Irish Board of Health, and other medical authority, after the famine, in consequence of representations made to the Inspectors-General by the Boards of Superintendence of Gaols, that the then existing dietary contained a greater amount of nutriment than, under the circumstances of the country, the lower orders were accustomed to receive, either within or without the workhouse, and that, consequently, offences were committed for the mere purpose of obtaining food in the gaols; and they remarked, especially, that a large number of cases had come to their knowledge of prisoners having been committed to gaols for insubordination in workhouses, and for acts of vagrancy, perpetrated solely in order to obtain the advantage of the then higher scale.

Since that period the condition of the country has improved; the number of vagrants and of inmates of the workhouses generally has largely decreased; a more stringent discipline has been introduced into the gaols, and the system of individual cellular separation has been established in some of them.

It has also been the endeavour of the Inspectors-General, as far as in them lies, to prevent the surreptitious introduction of food to prisoners, especially in gaols administered under the separate system; because the isolation of each prisoner in his cell admits of the grossest abuses, which could scarcely arise in prisons, in which the inmates are placed in association together. For these reasons, and in order that the ordinary dietary (for prisoners) should be framed on an adequate scale for the maintenance of health, we, in our report for 1865, submitted as advisable that opinions on the sufficiency, or otherwise, of the diet table now in use should be obtained from the Medical Officers of the different gaols; and that the whole subject should then be referred for inquiry and report to a competent medical tribunal, to be appointed by the Executive.

It will be necessary, in framing the instructions to the Commission when fixing a suitable dietary for the Irish prisons, that the considerations, which influenced the Inspectors-General, when the

diet table was established on its present footing, should not be lost sight of; and care must be taken at the same time that the bodily condition of the offender be not injured by the dietary, to which he is subjected during his imprisonment; and that the food, which he receives, be of such a nature and amount, as not to hold out an inducement to crime. *Forty-fifth Report.*

We would further add, that the provisions of the English Act, 28 & 29 Vic., cap. 126, which imposes a greatly increased amount of hard labour on all prisoners sentenced thereto, will, it may be presumed, be incorporated by the Legislature in any new Prison Bill for Ireland; a result which would necessitate a proportionable increase of daily nutriment.

Health.

The gaols have almost universally in 1866 been free from epidemic diseases, but some imported cases of typhus and zymotic have occurred, and consequently the attention of the local authorities has been specially directed to the necessity of rectifying all defects in sewerage, and of carefully protecting against the possibility of contamination by the infiltration of noxious matters the sources, from which water for the use of the prisoners is derived. The mortality in the gaols has been greater in 1866, in proportion to the number of prisoners confined, than in any previous year (except 1863) since 1852. The deaths in 1866 reckoned 65 (including 2 executions), or one in 498 prisoners; in 1865 they were one in 532; and in 1864, one in 566.

We find that of the 65 prisoners whose deaths are recorded in 1866, 43 were under committals as dangerous lunatics, one of whom committed suicide.

Deaths.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855	54,531	4,418·3	98, or 1 in 556
1856	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788
1857	43,838	3,273·4	61, or 1 in 719
1858	37,997	2,894·57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859	35,695	2,605·38	65, or 1 in 549
1860	33,906	2,523·80	48, or 1 in 706
1861	33,471	2,631·26	61, or 1 in 549
1862	36,180	2,895·92	66, or 1 in 548
1863	38,183	3,028·74	80, or 1 in 477
1864	36,807	2,843·3	65, or 1 in 566
1865	36,262	2,718·8	68, or 1 in 532
1866	32,386	2,559·4	65, or 1 in 498

No. of Persons confined in Bridewells.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,899	1859	25,298
1851	85,080	1860	22,421
1852	69,860	1861	20,166
1853	58,563	1862	22,064
1854	48,356	1863	21,053
1855	38,002	1864	20,563
1856	33,534	1865	20,556
1857	31,504	1866	18,447
1858	27,424		

Forty-fifth Report.

Total Expenditure of Bridewells.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849 .	10,634	4	10					
1850 .	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850 .	2,460	11	9
1851 .	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851 .	773	17	1
1852 .	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852 .	810	9	6
1853 .	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1853 .	479	16	7½
1854 .	6,133	7	1¼	increase,	1854 .	23	17	2¾
1855 .	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855 .	488	16	1¼
1856 .	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856 .	697	16	4½
1857 .	6,165	12	10¾	decrease,	1857 .	176	14	5¾
1858 .	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858 .	195	5	3¾
1859 .	5,681	18	6¼	decrease,	1859 .	288	9	0¾
1860 .	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860 .	336	3	5½
1861 .	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861 .	179	19	10½
1862 .	6,219	15	0¾	increase,	1862 .	21	13	2¾
1863 .	6,142	18	7½	decrease,	1863 .	76	16	5½
1864 .	6,141	6	5¼	decrease,	1864 .	1	12	2¼
1865 .	6,417	0	8¾	increase,	1865 .	275	14	3½
1866 .	6,365	17	9	decrease,	1866 .	51	2	11¾

Total Expenditure of Gaols.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0					
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease,	1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1853 .	202	5	10
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1854 .	3,325	18	7
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1855 .	7,255	17	11
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1856 .	2,567	13	5
1857 .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1857 .	3,112	1	6
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1858 .	3,222	1	5
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1859 .	1,667	6	5
1860 .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1860 .	3,339	17	2
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1861 .	2,207	19	9
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1862 .	6,514	5	5½
1863 .	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1863 .	1,118	12	9
1864 .	80,366	2	1	decrease,	1864 .	2,744	6	0½
1865 .	79,658	19	1¼	decrease,	1865 .	707	2	11¾
1866 .	84,042	13	6½	increase,	1866 .	4,383	14	4¾

Net expenditure in 1865, deducting profit on works,	77,274	12	5¾
Do. do. in 1866, ...	81,684	12	0½
Increase in 1864, . .	4,409	19	6¾
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1864, . . .	26	4	4·29
Do. do. 1865, . . .	27	4	2·06
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1864, . . .	3	17	7·16
Do. do. 1865, . . .	3	18	7·17

The expenses of gaols have increased during the past year by £4,409 19*s.* 6¾*d.*, and those of bridewells, decreased by £51 2*s.* 11¾*d.*

The total average cost per annum of each prisoner, in 1865, £30 17*s.* 3*d.*, was rather higher, than in the previous year, viz., £27 4*s.* 2*d.*, the difference being caused by the decrease in the daily average number confined (viz., 2,646·72 against 2,840·08 in the previous year), which naturally increases the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is more in proportion, as the numbers in gaols are less.

Tables showing the Condition of Gaols.

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim, . .	Ample.	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Rather small.*	Adequate.
Armagh, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	*No baths.*	Good: *but not partitioned.*
Carlow, . .	Sufficient: *but no reception ward, nor quarter for pauper debtors.*	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Sufficient.	*Very limited.*	*Very defective.*	*Small.*
Clare, . . .	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate, *but no baths.*	Sufficient: *but requiring partitions.*
Cork County, .	Generally sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	*Defective.*	Improved.
„ City, . .	Improved.	Improved.	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Donegal, . .	*Bad for debtors.*	*No reception room.*	Adequate: *but no baths.*	*Requiring partitions.*
Down, . . .	Ample.	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *but no water-closets or fixed baths.*	Adequate.
Dublin County, .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Improved.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Grangegorman P.	—	Adequate, *except for lunatics.*	Adequate.	Adequate: *but undivided.*
Fermanagh, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Galway County, .	*Defective.*	*Inadequate.*	Sufficient: *but without water-closets or baths.*	*Very defective.*
„ Town, .	*Insufficient.*	*Defective.*	*Inconveniently placed and defective.*	*None.*
Kerry, . . .	*Defective.*	*Defective.*	*Limited.*	Adequate, *but unpartitioned.*
Kildare, . .	Adequate.	Generally adequate, *except for debtors.*	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Kilkenny Co. & City,	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
King's, . . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Partitioned.
Leitrim, . .	*Defective for debtors.*	*Defective.*	Adequate: *but no water-closets.*	*Defective.*
Limerick County, .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Commodious and partitioned.
„ City, .	—	When completed will be adequate.	Fair.	None at present.
Londonderry, .	Ample.	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions.*
Longford, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate, *but no bath.*	*Indifferent.*
Louth:				
Dundalk, . .	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate, *but damp.*	Adequate.
Drogheda, . .	*Inadequate as to debtors.*	*Inadequate as to debtors.*	Adequate: *but no baths or water-closets.*	Improved.
Mayo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate: *but no reception-room, nor debtors' quarter.*	Adequate; *but no warm baths.*	Partitioned.
Meath, . . .	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate: *but defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.*
Monaghan, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate in size: *but without baths.*	*Imperfect.*
Queen's, . .	Ample, *except marshalsea.*	Generally sufficient, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *but ill-planned.*	Commodious.
Roscommon, . .	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	*Imperfect.*	*Small and unpartitioned.*
Sligo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate: *but without water-closets.*	Adequate: *but not partitioned.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R. .	Ample.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Commodious: *but not divided.*
Clonmel, S.R. .	Sufficient.	*Sufficient.*	Good: *but without water-closets.*	Sufficient: *but not divided.*
Tyrone, . .	Ample.	Adequate.	*Defective.*	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	Adequate.	*Occasionally inadequate.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Westmeath, . .	Ample.	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wexford, . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Good.
Wicklow, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Defective: without water-closets, proper baths, &c.*	Good.

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1866.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.
Antrim, . .	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	Detailed elsewhere.	Effective.
Armagh, . .	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.
Carlow, . .	*No separate room.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cavan, . . .	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Clare, . . .	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cork County, .	Improved.	None.	Detailed elsewhere.	Effective.
„ City, . .	Improved.	None.	None.	Effective.
Donegal, . .	*Small.*	None.	None.	*Defective.*
Down, . . .	Sufficient.	—	None.	Generally effective, *but requiring examination*
Dublin County, .	Improved.	None.	—	Effective.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Generally effective.
Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	None.	Plan for a new section to carry out "separation."	Effective.
Fermanagh, . .	*None.*	Detailed elsewhere.	Approaching completion.	Effective.
Galway County, .	*Very defective.*	None.	—	Effective.
„ Town, .	*None.*	*None.*	None.	Good.
Kerry, . . .	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Kildare, . .	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Improved.
Kilkenny County and City,	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective.
King's . . .	*None.*	None.	Plans for establishing "separation."	Improved.
Leitrim, . .	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Limerick County, .	*Heating defective.*	None.	Adaptation of the whole prison to "separation."	Improved.
„ City, .	*None.*	—	Detailed elsewhere.	Effective.
Londonderry, .	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Now effective.
Longford, . .	*Inadequate.*	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Improved.
Louth:				
Dundalk, . .	*Defective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Drogheda, . .	*None.*	None.	—	*Imperfect.*
Mayo, . . .	*None.*	Detailed elsewhere.	Plans in preparation.	Improved.
Meath, . . .	*Bad.*	None.	None.	Generally effective.
Monaghan, . .	*None.*	—	—	Improved.
Queen's, . .	Sufficient.	None.	—	Effective.
Roscommon, .	Improved.	None.	None.	*Defective.*
Sligo, . . .	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R. .	Good.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Sufficient.
Clonmel, S.R. .	Sufficient.	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Effective.
Tyrone, . .	Improved.	—	—	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	Adequate.	—	—	Effective.
Westmeath, . .	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective.
Wexford, . .	Sufficient.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Improved.
Wicklow, . .	Good.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing, &c.
Antrim, . .	Effective.	Generally sufficient.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Armagh, . .	Excellent.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Carlow, . .	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient, *but some blankets worn.*	*Rather scanty.*
Cavan, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Clare, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	*Deficient.*
Cork County, .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
„ City, . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal, . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate, *but some ticks worn.*	Adequate.
Down, . . .	Satisfactory.	Abundant.	Sufficient, *but worn.*	Sufficient.
Dublin County, .	*Occasionally defective*	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Effective.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh, . .	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	Sufficient, *except shoes.*
Galway County, .	Good.	Ample.	*Defective.*	Sufficient.
„ Town, .	Good.	*Deficient within this gaol.*	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Kerry, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Generally sufficient.	Now sufficient.
Kildare, . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kilkenny County and City,	Fair.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
King's, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	In good condition, but limited.
Leitrim, . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Limerick County, .	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	In good condition.
„ City, .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Londonderry, .	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient for use.
Longford, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient, *except hammocks.*	Sufficient.
Louth:				
Dundalk, . .	Improved.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Drogheda, . .	Improved.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Mayo, . . .	*Imperfect.*	Supply improved.	Adequate.	Now adequate.
Meath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Monaghan, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Roscommon, .	Good.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate, *except bed-ticks.*	Sufficient for males, *but scanty for females.*
Sligo, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	*Rather scanty.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R. .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel, S.R. .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . . .	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County and City,	Improved.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Westmeath, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Wexford, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate, *but some bed-ticks much worn.*	Adequate.
Wicklow, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prisons Act.
Antrim,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Armagh,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Carlow,	*None.*	Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing.	Carried out at meals and at night for males.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Clare,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter.	*Imperfect.*
Cork County,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with all.	Correct as to both sexes, and extended.
„ City,	*None.*	*None.*	At night and at meals, and at some kinds of labour.	Correct.
Donegal,	*None.*	*None.*	Males work in separate sheds.	*Imperfect as to females.*
Down,	With all criminals under slight modifications.			—
Dublin County,	Separation carried out with both sexes under modifications.			—
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bw.	For males under modifications.		—	—
Grangegorman P.	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a considerable extent.	Observed.
Fermanagh,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Galway County,	*None.*	For males.	—	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
„ Town,	*None.*	*None.*	—	*Imperfect as to males: wholly inadequate as to females.*
Kerry,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a limited extent.	*Imperfectly carried out.*
Kildare,	With both sexes, except lunatics.		—	—
Kilkenny County and City,	With all criminal classes.			—
King's,	*None.*	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	All sleep and take meals in single cells.	*Imperfect as to females.*
Leitrim,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a limited extent.	Correct as to males: *inadequate as to females.*
Limerick County,	With both sexes.		—	—
„ City,	Will be complete for males	*None.*	*None.*	*Very imperfect for females.*
Londonderry,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Longford,	For females.	*None.*	Males sleep singly.	Correct with males.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Drogheda,	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Mayo,	*None.*	*None.*	Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly, except in winter.	*Defective as to females.*
Meath,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Nearly correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Monaghan,	Applied to both sexes.		—	—
Queen's,	With both sexes.		—	—
Roscommon,	*None.*	Carried out imperfectly in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Sligo,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night and in the male sheds.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R.	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night.	*Defective as to both sexes.*
Clonmel, S.R.	*None.*	*None.*	—	—
Tyrone,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Waterford Co. and City,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Westmeath,	*None.*	Carried out for fem. and some males.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males.
Wexford,	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Wicklow,	*None.*	With both sexes.	—	—

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*concluded.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim,	*Unsatisfactory.*	Crank-pump, *now rarely used*, and stone-breaking.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh,	Satisfactory.	*None*, except by breaking and carrying the heavier stones.	Actively maintained.
Carlow,	*None.*	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Cavan,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel.	*Limited.*
Clare,	*Defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	*Reduced* from paucity of hands.
Cork County,	Satisfactory for both sexes, *but limited.*	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
„ City,	Fair for both sexes.	Tread-wheel, crank-mill, and stone-breaking.	Well maintained.
Donegal,	*Imperfect.*	Stone-breaking.	*Insufficient for males.*
Down,	Satisfactory for *males.*	Stone-breaking, pumping, shot-drill, and capstan-mill.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County,	Fair.	Pumping.	Actively maintained.
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bridw.	Fair, but limited.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Middling.	—	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh,	*Limited.*	Crank-pump.	*Limited.*
Galway County,	Fair as to males: *as to females none.*	Limited to tread-wheel.	*Limited.*
„ Town,	*Imperfect as to males: as to females none.*	Tread-wheel, when there is a sufficiency of prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and stone-breaking.	*Very little for males:* sewing and knitting for females.
Kerry,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel and capstan.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare,	Fair.	Shot-drill and crank-pump for very short periods.	Well maintained.
Kilkenny County and City,	*Limited.*	Stone-breaking, force-wheel pump, and shot-drill.	*Almost a nullity.*
King's,	*Limited for females.*	Crank-mill and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Leitrim,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Limerick County,	Suspended.	Crank-pumps and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
„ City,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Londonderry,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Extra stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Longford,	Fair.	Tread-wheel, *but limited.*	Fairly maintained.
Louth:			
Dundalk,	Tolerable.	Crank-pump: breaking stone.	Fairly maintained.
Drogheda,	*None for females.*	*Almost a nullity.*	*Very limited.*
Mayo,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Meath,	Satisfactory for males.	Tread-wheel and hand-pump.	*Limited.*
Monaghan,	Fair for males.	Crank-wheel.	*Limited.*
Queen's,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking, *but limited.*	Actively maintained.
Roscommon,	Imperfect.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Sligo,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Reduced* from paucity of hands, but active.
Tipperary:			
Nenagh, N.R.	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel, S.R.	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone,	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County and City,	Satisfactory.	Tread-mill, pumping, stone-breaking, &c.	Fairly maintained.
Westmeath,	Satisfactorily conducted.	Shot-drill, crank, &c.	Actively maintained.
Wexford	*Inefficiently conducted.*	Crank-mill, stone-breaking, &c.	Fairly maintained.
Wicklow,	Satisfactory for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Limited.*

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TABLE showing the AMOUNTS repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.			Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Antrim,	368	11	9	Limerick City,	145	9	6
Armagh,	168	18	9	Londonderry,	223	2	3
Carlow,	52	7	5	Longford,	65	0	5
Cavan,	117	5	11	Louth,	58	15	1
Clare,	96	13	2	Drogheda Town,	45	9	9
Cork County,	364	3	7	Mayo,	254	11	5
„ City,	233	7	0	Meath,	66	7	1
Donegal,	132	13	9	Monaghan,	95	1	10
Down,	197	12	7	Queen's,	162	3	0
Dublin County,	173	10	6	Roscommon,	162	18	4
„ City,	1,062	8	2	Sligo,	28	16	3
Fermanagh,	107	19	7	Tipperary, North Riding,	209	17	10
Galway County,	106	7	4	„ South Riding,	346	1	3
„ Town,	50	17	0	Tyrone,	159	16	7
Kerry,	202	19	2	Waterford County,	85	2	4
Kildare,	224	0	2	„ City,	114	6	9
Kilkenny County,	126	7	3	Westmeath,	127	14	3
„ City,	13	9	7	Wexford,	176	9	7
King's,	87	18	4	Wicklow,	136	8	2
Leitrim,	97	2	3				
Limerick County,	188	4	7	Total,	6,835	19	6

IMPROVEMENTS in ACCOMMODATION, &c., in the year 1866.

Antrim.—Improvements have been made in the Governor's quarters, and an addition built. The gas-house chimney has been re-built, and increased in height in order to stimulate the draught, which before was defective. The drying-room attached to the laundry is in course of reconstruction, and the hot-air pipes at present in use being insufficient to the requirements of the laundry, are about to be superseded by steam pipes supplied from a boiler, which will also heat the water both for laundry and the female baths.

Armagh.—The alteration begun in 1865 for improving the apartments of the Governor has been completed.

Cork County.—Plans for the adaptation of the entire prison to the separate system have been approved of by the Lord Lieutenant; and the prisoners are employed in pulling down some of the old buildings preparatory to the erection of new ones.

Down.—The gas-pipes in the male and female prisons have been improved.

Dublin County.—Effluvia traps have been placed over all the sewers.

Dublin City (*Male Prison*).—Eight new water-closets have been erected in connection with the hospital, and a new dining-hall for lunatics. The laundry has been stalled; a new steam-boiler has been erected in the cook-room, and a new drying-closet in connection therewith heated by steam. Several old solitary cells adjoining the hospital, the lunatic dining-hall connected with the capstan-mill, a cross wall in the insulating area, and a brick wall in front of the warders' apartments, as well as numerous sheds and corner buildings, have all been removed, and several doorways have been

permanently built up. The cook and bath-rooms in hospital have also been removed to lower angle rooms inside.

Dublin City (*Female Prison*).—The new prison for carrying out the "separate system" is in progress, and advancing to completion.

Fermanagh.—The crank pump-room has been stalled; a laundry with a drying-room attached has been fitted up, and one of the halls of the prison has been altered into a chapel.

Kildare.—An iron railing which separates the male prison from the hall is finished; and provision has been made for excluding the head warder's family and the matron's from the interior of the gaol.

King's County.—One-half of the gaol has been extended and altered, so as to carry into effect the individual separation of male prisoners; the works are not yet completed, being at present in the hands of a contractor for introducing gas-pipes. Some permanent structural improvements are projected, but are not yet commenced. The sewerage has been improved, and heating by a hot-water apparatus has been introduced into the altered parts of the prison.

Limerick County.—The thorough alteration of the prison, for applying "separation" to both sexes, has been completed.

Limerick City.—Plans for remodelling the whole building and adapting it to "separation" have been prepared, and the new building is rapidly progressing.

Londonderry.—A portion of the boundary wall has been re-coped, and new baths and water-closets have been erected in the hospital.

Longford.—The water-closet adjoining workshops has been put into complete order, and a urinal erected. The drying-room is now properly heated.

Drogheda Town.—The sanitary condition has been improved, by altering the sewer and removing the cesspool outside the boundary wall.

Mayo.—The chapel doors have been altered so as to give direct access to the four bridges, and to the male classes by day: thus increasing the Governor's means of inspection. The roofs generally have been repaired, and bell-wires from the Governor's bedroom to the night guard-room, and the same reversed, have been laid underground.

Tipperary, N. R. (*Nenagh*).—An iron gate at the entrance has been erected.

Tipperary, S. R. (*Clonmel*).—The alterations in the house of correction, and in the female prison, for the adoption of the separate system, are completed; and artificial heating by hot-water pipes, and gas in all the cells and corridors of the new male and female prison, have been introduced.

Westmeath.—Another section of the prison has been altered and fitted up for the separate system, and also a lavatory.

Wexford.—A wall has been taken down which enclosed a small yard at the front entrance, because of its being lower than the outer wall and affording facility for escape. On the other side of

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the front entrance, a wall (similar) has been raised to the level of the outer wall of the prison.

Wicklow.—The flagging in the hospital floors has been removed, and joists and boards substituted. The sewerage has been considerably improved by conveying the rain water from the roof through the privies. Ventilation has also been improved by the introduction of draft openings in the roof. Punitive labour has been maintained by shot-drill and tread-wheel, and other kinds of labour.

Hitherto in our Annual Reports we have annexed to the above synopsis of "Improvements in accommodation and discipline during the past year" two schedules recording the "material" and "administrative" deficiencies, but in our present Report we have omitted the latter, inasmuch as the comprehensive plan of alteration both in the constitution and distribution of county and borough gaols, which we now submit for consideration, would, if carried into effect, render nugatory the suggestions for amelioration, which we have before offered, on the presumption that we had to deal with permanent establishments.

In our Report for 1865, published in the spring of 1866, we took occasion to notice an "Amended Prison Bill," which was brought in, and reached the stage of a first reading in the last session, but which fell to the ground, in consequence of a change in the ministry. That Bill consolidates the various Acts and sections of Acts affecting gaols in Ireland, brings into harmony those, which are in conflict, introduces a more stringent fiscal, and administrative machinery, and adopts the provisions of the Prisons Act for England, the 28 and 29 Vic., cap. 126 (passed in the session of 1865), which virtually compels the universal establishment of the system of "individual cellular separation," defines the nature and duration of hard labour, and declares the penalties to be enforced, in the event of non-compliance with the prescriptions contained in it. It further strengthens the hands of the Executives and the Inspectors-General, and enlarges the powers of the Lord Lieutenant, so as to enable him to make additional by-laws at all times, and to remove the inmates without distinction of classes from one gaol to another, and renders mandatory the appointment in prisons and bridewells of a staff, with reasonable salaries, sufficient for the due maintenance of discipline. Lastly, it fixes the requirements of bridewells, and the consequences of default, if this class of minor prisons, the objections to which are recapitulated hereafter, shall be allowed to remain. We trust, therefore, that the above provisions may be retained, which are consistent with, and auxiliary to, a plan, the outlines of which we traced in our report last year, and which we now proceed to elucidate more fully; as it appears to us to rest on sound foundations, regard being had to the great reduction in the average number of prisoners, to the inequality, which is found in different gaols, both of discipline and employment, to the generally unproductive character of the latter, and above all to the discrepancies in the cost of administration, a necessary result of the arbitrary division into counties and boroughs, varying, as they do, in area and population.

TABLE A.—Showing the discrepancy of the Cost of Staff Charges per head in the several Gaols, varying from £8 19*s.* 7*d.* in *Antrim* to £45 2*s.* 11*d.* in the *King's County*, *one* prisoner in the *latter* thus costing *five* times more than in the *former*. *Forty-fifth Report.*

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Cost of Officers in 1866.			Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Rate per head of Staff Charges.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Antrim,	1,787	13	4	199	8	19	7
Armagh,	836	4	8	57	14	13	5
Carlow,	755	10	4	22	34	6	10
Cavan,	872	13	4	52	16	15	7
Clare,	921	10	0	38	24	5	0
Cork County,	1,732	0	1	160	10	16	6
„ City,	1,204	1	1	104	11	11	7
Donegal,	976	1	0	69	14	2	11
Down,	1,199	1	9	110	10	18	0
Dublin County,	1,485	9	1	83	17	17	10
Dublin City:							
Richmond Bridewell,	3,234	1	0	236	14	2	7
Grangegorman P.,	2,788	10	11	186	14	19	10
Fermanagh,	725	5	7	43	16	17	4
Galway County,	1,184	2	0	59	20	1	5
„ Town,	533	16	1	20	26	13	10
Kerry,	1,207	5	1	54	22	7	1
Kildare,	1,194	7	4	92	12	19	8
Kilkenny County, City,	1,106	4	10	38	29	2	3
King's County,	902	18	6	20	45	2	11
Leitrim,	763	16	3	25	30	11	1
Limerick County,	1,217	17	2	66	18	9	1
„ City,	895	19	4	45	19	18	3
Londonderry,	967	13	1	72	13	8	9
Longford,	814	1	7	25	32	11	3
Louth, Dundalk,	827	0	10	30	27	11	4
Drogheda Town,	298	15	11½	13	22	19	8
Mayo,	1,097	11	3	80	13	14	5
Meath,	1,024	10	4	29	35	6	7
Monaghan,	764	9	3	45	16	19	9
Queen's County,	801	16	8	37	21	13	5
Roscommon,	893	0	9	58	15	7	11
Sligo,	900	10	4	22	40	18	8
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,372	0	3	55	24	18	11
„ Clonmel,	1,449	15	7	95	15	15	3
Tyrone,	999	2	0	55	18	3	4
Waterford, County, City,	1,153	3	6	58	19	17	8
Westmeath,	943	19	8¾	44	22	9	1
Wexford,	1,168	9	3¾	101	11	9	5
Wicklow,	721	11	11	49	14	14	6
Total,	43,722	1	4¾	2,646	16	10	6

We would, however, urge that, as a condition precedent to the attainment of the objects which we have in view, the prisons ought forthwith to be relieved from two classes of inmates (viz., debtors and lunatics) manifestly unsuited to institutions designed for the punitive and reformatory charge of the criminal classes alone.

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The reforms which we propose would thus embrace:—

I.—The abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases involving wilful fraud.

II.—The repeal of all statutes legalizing the confinement of "dangerous" lunatics in gaols and bridewells, the fearful evils resulting from which have been detailed in the successive reports of the Inspectors-General during a long series of years, and hitherto without remedy. Great relief could be doubtless obtained by transferring such lunatics to some central auxiliary depot, pending the completion of a sufficient number of asylums to fulfil the demands of the insane; but as long as the power of committing to prison lunatics termed "dangerous" is vested in the magistracy of Ireland, (a similar power having been formerly intrusted to the justices of the peace in England, and having been revoked by the repeal of the statutes which conferred it, in consequence of the grave abuses incident to the exercise of it), so long will our gaols be liable to the frequent intrusion of those whose custody and curative treatment are utterly incompatible with the fulfilment of that individual cellular separation, which the legislature has already rendered virtually compulsory in England and Wales, for by the 28 and 29 Vic., cap. 126, the Treasury contribution is withdrawn from any "defaulting" prison, viz., which has not been brought into conformity with the requisitions of the Act for the enforcement of that invaluable form of discipline. The annexed Table B shows the amount of pressure upon the accommodation of the gaols in this portion of the United Kingdom, and the consequent importance of their withdrawal.

III.—The transfer of all convicted prisoners (who have been sentenced to hard labour for certain terms) from county and borough gaols to prisons under the exclusive control of the Executive, in order that such convicts should be rendered available, if required, in the construction of works of great public utility and national importance.

IV.—The congregation in one, or more central prisons, subject also to the sole direction of the Executive—

1st. Of all prisoners under sentences of similar duration, but *without hard labour*.

2nd. Of political offenders.

3rd. Of all untried prisoners, whose offences are of great social gravity, such for instance as agrarian conspiracy, or whose known antecedents and circumstances would render doubtful their safe custody in the ordinary county or borough gaols, when their staffs should be reduced, as proposed hereafter.

The advantages to be secured by this alteration under the third paragraph would be a perfectly equal, and uniform imposition of *bonâ fide* hard labour upon those sentenced thereto, and it is to be observed that a knowledge of such enforcement of it would greatly influence judges, and chairmen of counties, in awarding this measure of punishment, which they now frequently hesitate to inflict, from a sense of stultification, hard labour varying in nature and amount throughout the several gaols, and being almost universally unremunerative.

TABLE B.—DAILY average Number of Lunatics in Custody during the years 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866. *Forty-fifth Report.*

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Antrim,	4·6	·9	4·25	1·75	9·9	1·5	11·47	·91
Armagh,	11·8	4·	13·28	4·7	10·2	2·9	1·18	6·25
Carlow,	3·	.	1·27	·46	·3	·9	1·2	.
Cavan,	9·5	7·2	12·17	5·23	16·1	4·9	18·62	4·1
Clare,	·3	·1	1·31	·15	2·6	1·5	9·67	2·9
Cork County,	·1	·5	1·3	·3	·6	·9	·67	·63
„ City,	.	.	·05	.	·1	.	·05	.
Donegal,	23·	5·5	22·23	8·55	30·2	7·8	13·95	5·08
Down,	23·	9·	23·8	11·	27·6	12·9	31·94	13·78
Dublin County,	7·3	3·6	6·79	7·02	7·3	5·7	1·7	3·7
Dublin City:								
Richmond Bridewell,	49·	.	49·	.	47·	.	53·	5·
Grangegorman P.,	.	46·	.	55·	.	56·	.	54·
Fermanagh,	·2	·4	·32	·14	·7	·5	·65	·52
Galway County,	14·7	1·1	16·	5·5	14·7	6·2	8·95	3·77
„ Town.	2·2	·8	4·3	1·1	2·	·2	1·6	·07
Kerry,	·5	·1	·33	·03	·3	.	·78	·45
Kildare,	9·8	3·8	13·44	6·22	16·	5·1	17·6	5·13
Kilkenny County,	·1	·2	·32	·22	·2	·1	·3	·5
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	1·75	·1	2·	·17	1·	·1	·45	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	·2	.	.	.
Limerick County,	·5	·1	1·	·53	5·8	·8	4·9	·9
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	7·6	1·7	7·97	1·23	15·7	·3	15·69	·27
Longford,	·3	·1	·2	·17	2·8	·2	·54	·81
Louth, Dundalk,	2·1	1·7	·96	·8	2·2	1·4	3·34	2·15
Drogheda Town,	·3	1·3	·15	·33	·3	·5	·19	·04
Mayo,	10·8	7·	11·37	6·17	19·5	8·3	11·75	6·43
Meath,	·2	1·2	·61	·08	4·3	·8	1·02	·31
Monaghan,	7·	6·	9·	7·	9·1	11·2	7·7	8·4
Queen's County,	5·8	·1	3·2	·26	·5	·1	·44	·02
Roscommon,	3·3	3·3	5·73	3·95	11·5	8·7	9·08	4·64
Sligo,	·1	·1	·2	·01	.	·1	·15	·10
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1·9	1·4	·4	·09	·5	·6	·5	·3
„ Clonmel,	·2	.	·26	·05	·3	.	·10	·04
Tyrone,	·4	.	·1	.	·4	·1	·24	.
Waterford County,	·3	·1	·4	·02	·8	·6	·31	·14
„ City,	.	.						
Westmeath,	·1	·1	·3	·06	·8	·1	·71	·38
Wexford,	34·7	3·5	43·21	4·66	49·9	3·9	53·2	6·3
Wicklow,	4·1	4·	6·8	4·2	8·5	1·7	9·2	2·3
Total Males,	241·45	.	264·02	.	319·9	.	292·84	.
Total Females,	.	114·	.	137·15	.	146·6	.	135·32
Total M. and F.,	355·45		401·17		466·5		428·16	

Average of Males, 279. Average of Females, 133.

Under the fourth paragraph an equally uniform system of the most approved principles of modern discipline as to industrial and educational instruction would be applied to the first class of prisoners in this category thus concentrated, whereas at present such prisoners are scattered throughout the thirty-nine criminal gaols

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of the kingdom, involving a very large expenditure in the salaries of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and of trade-instructors, with doubtless far less beneficial results, either intellectually or financially. The advantages of holding prisoners of the other two classes, included in the fourth paragraph, at the disposition of the Executive are too obvious to require comment. In the event of the existing Government Prisons, and the lately discontinued prison at Philipstown, being insufficient to accommodate the classes enumerated in the third and fourth paragraph it is competent for the Executive, as occasion may require, to enter into an arrangement with the authorities of any suitable county or borough gaol for a temporary occupation of the necessary number of cells. The amount of relief to be obtained by the depletion of prisoners under the longer terms of detention may be gathered from the subjoined table C., the basis of which is the "morning state" on the 1st July (the month in which the gaol population is normally highest) in the five last years.

TABLE C.—*Average* Number of Prisoners in Custody on the 1st July in the years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866, sentenced to HARD LABOUR for terms *above three months.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2, . .	2	2	4
„ 2 „ 18 months, .	76	14	90
„ 18 months „ 12 „ .	65	10	75
„ 12 „ „ 9 „ .	191	63	254
„ 9 „ „ 6 „ .	49	9	58
„ 6 „ „ 3 „ .	199	93	292
Total, . . .	582	191	773

Do., NOT sentenced to Hard Labour.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2, . .	1	1	2
„ 2 „ 18 months, .	5	1	6
„ 18 months „ 12 „ .	2	1	3
„ 12 „ „ 9 „ .	17	8	25
„ 9 „ „ 6 „ .	6	3	9
„ 6 „ „ 3 „ .	43	30	73
Total, . . .	74	44	118

V.—The compulsory grouping together (by order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council) of certain gaols thus relieved of a large section of their population—those to be withdrawn being *all*, as stated above, under rules of *longer* confinement, for it is to be borne in mind that, in calculating the daily average of inmates, and the accommodation required for them, a *single* prisoner sentenced for *a year* represents the same aggregate as twelve sentenced each to *one month*, or *three hundred and sixty-five* to *twenty-four hours, i.e.*, he occupies the *same* amount of cellular accommodation during the *same period*. Such an union of prisons is rendered easy, rapid, and cheap by the extension of railway communication, and the saving would necessarily be very considerable, as not only would the large outlay be rendered unnecessary, which would be otherwise indispensable, if *every* gaol were to be brought into conformity with the require-

ments laid down as the condition of receiving the Treasury contribution (the extent of which outlay may be inferred from the subsequent statement that comparatively few of the existing gaols are now fully provided with them), but the reduction of the staffs, both in numbers, and in the salaries hitherto awarded for higher acquirements, would greatly diminish the aggregate expenditure, it being manifest that the services of skilled officers would no longer be demanded in dealing with prisoners under terms of detention too brief to justify the expectation of any appreciable progress in educational, or industrial instruction. On the other hand, we would submit that the buildings thus to be vacated might be retained as lock-ups, and as places of reception for prisoners originally committed to the jurisdiction, when remitted for trial at assizes, and quarter sessions. *Forty-fifth Report.*

Of the thirty-nine county and borough gaols in Ireland, eleven only, viz., those of Antrim, Armagh, Dublin County, Kilkenny, Limerick County and City, Louth, Monaghan, Clonmel, Waterford, and Wexford, are in construction generally suited for the separate cellular confinement of prisoners of *both* sexes under long sentences.

In other districts "separation" is likewise maintained, but generally under certain modifications, and impediments caused by imperfect construction, viz., in the gaols of Kildare, Drogheda, Londonderry, Downpatrick, Maryborough, Wicklow, and Richmond Bridewell, for males, in the City of Dublin, that of Grangegorman, in the same locality, being allocated to females exclusively. In a few others "partial separation" is observed for prisoners of one or other of the sexes, but the gaols are unequally distributed over the face of the country. There is, for instance, no prison in the province of Connaught, or in the greater part of Munster fitted for long sentences, while in the city of Limerick there are two excellent gaols, one belonging to the county and the other to the city, although one would be quite sufficient for the requirements of both jurisdictions.

We would further point out, in addition to the advantages to be derived from the discontinuance of a large proportion of the prisons thus unfitted for "separation," and the absorption and incorporation of them with those, which it should be thought expedient to retain, namely the avoidance of the entire cost of altering and adapting them, that, if such an amalgamation as we suggest were effected, probably seventeen of the total number of the gaols would be reduced, and that nearly the whole amount of the salaries of the officers of those selected for abolition (which in the past year may be taken at £15,000) would be saved.

VI.—We next approach the question of Bridewells, which has already been largely discussed in our former reports, and the more prominent evils of which are enumerated in a subjoined memorandum. It is sufficient, therefore, here to state summarily that a very small minority of those now in existence would be found to satisfy the indispensable requirements prescribed in the 145th and 146th sections of the Bill referred to above, which are as follows:—

"145.—Every bridewell, of whatever kind, shall be so constructed as

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to provide for the safe custody, and also the health of the prisoners confined therein. It shall consist of, at the least, two separate dimensions, one for each sex, and so constructed as to prevent any communication between the male and female prisoners; and each division shall contain an adequate number of cells and day-rooms of sufficient size, and lighted, warmed, and ventilated, artificially or otherwise, in such a manner as shall be required for the preservation of health.

"146.—Each division of every bridewell shall contain a yard of sufficient dimensions to enable the prisoners to take exercise therein, and shall contain a supply of good water, and shall also have a privy sufficiently provided in respect to sewerage; and every such bridewell shall be sufficiently provided in respect to drainage, and shall contain proper accommodation for the officers thereof of both sexes, and shall be provided with kitchen furniture and other utensils; and all repairs, enlargements, and improvements, including means of warming, ventilating, and lighting any such bridewell, or providing the same with sufficient water, and proper drainage and sewerage, which may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of this section and the last preceding, shall be duly executed from time to time, and the expense thereof shall be included in the estimates and accounts of the Board, and shall be presented for accordingly; and if an Inspector-General shall report to the Lord Lieutenant that any bridewell is, at or after the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of this Act, deficient in any of the accommodations required by this clause, the Lord Lieutenant may declare that such bridewell has ceased to be, and such bridewell shall thereupon cease to be, a legal place of confinement for any description of prisoner, and notice of such declaration shall be forthwith sent to the Board.

Of the remainder very many are wanting, even in such primary provisions as sewerage, a supply of water on the premises, and a proper division of the sexes, and all are so defective in other particulars, as to necessitate the expenditure of a considerable sum in raising them to a satisfactory condition with respect to accommodation and security, and in the payment of adequate salaries to officers of both sexes. Under these circumstances we have been induced to strongly advocate, as the preferable course, the abolition generally of bridewells, and the substitution for them of police lock-ups, in the charge, and under the supervision, of the officers of that force, as in England and Scotland—the cost of an allowance for inspection to be borne by the county rates. The cost of inspection, it is to be observed, is added, inasmuch as if the county and borough prisons be relieved of the classes, which we have specified, if the number of such prisons so relieved be lowered according to our calculation by a deduction of seventeen, and if the latter, occupied as they would be *solely* by prisoners under sentences for the *shortest* terms, were consequently placed nearly on the level of district bridewells, the office of Local Inspector might perhaps be altogether dispensed with, or at the utmost four District Inspectors would be amply sufficient for the discharge of the duty thus reduced, an arrangement, which ultimately would effect an important saving, the aggregate salaries of these officers alone amounting to nearly £4,000 per annum.

J. Corry Connellan.
J. Lentaigne.

Memorandum on Bridewells.

Forty-fifth Report.

Public attention has, for several years past, been awakened and directed to the amelioration of institutions assigned to offenders of different ages and gradations of criminality, such as juvenile reformatories, common gaols, and lastly, convict depots; but, with singular inconsistency, despite the unceasing and urgent representations of the Inspectors-General, *that* class of places of detention, to which *all* prisoners in this country are *almost necessarily* consigned in the *primary* stage of proceeding, has been utterly neglected as unworthy of consideration. We say *almost necessarily*, for, except in cities and larger towns, where alleged offences can be dealt with immediately, all those, who are charged with breaches of the law must inevitably be detained, under committals for further examination, in ordinary bridewells, to await there the cognizance of the magistrates of petty sessions, which, in few localities, are held oftener than *fortnightly*, while, in more thinly peopled districts the regular interval extends to a *month*—not to speak of postponements, caused by failure of attendance; of remands, in order to afford opportunity for obtaining additional evidence; and of retention (even after full committal to the gaol), incident to inability on the part of the Constabulary under the pressure of other duties to furnish the requisite escorts. We have stated in former Reports that *four-fifths* of the sentences to imprisonment in the gaols under our inspection range below the term of *eleven days*, so that, in a considerable majority of cases, the *preliminary* confinement exceeds in duration the period *ultimately awarded as the punishment.*

From the constitution of our magistracy, and from the existing machinery of our petty sessions' court, such delays are probably unavoidable; but, if this state of things involves an apparent anomaly and injustice even to those who, upon judicial inquiry, are dealt with summarily, or reserved for a higher tribunal, it falls with far greater severity upon those who are acquitted and discharged.

Setting aside, however, for a moment, this view of the question, and assuming that no alteration is required in the *mode* of bringing delinquents before the bench, let us examine the circumstances and condition of the bridewells, in which are placed, *indiscriminately*, all persons, under accusations of whatever degree, from the hungry boy, who has stolen a turnip, to the hardened and irreclaimable veterans in crime, the burglar and the murderer; and from the young and untainted female apprentice, who, in a moment of impatience, has fled from her service, to the unsexed and brutalized wretch, in whom drunkard, thief, and prostitute are united.

These observations refer to the ordinary bridewells, amounting in number to no less than 113, and exhibiting, for the most part, defects of the gravest character, both material and moral, which we shall proceed to animadvert upon *seriatim*, recapitulating and reiterating our former statements and supplying additional matter.

Insufficient Accommodation.—The cells in many of them are small, damp, ill-ventilated, or bitterly cold, and there does not exist a due separation, nor means for preventing oral communica-

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tion between the males and females. The sleeping apartments of the latter in some adjoin, and are accessible only by passing through those assigned to the former, and *vice versâ;* and there is but *one airing yard and one privy common to both sexes.*

Want of Water and Imperfect Sewerage.—These two sanitary elements are almost universally neglected. Provision is rarely made for clearing the sewers and cesspools from the outside, and it consequently becomes indispensable, from time to time, to remove the soil through the building—a disgusting and pestilential operation. Again, no water, the first requisite of health and cleanliness, is procurable on the premises of *forty-four bridewells;* nor, generally, is there any allowance made for fetching it, the keeper being thus obliged to quit his charge for this purpose, or to pay for the carriage out of his salary.

It is right here to remark, that in the "Prisons Act" (7 Geo. IV., cap. 74) due provision was made for adequate accommodation in every respect; for, in section 6, it is enacted that every bridewell "shall consist, at the least, of two separate parts, one for male and one for female prisoners, with a complete division between them, *so as to prevent any intercourse between the said male and female* prisoners; and that to *each* of the said parts *there shall be annexed and belong a yard*, of sufficient dimensions to enable the said prisoners to have the benefit of fresh air and exercise therein; and that in *every such yard there shall be a necessary house or privy*, to which such prisoners respectively shall have free access at all times, so far as the same can be consistently with the safe keeping of such prisoners; and that there shall be in *every* such yard a supply of *good water*."

We have shown above how lamentably this stringent and salutary enactment has, in too many instances, been hitherto disregarded, no penalty being attached to a non-fulfilment of the requirements; and we have no hesitation in declaring, that buildings, in which such defects prevail ought to be deemed illegal places of confinement.

By the 20th section of the Prisons Act, the local authorities were forbidden "to begin to build or rebuild, or to alter or enlarge any such Gaol, Bridewell, House of Correction, or other County Prison, until the plan and site thereof, and also the Contract or Contracts upon which the same is proposed by the Commissioners to be executed, or Copies or Fac-Similes thereof, shall, after having been previously approved of by the Grand Jury, be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland* for the time being, together with the Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, or one of them, nor until the same shall be agreed to and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland* for the time being;" and the 8th section of the "Amended Prisons Act," the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68, which repealed the above, re-enacted the whole subject matter of it, except as to contracts. We have, therefore, to express our surprise and regret that even a passive acquiescence in the legality of bridewells thus circumstanced should have been tolerated at the period of their establishment; and we cannot avoid urging the inconsistency and anomaly that, if it were proposed to

erect in any county a *new* bridewell, similarly wanting in the requirements above specified, the Board of Works, to whom all plans are referred by the Executive, would inevitably withhold their sanction, and, we need scarcely add, the Inspectors-General would indignantly refuse their certificates.

Want of Security.—The boundary walls are commonly too low for safety, while the roughness of the masonry, the projection of water-shoots, of door-frames, and of window-sills, and the position of the privies, all afford such additional facilities for escape, that the keeper is unable to allow the prisoners access to the yard, except for a short period, under supervision; and even despite this precaution several cases of prison-breach have taken place within the last few years, during which we have reported no less than forty-five bridewells as being defective in the means of security. Nor is this insecurity the result of material deficiencies alone, but it is too often produced by the negligence, or by the connivance of the keepers, who hitherto have been nominated generally without any regard for their fitness.

Inadequacy of Staff.—The custody of bridewells is, with two or three exceptions, intrusted *solely* to one officer, the keeper, who by the second rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act, is forbidden "to be concerned in any occupation or trade whatsoever;" and, even if this statutable proscription did not exist, policy would dictate the establishment of some such regulation, where the exclusive services and the undivided attention of qualified persons are imperatively demanded for the charge of prisoners, herded together as they are without classification, and among whom, further, are not unfrequently to be found criminals of notorious and desperate characters, and lunatics, who require by day and night unremitting vigilance and restraint. The functions of such an officer, involving constant supervision, and amounting in fact to very little less than perpetual imprisonment, deserve to be highly remunerated; and yet we find that, with a false and short-sighted economy, the annual salaries have been reduced to £15, and even £10—a scale of payment which inevitably leads to a dereliction of duty, and forces the keepers to eke out their scanty means by some other unacknowledged source of livelihood; such as holding farms, keeping shops, and even taking out game certificates; and occasionally by trenching upon the prisoners' allowance, or by the falsification of the Dietary accounts, to which an omission on the part of the constabulary, in some instances, to enter in their own handwriting the exact time of lodging or removing prisoners lends tempting facilities.

Again we would urge, as illustrations of the dangers resulting from the employment of a solitary officer, that the bridewell may be left without any responsible person in charge in the event of the sudden death, illness, absconding, or arrest of the keeper, all which contingencies have occurred within our experience; and we would moreover point out a further and two-fold evil, first with regard to such prisoners committed for the higher offences, who are tempted to acts of violence by the knowledge that their guardian is unsupported; and, secondly, and this is a matter of still graver objection in reference to the females.

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Although the third and fourth rules annexed to the section last recited, prescribe, "*that a matron shall be appointed in every prison in which female prisoners shall be confined, who shall reside in the prison;*" and that "*when the keeper, or any other officer, shall visit the female prisoners, he shall be accompanied by the matron, or, in case of her unavoidable absence, by some other female officer;*" these regulations have been held to apply to gaols only, and not to bridewells; for the appointment of matrons to which, and for their payment, there is no statutable warrant, and even if such existed, there is no sufficient accommodation for their reception.

Many of the keepers are single men, and in such cases it is impossible to overstate the moral evil, which is thus created, and almost invited, when we consider, that in remote districts, where the detention takes place for longer periods, and where the supervision is necessarily infrequent, women of the most profligate character are brought into constant and unchecked contact, during perhaps a month, with an officer in the prime of life, or what is worse, young and comparatively innocent girls are exposed to the danger of his solicitations.

Again, under the heading of this defect, we cannot avoid calling attention to another disadvantage, arising from the combined insufficiency of the staff, as well as that of the means of classification and separation, namely, that when prisoners charged with the graver crimes are detained for further examination, it frequently happens that their friends outside of the same sex, being desirous to hold communication with them, for the purpose of defeating justice, commit trifling violations of the law (such as drunkenness, &c.), in order to obtain the opportunity of unrestrained intercourse.

Deficiency of Prison Necessaries.—These evils were observable in a more prominent degree before the passing of the Amended Prisons Act, by which the Local Inspector of the county gaol was constituted the official visitor of all the bridewells, the latter duty having been, under the old Prisons Act, placed in the hands of the Protestant clergyman of the parish; but, as the office was merely voluntary and without remuneration, it followed, as a matter of course, that frequently it was not undertaken at all.

Further, it having been noticed that, as a consequence of the want of proper supervision, a great discrepancy appeared in the general expenditure, and in the cost of diet in bridewells situate in the same or adjoining counties, varying in some instances more than fifty per cent. in localities where no material difference existed in the price of provisions, a clause was introduced into the Amended Act, appointing Local Boards, consisting of the bench of magistrates attending petty sessions, whose duty it should be to inspect the bridewells, to enforce due repairs and a proper supply of necessaries, to measure the cost of dietary by the neighbouring markets, and to report upon all requirements affecting the health and discipline of the prisoners to the Central Board of Superintendence, so that an uniform and equal system of outlay and management would be thus insured.

But, despite those precautionary enactments, we have to report so general an indisposition, on the part of the local authorities, to incur any outlay with regard to bridewells, that a lamentable want

is still found to exist of necessaries indispensable for the maintenance of order and cleanliness, no provision being made for any change of clothing for prisoners, who may under the conditions and circumstances above stated be detained for a month, and even for a longer period. *Forty-fifth Report.*

A remarkable instance of such neglect and abandonment is to be found recorded in the bridewell of Woodford, in the county of Galway:—

"*Woodford Bridewell* consists of one cell for each sex, and a very small apartment for the keeper. There is but one privy for both sexes, and one yard where they could exercise, but so insecure that prisoners, if permitted to remain in it, could without difficulty escape. The building is in wretched repair; the roof admits the wet, the woodwork is rotten, the glass of the window is broken, and has been so for a long time; the lock of the front door is out of order and useless, so that the outside door of the bridewell cannot be locked day or night; it has not even a bolt, but at night the latch is removed from the outside to prevent strangers from entering. The lower cell is so damp as to be unfit for human habitation. When inspected, no bedding was in that cell, because, as the keeper said, it would rot if left there. The bedding is not sufficient even for the scanty accommodation which the bridewell affords, and there are no vessels for the use of prisoners, should any be committed to it. There is no water on the premises, and the sewerage is defective."

Illegal Committals.—We have further to remark that magistrates have, to a considerable extent, fallen into the error of committing prisoners *to*, and sanctioning their detention *under sentence in*, ordinary bridewells, for illegal periods, urging the expense of transmission to the county gaol as the apology for such neglect and evasion of the law; and in order to prevent a persistence in this normal violation of it, and to hold out an inducement for the improvement of these minor gaols, the subjoined clause was added to the Amended Act:—

"So much of the 94th section of the Prisons Act as provides that prisoners may be detained in any bridewell distant more than twelve miles from any county gaol or district bridewell until the first week in the calendar month next after their committal, is hereby repealed; and it shall be lawful to commit and detain in any bridewell (other than a district bridewell), which shall be distant more than fifteen miles from the county gaol, or from a district bridewell, any prisoner committed or sentenced for any period not exceeding one week: Provided always, that this enactment shall not apply to any bridewell unless and until the Inspectors-General of Prisons, or one of them, shall have certified in writing under their or his hand, to the Chief or Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, that such bridewell is fully sufficient for the safe custody of the prisoners and the separation of the sexes, and is duly provided with water and sewerage, and that the day-rooms and cells thereof are of such a size, and are lighted, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as the said Inspectors or Inspector deem sufficient for the preservation of the health of the prisoners to be confined therein; and unless and until notice that such bridewell has been so certified shall have been transmitted from such Chief or Under-Secretary to the magistrates of each petty sessions of the county in which such bridewell is situate: Provided also, that as regards bridewells not so certified, and not being district bridewells, prisoners shall not be detained therein otherwise than is provided by so much of the 94th section of the Prisons Act as is not hereby repealed.'

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This inducement, however, has proved to be nugatory, except in a very few instances; and reviewing, therefore, the whole circumstances of this important branch of prison administration, we have come to the conclusion, for the following reasons, that the simplest remedy for obviating these crying evils is the total extinction of ordinary bridewells:—

Firstly—No buildings of the same character were ever established in either England or Scotland, where prisoners are detained in mere lock-ups, under the charge of the local constables.

Secondly—This form of prison was originally adopted in Ireland at a period when no sufficient police existed, a defect which has been long remedied by the institution of that admirable force, the Constabulary.

Thirdly—The adoption of bridewells, even in Ireland, is not universal, some counties being unprovided with them—viz., Dublin, Longford, Carlow, and Kildare; while in others no proportion to area and population is observed, *five*, viz., Fermanagh, King's County, Louth, Sligo, and Westmeath, containing each *one* only; and five more, viz., Down, Leitrim, Meath, Waterford, and Wicklow, each but *two*.

Now, in the above-named counties no inconvenience has been experienced, while in those in which a larger proportion of bridewells exists, their position with regard to the central prison is often so little determined by relative distance, that large districts are left wholly without any places of strength, except the constabulary barracks; but this also has been unproductive of any injurious results.

Fourthly—Other anomalies are further noticeable. By the 91st section of the Prisons Act (the 7th George IV., chap. 74), Grand Juries are bound to present for bridewells only in towns, in which Quarter Sessions are held, the obvious intention of the statute having regard to the trial of *offenders*, inasmuch as the sittings of County Chairmen in their *civil* jurisdiction do not necessitate the establishment of places of detention; but in order to obviate any possible doubt, the 9th section of the Amended Prisons Act, (the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68), defined such sessions to be those at which *criminal* business alone is transacted. In some few counties, however, such bridewells are not erected in towns selected for the trial of prisoners, while in many more they are maintained in localities where this requirement does not apply; and on the other hand, several instances are to be found of Quarter Sessions being appointed to be held, where bridewells exist, but where the vicinity does not furnish a supply of proper jurors, it thus becoming indispensable to evade the Act, and to change the venue to the county town.

Fifthly—An examination of the annexed table shows how large a number of those confined have been committed for drunkenness, the relative proportion having been on the increase for the last two years, and rising to above *fifty* per cent.

Such being the paramount objections to the system of ordinary bridewells, we venture to submit that they should be forthwith abolished, and that the charge of prisoners, for the purpose of direct transmission to the county gaol, except in the cases hereafter to be discussed, should be committed exclusively to the Constabu-

lary, inasmuch as thereby the evils which we have enumerated above would be obviated, namely, want of security, of due provision for preventing intercourse with a view to defeating the ends of justice, of proper moral superintendence, and above all, of the constant presence of a sufficient and responsible staff at all times. *Forty-fifth Report.*

Lock-ups, sufficient for very brief detention, are already attached to many of the constabulary barracks, and could easily be added to such as are without these necessary adjuncts, in which the sentences of drunkards and other minor offenders, during short periods of confinement (viz., three days at the utmost) might be advantageously carried out, as soon as the sanction of the Legislature should be obtained.

Number of Commitments to Bridewells in the years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, *and* 1866, *and the Number of them Committed for Drunkenness.*

Years.	Number of Commitments.			Of whom were Drunkards.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1862	15,805	6,259	22,064	6,281	2,110	8,391
1863	14,787	6,266	21,053	5,998	2,111	8,109
1864	14,522	6,041	20,563	7,007	2,506	9;513
1865	14,868	5,688	20,556	7,991	2,659	10,650
1866	13,931	4,516	18,447	7,108	2,674	9,782
Average,	14,783	5,754	20,537	6,877	2,412	9,289

It may be urged that the expense of transmitting prisoners would, as an immediate consequence, be considerably increased by the adoption of this suggestion, but such excess of expense, modified as it would be, in the greater part of the kingdom, by railway communication, cannot for a moment bear comparison with that of almost re-building a large majority of the existing buildings, and with the further cost of proper salaries for an adequate staff of officers, nor even with that now incurred for the maintenance of the wretched establishments which we have described, not to speak of a further set-off in the lesser outlay for diet, which can be always provided more cheaply in the county gaols, from the facility of obtaining advantageous contracts, and from the better appliances of cooking, baking, &c., which exist in the latter, the daily cost during the past year of the ordinary diet of prisoners per head in the gaols having been but 2·6*d.*, whereas in the bridewells it was 4*d.* We would, moreover, call attention to the following statistics, which elucidate the question of the comparative cost of prisoners in reference to the retention or discontinuance of bridewells:—

In the four counties in which there are *no* bridewells, in 1865 the conveyance of prisoners averaged 17*s.* to each 1,000 inhabitants.

In the five counties having *one* bridewell each, 9*s.* was the average per 1,000 inhabitants.

In the five counties furnished with *two* bridewells, the average cost per 1,000 inhabitants was 5*s.*

In Tipperary, having eleven bridewells, the conveyance of prisoners was as high as 19*s.* per 1,000 inhabitants; and in the County of Limerick, with six bridewells, the average cost per

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1,000 inhabitants for the conveyance of prisoners was 16*s.* If, however, we add to the cost of the conveyance of prisoners the salaries, as they stand at present, of the bridewell keepers, the cost per 1,000 inhabitants in the five counties with but one bridewell was 17*s.*; in those with two bridewells, 18*s.* 8*d.*; and in Tipperary County, with eleven bridewells, it stood as high as £2 14*s.* per 1,000 inhabitants.

It is to be noted that this calculation is based on the *existing* salaries, viz., £3,484; but, if the latter were raised to the amount, which is fixed as the minimum for keepers and matrons in the Bill so frequently referred to, an increase of no less than £1,734, or 50 per cent. would be spread proportionably over all the counties provided with bridewells.

In the larger counties, however, as well as in those above the average extent, where the position of the gaol is not central, undue expenditure would be produced by the marching of prisoners from distances, in some instances amounting to nearly one hundred statute miles, and hardship and injustice would be unavoidably engendered, particularly in trivial cases, where the accused might be unfitted by infirmity, extreme youth, or old age, for the exposure and fatigue of a long journey.

As this condition of things would throw discredit on criminal process, and impede justice by creating a natural disinclination to prefer complaints in such offences as involve, by the time consumed in transmittals, a longer period of punishment *before arrival at the gaol* than would be awarded if they were dealt with on the spot, we would suggest as the most advisable course that district bridewells for the carrying out of short sentences should be founded in localities carefully selected in relation to the parent prison.

We must not be understood to measure the term "District Bridewell" by the example of those already in existence, viz., at Baltinglass and Parsonstown, which differ but little from all, and indeed are inferior to some of the ordinary bridewells; but we anxiously desire the establishment of minor gaols, fitted for "separation," and fully provided with all the means indispensable to the maintenance of that system of discipline.

For attaining this object, some of the existing buildings would be partially, at least, available, and might, by alteration and extension, be placed upon a satisfactory basis; and lastly, this proposition could be carried into immediate effect, as the Executive is already armed, by the 90th section of the Prisons Act, with powers to discontinue *ordinary* bridewells, and by the 92nd, to appoint *district* bridewells.

These powers, however, are wholly inadequate to deal with the evils of ordinary bridewells, if it should be thought expedient to retain them; in which case it would be necessary to obtain from the Legislature the means of compelling a fulfilment of all the statutory requirements, as experience has shown that it is futile to rely upon the voluntary action of the authorities, in many localities, for carrying out even the primary prescriptions of our prison laws.

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PART II.

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COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED.																					
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Acts.		By Courts Martial.	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	25	4	28	2	.	.	88	65	1,282	1,070	22	4	9	6	7	.	.	25	30	19	337	383
Armagh,	3	6	33	3	.	.	25	19	117	60	12	14	1	1	.	.	1	2	5	4	88	112
Carlow,	3	1	3	.	.	.	12	16	45	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	6	79	16
Cavan,	9	9	14	1	1	.	6	10	62	12	20	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	48	50
Clare,	9	1	10	4	.	.	4	6	64	9	17	3	2	.	2	3	.	1	4	7	9	11
Cork County,	39	5	34	12	.	.	52	46	297	156	21	15	4	1	9	12	55	.	20	20	24	35
,, City,	31	26	9	5	.	.	91	85	426	689	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	26	41	.	.
Donegal,	11	6	22	2	1	.	15	9	143	21	25	16	24	9	.	2	.	3	8	8	18	19
Down,	29	9	28	.	2	.	19	22	123	85	21	19	1	.	5	1	.	3	14	8	34	28
Dublin County,	20	5	6	2	.	1	28	44	248	220	12	13	2	.	1	.	.	9	36	20	77	121
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	125	.	115	.	2	.	321	.	1,000	.	41	.	1	.	13	.	7	45	35	.	703	.
Grangegorman P	.	72	.	23	.	1	.	108	.	1,832	.	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	.	1,646
Fermanagh,	6	11	5	.	.	.	9	9	114	33	7	6	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	104	23
Galway County,	21	12	16	.	1	.	25	18	116	40	21	9	4	4	5	12	1	.	4	2	16	9
,, Town,	1	8	.	.	.	.	3	8	60	36	2	1	1	.	4	5	.	1	3	5	75	50
Kerry,	16	15	10	1	.	.	12	15	156	39	12	10	2	2	10	7	.	.	9	2	84	43
Kildare,	16	11	18	4	3	.	10	16	94	688	6	4	1	.	1	8	1	11	5	7	80	200
Kilkenny County,	4	8	16	3	.	.	12	10	83	14	2	9	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	27	2
,, City,	4	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	1	2	34	89
King's,	16	10	3	.	.	.	12	5	46	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	40	21
Leitrim,	6	3	37	4	.	.	3	3	43	6	.	.	3	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	19	35
Limerick County,	17	12	16	.	.	.	10	15	100	32	9	5	.	.	8	13	7	2	14	2	17	2
,, City,	9	4	7	.	.	.	37	30	204	126	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	15	28	205	49
Londonderry,	14	7	17	1	.	1	18	20	127	23	9	4	1	1	1	.	29	3	5	6	137	148
Longford,	6	2	4	1	.	1	7	11	81	27	5	6	.	.	3	12	.	3	.	4	30	6
Louth,	6	2	9	.	.	.	16	11	73	56	10	9	1	.	6	.	9	9	4	5	63	84
Drogheda Town,	3	2	5	.	.	.	6	1	32	27	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	65	18
Mayo,	15	14	84	9	.	.	16	5	145	42	19	8	6	5	.	2	.	.	2	10	87	15
Meath,	8	4	1	.	.	.	17	8	50	34	8	5	8	.	7	.	.	9	2	.	19	6
Monaghan,	5	.	19	.	.	.	7	8	86	15	12	7	5	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	110	60
Queen's,	9	8	30	5	1	.	12	16	94	29	6	1	.	.	4	7	.	4	.	.	108	22
Roscommon,	11	6	22	1	1	.	8	7	86	33	14	10	2	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	16	15
Sligo,	6	6	5	.	.	.	4	1	92	17	1	1	.	2	5	3	.	.	3	8	73	47
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	23	2	21	.	.	1	25	14	112	44	13	10	1	.	5	4	.	1	1	7	114	45
,, S. Rid.,	24	21	25	.	.	.	26	27	153	91	4	1	.	.	24	10	.	4	9	1	193	85
Tyrone,	10	10	17	1	.	.	13	11	113	38	3	.	8	2	5	2	.	1	9	36	72	43
Waterford County,	12	6	6	.	.	.	4	3	58	14	12	2	.	1	1	7	.	.	.	.	17	6
,, City,	5	6	5	1	.	.	12	19	91	35	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	178	165
Westmeath,	18	5	10	.	.	.	17	19	86	15	9	6	.	.	17	5	.	6	5	23	81	80
Wexford,	23	12	7	1	.	.	18	14	65	6	15	7	.	.	3	3	.	2	3	3	24	12
Wicklow,	12	4	16	1	1	.	17	3	115	39	7	6	2	.	13	5	.	5	11	.	84	12
Total Males,	630	.	734	.	13	.	1,042	.	6,503	.	407	.	92	.	169	.	116	181	289	.	3,589	.
Total Females,	.	355	.	87	.	5	.	759	.	5,780	.	274	.	36	.	130	.	.	.	361	.	3,813
Total M. & F.,	985		821		18		1,801		12,283		681		128		299		297		650		7,402	

the year 1866, by Classes of Offences (exclusive of parties committed under the Act the Habeas Corpus Act).

Total.		Not Convicted.												Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1866.		Total.		
		Felons.				Misdemeanants.				For Further Examination and Discharged.		Total.						
		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
1,853	1,553	9	3	3	1	11	1	6	1	234	95	263	101	25	4	2,141	1,658	3,799
287	219	.	2	3	2	1	.	12	.	27	4	43	8	.	1	330	228	558
150	46	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	19	11	21	11	7	4	178	61	239
163	90	1	2	1	.	1	.	7	1	44	8	54	11	2	3	219	104	323
122	44	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	28	13	30	15	3	2	155	61	216
555	302	7	2	7	1	8	.	1	.	19	3	42	6	10	5	607	313	920
597	846	.	.	6	15	.	.	5	3	39	18	50	36	5	2	652	884	1,536
270	92	1	2	.	1	3	2	.	3	14	2	18	10	6	1	294	103	397
279	172	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	14	38	16	5	6	322	194	516
439	426	1	4	39	2	1	.	3	1	113	29	157	36	6	1	602	463	1,065
2,408	.	43	.	20	.	19	.	15	.	427	.	524	.	25	.	2,957	.	6,993
.	3,803	.	16	.	20	.	19	.	3	.	165	.	223	.	10	.	4,036	
246	84	5	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	44	5	51	9	3	2	300	95	395
230	106	3	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	10	2	18	6	5	3	253	115	368
150	113	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	19	9	21	10	1	1	172	124	296
311	134	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	30	8	32	11	10	6	353	151	504
246	938	2	1	3	.	4	4	6	2	37	10	52	17	10	3	308	958	1,266
148	49	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	27	3	32	4	4	1	184	54	238
76	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	11	28	11	1	2	105	113	218
122	51	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	10	6	.	1	132	58	190
115	53	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	34	8	38	9	10	2	163	64	227
200	81	3	.	2	.	11	.	.	.	45	3	61	3	14	4	275	88	363
482	239	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	56	86	56	10	5	578	300	878
361	211	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	50	18	55	19	11	2	427	232	659
139	70	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	41	10	45	12	3	4	187	86	273
206	167	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	37	4	41	4	.	1	247	172	419
115	52	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	7	36	8	1	.	152	60	212
374	110	16	5	8	4	23	2	22	2	23	2	92	15	8	3	474	128	602
129	57	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	13	4	16	6	6	.	151	63	214
249	90	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	31	6	34	7	10	5	293	102	395
268	88	1	2	1	1	11	2	4	2	37	8	54	15	10	1	332	104	436
163	74	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	19	5	12	1	194	80	274
189	85	1	3	.	.	7	.	19	.	47	6	74	9	8	1	271	95	366
316	127	5	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	52	7	60	7	6	.	382	134	516
462	235	4	3	7	2	.	.	5	2	101	34	117	41	9	1	588	278	866
251	143	7	3	1	.	3	2	1	.	30	7	42	12	6	2	299	157	456
110	39	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	12	11	3	3	125	53	178
292	229	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	11	36	11	6	2	334	242	576
249	153	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	66	4	70	6	4	.	323	159	482
160	58	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	31	7	33	9	3	6	196	73	269
283	70	3	4	2	1	5	.	7	.	7	5	24	10	7	5	314	85	399
13,765	.	141	.	126	.	123	.	114	.	2,025	.	2,529	.	275	.	16,569	.	.
.	11,600	.	79	.	53	.	37	.	20	.	633	.	822	.	106	.	12,528	.
25,365		220		179		160		134		2,658		3,351		381				29,097

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, *within* the year 1866.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individuals Committed *within* the Year.										Total Number of Individuals Committed.		Number of the foregoing who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1866.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,396	497	217	248	48	46	21	25	13	52	1,695	868	1,317	466
Armagh,	268	126	12	11	4	7	2	6	2	4	288	154	248	103
Carlow,	165	50	2	2	3	1	.	1	.	.	170	54	158	49
Cavan,	197	53	7	5	1	1	.	.	1	3	206	62	189	47
Clare,	127	31	14	9	.	4	.	.	.	.	141	44	120	30
Cork County,	581	183	11	26	.	8	1	6	.	5	593	228	486	130
„ City,	554	491	35	74	5	26	2	13	1	18	597	622	502	252
Donegal,	255	75	18	3	1	2	.	.	.	2	274	82	225	55
Down,	286	118	13	10	2	6	1	8	.	1	302	143	243	91
Dublin County,	487	211	41	26	9	13	.	6	1	15	538	271	413	167
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	2,304	.	237	.	33	.	8	.	8	.	2,590	.	1,673	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,193	.	217	.	124	.	80	.	201	.	1,815	.	603
Fermanagh,	242	81	11	4	5	.	1	.	3	1	262	86	194	43
Galway County,	243	92	5	7	.	3	.	.	.	.	248	102	227	69
„ Town,	138	78	9	11	4	3	1	2	.	1	152	95	114	61
Kerry,	272	94	26	4	7	5	2	1	.	5	307	109	209	62
Kildare,	244	105	20	26	5	20	1	16	1	56	271	223	206	99
Kilkenny County,	174	48	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	179	51	136	37
„ City,	81	10	12	2	.	3	.	3	.	9	93	27	54	16
King's,	118	39	4	5	2	3	.	.	.	.	124	47	118	39
Leitrim,	143	21	10	3	.	2	.	2	.	4	153	32	114	17
Limerick County,	249	72	13	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	262	80	180	55
„ City,	474	211	23	11	11	9	5	3	1	5	514	239	413	158
Londonderry,	314	98	19	14	14	10	1	3	4	10	352	135	243	47
Longford,	158	47	9	6	1	4	2	1	.	2	170	60	112	33
Louth,	178	50	20	12	5	5	2	.	1	10	206	77	134	24
Drogheda Town,	100	37	16	4	2	2	.	1	1	1	119	45	72	23
Mayo,	436	86	11	6	2	5	.	.	2	3	451	100	398	73
Meath,	136	40	4	3	1	2	1	.	.	2	142	47	113	30
Monaghan,	248	47	7	5	3	2	2	2	2	3	262	59	246	44
Queen's,	274	64	15	8	5	1	2	2	1	2	297	77	248	60
Roscommon,	183	56	4	6	1	1	.	1	.	1	188	65	158	41
Sligo,	200	41	16	6	6	5	.	.	3	3	225	55	160	27
Tipperary, N. Riding,	304	72	22	6	6	2	1	3	2	4	335	87	264	68
„ S. Riding,	452	110	47	20	9	9	2	4	1	12	511	155	246	84
Tyrone,	252	78	9	15	5	4	2	3	1	4	269	104	204	56
Waterford County,	98	47	9	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	110	50	88	27
„ City,	203	59	35	16	7	15	4	4	4	13	253	107	129	33
Westmeath,	253	69	14	3	8	3	2	2	2	7	279	84	246	66
Wexford,	180	65	6	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	187	68	133	52
Wicklow,	230	48	28	6	8	5	1	.	.	2	267	61	190	44
Total Males,	13,197	.	1,036	.	226	.	68	.	55	.	14,582	.	10,923	.
Total Females,	.	4,993	.	856	.	361	.	199	.	461	.	6,870	.	3,481
Total M. and F.,	18,190		1,892		587		267		516		21,452		14,404	

TABLE III.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1866 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	71	3	1,133	404	9	.	223	215	3	.	103	48	.	.	38	34
Armagh,	18	3	230	100	.	.	17	20	.	.	5	7	.	.	7	6
Carlow,	2	1	156	48	.	.	7	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1
Cavan,	.	.	189	47	.	.	8	6	.	.	2	3	.	.	3	1
Clare,	4	2	109	28	.	.	13	2	.	.	8	1	.	.	3	2
Cork County,	34	4	443	119	1	1	74	29	.	.	21	15	.	.	11	6
„ City,	49	11	443	214	3	.	64	98	1	.	15	85	.	.	7	40
Donegal,	14	3	198	51	.	.	37	7	.	.	14	3	.	.	6	9
Down,	13	6	247	81	3	.	21	14	.	.	4	8	.	.	6	6
Dublin County,	39	6	374	161	5	.	63	34	.	.	15	11	.	.	9	8
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	190	.	1,433	.	28	.	351	.	19	.	152	.	4	.	97	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	40	.	537	.	10	.	278	.	4	.	151	.	4	.	107
Fermanagh,	11	3	183	40	.	.	37	16	.	.	10	7	.	.	7	4
Galway County,	14	2	213	67	.	.	8	12	.	.	9	6	.	.	2	6
„ Town,	12	.	99	61	.	.	3	8	1	.	6	5	1	.	4	3
Kerry,	19	5	189	52	3	1	52	18	.	.	20	10	.	.	9	6
Kildare,	10	2	183	74	1	1	39	24	.	.	12	6	.	1	12	14
Kilkenny County,	6	1	128	36	1	.	27	5	.	.	4	3	.	.	4	2
„ City,	6	.	44	6	.	.	20	4	.	.	9	.	.	.	5	1
King's,	7	1	110	36	.	.	4	5	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	3
Leitrim,	1	1	114	17	.	.	21	5	.	.	8	2	.	.	2	2
Limerick County,	10	3	169	44	1	.	45	22	.	.	18	3	.	.	7	.
„ City,	7	.	387	152	.	2	44	14	1	.	17	11	.	.	18	10
Londonderry,	16	4	219	39	3	2	37	16	.	.	16	14	1	.	13	8
Longford,	10	3	102	30	1	.	27	8	1	.	12	2	.	.	1	2
Louth,	4	1	129	24	2	.	28	10	.	.	13	6	.	.	8	2
Drogheda Town,	8	.	56	21	1	.	18	4	2	.	10	5	.	.	6	4
Mayo,	18	4	374	68	2	.	23	7	.	.	17	2	.	.	4	2
Meath,	7	1	106	29	1	1	16	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	7	.	239	44	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2
Queen's,	9	3	247	57	2	.	14	4	.	.	8	.	.	.	7	.
Roscommon,	3	1	155	40	.	.	10	5	.	.	4	4	.	.	6	4
Sligo,	5	1	155	26	.	.	23	7	.	.	12	3	.	.	7	2
Tipperary, N. Riding,	7	1	256	49	.	.	38	8	.	.	12	7	.	.	6	5
„ S. Riding,	14	3	232	81	2	.	74	10	4	.	56	8	.	.	20	7
Tyrone,	18	2	169	44	.	.	35	16	.	.	18	11	.	.	3	3
Waterford County,	7	1	66	26	.	.	10	5	.	.	6	3	.	.	3	2
„ City,	6	3	118	29	.	.	64	27	.	.	26	8	.	.	8	4
Westmeath,	9	1	227	64	.	.	8	3	.	.	6	2	.	.	9	2
Wexford,	1	4	127	48	.	1	30	7	.	.	11	1	.	.	3	1
Wicklow,	18	2	172	42	1	.	29	5	.	.	20	3	.	.	3	3
Total Males,	704	.	9,923	.	70	.	1,664	.	32	.	706	.	6	.	371	.
Total Females,	.	132	.	3,136	.	19	.	985	.	4	.	468	.	5	.	324
Total M. and F.,	836		13,059		89		2,649		36		1,174		11		695	
	13,895				2,738				1,210				706			

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *concluded.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1866 to the several times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	FIVE TIMES.				SIX TIMES.				SEVEN TO ELEVEN TIMES.				TWELVE TO SIXTEEN TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	29	21	.	.	11	13	.	.	39	43	.	.	17	21
Armagh,	.	.	5	4	.	.	1	4	.	.	3	4	.	.	1	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Clare,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	5	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	.	.	2	7	.	.	2	7	.	.	5	12	.	.	.	10
„ City,	.	.	5	23	.	.	4	21	.	.	6	74	.	.	.	34
Donegal,	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2
Down,	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	6	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	6
Dublin County,	.	.	8	6	.	.	10	.	.	.	8	10	.	.	5	5
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	.	.	50	.	.	.	62	.	.	.	121	.	.	.	50	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	68	.	.	.	62	.	2	.	183	.	.	.	104
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	8	.	.	1	3	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	1
Galway County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	2
„ Town,	.	.	6	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	9	2	.	.	4	4
Kerry,	.	.	3	3	.	.	6	4	.	.	5	3	.	.	1	.
Kildare,	.	.	5	10	.	.	1	9	.	.	6	17	.	.	1	14
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	3
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1
Limerick County,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	2
„ City,	.	.	11	11	.	.	9	8	.	.	17	26	.	.	2	3
Londonderry,	.	.	13	6	.	.	8	8	.	.	15	10	.	.	6	6
Longford,	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	5	.	.	3	2
Louth,	.	.	3	5	.	.	5	3	1	.	8	8	.	.	4	5
Drogheda Town,	1	.	5	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	2
Mayo,	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	6	10	.	.	.	1
Meath,	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3
Monaghan,	.	.	4	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	5	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	6	7	.	.	.	2
Roscommon,	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	5	.	.	1	1
Sligo,	.	.	5	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	5	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	5	2	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	3
„ S. Riding,	.	.	24	5	.	.	14	2	.	.	51	12	.	.	8	13
Tyrone,	.	.	7	5	.	.	5	2	.	.	7	13	.	.	5	3
Waterford County,	.	.	4	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	6	4	.	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	4	6	.	.	5	1	.	.	12	6	.	.	2	6
Westmeath,	.	.	5	3	.	.	7	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	2	.
Wicklow,	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	9	1	.	.	7	.
Total Males,	1	.	256	.	.	.	189	.	1	.	404	.	.	.	136	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	221	.	.	.	178	.	2	.	509	.	.	.	267
Total M. and F.	1		477		.		367		3		913		.		403	
	478				367				916				403			

County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

Seventeen to Twenty Times.				Twenty-one Times and upwards.				Number of Individuals Committed.				Number of Committals represented in foregoing.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	4	18	.	.	15	48	83	3	1,612	865	98	3	3,409	4,394	Antrim.
.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	18	3	270	151	18	3	463	390	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	168	53	2	1	197	85	Carlow.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	206	62	.	.	277	225	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	137	42	4	2	211	155	Clare.
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	13	35	5	558	223	36	6	760	1,011	Cork County.
.	.	.	15	.	.	.	7	53	11	544	611	58	11	738	2,688	„ City.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	14	3	260	79	14	3	369	213	Donegal.
.	.	.	4	.	.	1	3	16	6	286	137	19	6	407	522	Down.
.	.	1	5	.	.	1	25	44	6	494	265	49	6	860	1,959	Dublin County.
.	.	9	.	.	.	24	.	241	.	2,349	.	319	.	6,335	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	46	.	.	.	219	.	60	.	1,755	.	108	.	15926	Grangegorman P
.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	11	3	251	88	11	3	509	245	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	234	100	14	2	282	214	Galway County.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	8	14	.	136	95	19	.	441	585	„ Town.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	22	6	285	103	25	7	490	487	Kerry.
.	.	.	5	.	.	1	46	11	4	260	219	12	8	469	2,451	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	1	172	50	8	1	300	107	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	87	27	6	.	181	446	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	117	46	7	1	127	64	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	152	31	1	1	235	94	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	251	77	12	3	424	169	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	2	506	237	10	4	921	681	„ City.
.	.	2	4	.	.	3	18	20	6	332	129	26	8	861	1,133	Londonderry.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	12	3	158	57	15	3	336	355	Longford.
.	.	1	3	.	.	.	10	7	1	199	76	15	1	442	1,034	Louth.
.	.	1	2	.	.	2	3	12	.	107	45	21	.	373	261	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	20	4	431	96	22	4	609	271	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	8	2	134	45	9	3	251	307	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	.	255	59	7	.	349	161	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	3	286	74	13	3	403	212	Queen's.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	1	185	64	3	1	291	258	Roscommon.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	5	1	220	54	5	1	384	268	Sligo.
.	.	.	1	.	.	3	4	7	1	328	86	7	1	700	329	Tipperary, N. R.
.	.	2	4	.	.	10	10	20	3	491	152	30	3	1,708	895	„ S. R.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	4	18	2	251	102	18	2	560	441	Tyrone.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	7	1	103	49	7	1	285	237	Waterford County.
.	.	4	3	.	.	4	14	6	3	247	104	6	3	748	821	„ City.
.	.	1	3	.	.	2	4	9	1	270	83	9	1	472	536	Westmeath.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	5	186	63	1	6	354	147	Wexford.
.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	19	2	248	59	20	2	577	144	Wicklow.
.	.	36	.	.	.	83	.	814	.	13768	.	976	.	28108	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	131	.	.	.	489	.	162	.	6,708	.	222	.	40921	Total Females.
.	.	167		.	.	572		976		20,476		1,198		69,029		Total M. and F.
167				572				21,452				70,227				

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		Penal Servitude for: Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	8	1
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	3
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	2	2	3	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.
Down,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	3	3	11	1
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	7	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	13
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	3	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	3	1	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	1
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1
„ S. Riding,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	5	.
Tyrone,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1
Wexford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total Males,	3	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	32	.	62	.	60	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	59	.	31
Total M. and F.,	4		2		1		5		37		121		91	
			257											

IMPRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1866, together with the number of Prisoners NOT in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	14	.	5	3	43	12	37	23	Antrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	13	4	15	7	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	8	4	Carlow.
.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	1	2	5	2	6	5	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	7	2	7	4	Clare.
.	.	4	.	4	.	14	1	2	2	33	14	61	58	Cork County.
.	.	2	.	1	1	6	4	7	1	28	15	34	23	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	3	.	17	3	28	14	Donegal.
.	.	1	.	4	.	12	1	5	.	18	10	15	10	Down.
.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	10	6	16	12	Dublin County.
1	.	6	.	3	.	26	.	17	.	86	.	120	.	Dublin City : Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	3	.	43	.	72	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	3	3	18	5	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	1	.	9	5	12	11	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	„ Town.
.	.	1	.	3	.	6	.	1	.	13	8	8	4	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	8	.	8	1	2	2	14	8	13	6	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	1	9	2	6	3	Kilkenny County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	6	1	6	2	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	10	1	6	3	Leitrim.
.	.	1	1	1	.	5	2	1	.	12	5	14	5	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	.	8	5	29	13	„ City.
.	.	3	.	2	.	3	2	1	2	14	3	7	5	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	4	7	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	4	.	Louth.
.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	4	2	4	1	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	2	1	1	5	2	12	2	38	4	23	16	Mayo.
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	16	1	Meath.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	13	2	10	3	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	1	2	3	1	1	1	5	1	3	6	Queen's.
.	.	2	1	.	.	3	2	4	.	6	2	15	7	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	4	5	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	13	2	10	10	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	2	4	.	.	12	4	2	.	18	14	13	13	„ S. Riding.
.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	2	2	6	2	15	16	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	.	8	2	2	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	4	7	9	7	„ City.
.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	13	2	8	15	Westmeath.
.	.	.	1	3	1	7	4	1	.	19	5	12	2	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	6	.	8	3	11	6	Wicklow.
1	.	40	.	39	.	190	.	88	.	529	.	632	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	10	.	11	.	56	.	21	.	206	.	410	Total Females.
1		50		50		246		109		735		1,042		Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.) *concluded.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	131	18	276	74	661	702	222	239	39	41	378	440
Armagh,	23	11	75	44	36	29	55	43	40	59	14	7
Carlow,	7	8	15	7	17	9	13	3	49	8	38	8
Cavan,	21	1	39	10	8	1	16	32	20	21	20	4
Clare,	11	3	34	17	17	2	13	7	7	1	1	5
Cork County,	72	40	181	80	80	27	66	56	7	7	3	.
„ City,	51	49	127	118	101	232	138	284	63	91	26	28
Donegal,	35	10	83	24	41	5	16	7	13	11	2	1
Down,	41	17	50	35	35	22	47	43	19	14	2	1
Dublin County,	44	18	88	54	74	61	66	59	62	113	48	85
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	219	.	336	.	316	.	191	.	333	.	602	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	118	.	198	.	305	.	523	.	1,096	.	1,361
Fermanagh,	8	11	64	19	23	6	14	8	82	16	23	7
Galway County,	19	14	73	18	35	18	43	27	.	.	6	.
„ Town,	7	8	13	19	7	8	36	34	41	17	41	15
Kerry,	34	8	60	23	41	7	62	57	37	9	36	4
Kildare,	13	3	23	32	20	16	41	602	71	208	19	55
Kilkenny County,	23	2	38	9	13	7	21	6	19	1	12	4
„ City,	6	.	5	3	3	4	28	80	16	13	9	.
King's,	11	5	24	8	22	3	5	11	20	8	20	8
Leitrim,	17	.	40	6	11	4	11	3	9	24	11	11
Limerick County,	35	9	56	28	21	16	19	7	16	2	5	.
„ City,	50	7	42	33	58	59	37	53	107	34	140	33
Londonderry,	38	3	80	25	38	23	77	115	42	19	46	9
Longford,	13	12	36	16	19	11	33	13	22	3	2	1
Louth,	13	15	28	51	31	35	56	37	33	11	10	7
Drogheda Town,	3	3	7	5	6	5	39	25	31	7	15	2
Mayo,	33	7	73	10	29	15	56	23	69	13	7	2
Meath,	5	20	33	5	10	7	23	18	6	.	6	.
Monaghan,	22	2	41	3	27	5	46	46	37	16	40	7
Queen's,	24	2	40	28	35	6	43	24	78	11	17	4
Roscommon,	23	8	46	19	25	13	13	12	12	.	1	.
Sligo,	10	1	56	16	20	2	16	10	51	37	26	11
Tipperary, N. Riding,	32	9	72	35	16	4	13	24	60	25	58	5
„ S. Riding,	38	10	80	32	38	16	76	131	73	7	97	7
Tyrone,	33	27	74	49	31	7	27	13	37	25	11	.
Waterford County,	7	2	34	15	17	5	15	6	9	4	2	1
„ City,	14	5	31	36	4	11	78	68	85	59	63	35
Westmeath,	29	3	55	9	16	10	47	73	21	14	37	19
Wexford,	19	4	23	12	19	2	21	7	14	9	10	4
Wicklow,	20	6	63	8	34	8	33	19	81	14	13	1
Total Males,	1,254	.	2,614	.	2,055	.	1,872	.	1,822	.	1,917	.
Total Females,	.	499	.	1,233	.	1,728	.	2,848	.	2,068	.	2,192
Total M. and F.,	1,753		3,847		3,783		4,720		3,890		4,109	
	25,236											

and IMPRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1866, together with the number of Prisoners TRIAL, in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence respited and not passed.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1866.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fine only.		Unlimited.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
.	.	46	4	.	.	268	102	25	4	2,160	1,663	3,823	Antrim.
.	.	14	14	.	.	44	10	.	1	331	231	562	Armagh.
.	.	8	.	.	.	23	11	7	4	184	64	248	Carlow.
.	.	21	6	.	.	60	13	2	3	230	106	336	Cavan.
1	.	20	3	.	.	32	15	3	2	159	62	221	Clare.
.	.	22	15	.	1	56	7	10	5	634	317	951	Cork County.
.	.	13	.	.	.	51	37	5	2	654	887	1,541	„ City.
.	.	29	16	.	2	18	12	6	1	299	109	408	Donegal.
.	.	26	19	4	.	40	17	5	6	328	196	524	Down.
.	.	21	14	2	1	172	37	6	1	638	465	1,103	Dublin County.
.	.	90	.	56	.	541	.	25	.	2,986	.	7,038	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	56	.	6	.	226	. .	10	. .	4,052		Grangegorman P.
1	.	7	6	.	.	52	11	3	2	303	100	403	Fermanagh.
.	.	23	9	.	.	29	8	5	3	266	119	385	Galway County.
.	.	3	1	.	.	21	10	1	1	173	125	298	„ Town.
.	.	12	10	.	.	36	12	10	6	360	153	513	Kerry.
.	.	21	4	.	.	56	17	10	3	323	960	1,283	Kildare.
.	.	3	9	.	.	41	4	4	1	194	54	248	Kilkenny County.
.	.	3	.	.	.	29	11	1	2	108	113	221	„ City.
.	.	5	.	.	.	10	8	.	1	135	60	195	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	43	9	10	2	172	64	236	Leitrim.
.	.	11	5	.	.	74	4	14	4	293	91	384	Limerick County.
.	.	5	.	.	.	88	58	10	5	581	304	885	„ City.
.	.	12	5	.	.	70	23	11	2	450	238	688	Londonderry.
.	.	8	7	.	.	47	12	3	4	192	88	280	Longford.
.	.	20	9	8	.	41	4	.	1	247	172	419	Louth.
.	.	2	1	.	.	39	8	1	.	155	61	216	Drogheda Town.
.	.	19	8	6	1	94	17	8	3	477	132	609	Mayo.
4	.	17	5	.	.	21	6	6	.	158	65	223	Meath.
.	.	13	7	.	.	37	9	10	5	301	105	406	Monaghan.
.	.	11	1	7	1	61	16	10	1	341	107	448	Queen's.
.	.	15	10	.	.	22	5	12	1	199	81	280	Roscommon.
.	1	1	1	2	.	77	9	8	1	276	97	373	Sligo.
.	.	15	11	19	.	74	7	6	.	400	134	534	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	8	1	1	.	123	43	9	1	600	283	883	„ S. Riding.
2	.	5	.	3	.	46	14	6	2	307	160	467	Tyrone.
.	.	12	2	.	.	13	11	3	3	128	54	182	Waterford County.
.	.	1	2	.	.	38	12	6	2	340	245	585	„ City.
.	.	18	6	.	.	73	7	4	.	329	160	489	Westmeath.
.	.	18	7	.	.	35	9	3	6	208	75	283	Wexford.
1	.	13	6	1	1	26	10	7	5	324	87	411	Wicklow.
9	.	611	.	109	.	2,721	.	275	.	16,943	.	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	280	.	13	.	861	.	106	.	12,639	.	Total Females.
10		891		122		3,582		381		29,582			Total M. and F.

TABLE IV., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and and Committed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.		Death.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR										IMPRISONMENT FOR											
			Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.	
CONVICTED.		M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	1 .	2	.	1	.	2	.	21	2	43	49	37	28	.	.	18	8	21	8	90	39	40	15	138	82
Misdemeanants,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	4	.	.	.	8	2	12	.	45	4	35	.	189	18
Criminal Lunatics,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Acts,	Summary.	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	61	38
Misdemeanants,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	8	2	97	46
Dangerous Lunatics,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Revenue Laws,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2
Under Poor Law Act,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Courts Martial & Deserters,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	8	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Drunkards,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		1 .	2	.	1	.	2	.	21	.	45	.	41	.	1	.	32	.	33	.	153	.	83	.	507	.
Total Females,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	51	.	28	.	.	.	10	.	8	.	46	.	17	.	187
Total Males and Females,		1	2		1		2		24		96		69		1		42		41		199		100		694	
			194																					
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination & Discharged,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1866,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1865, but not Tried until 1866,		2 1	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	2	17	8	19	3	.	.	8	.	6	3	37	10	5	4	22	19
Not Convicted,		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		3 .	2	.	1	.	5	.	32	.	62	.	60	.	1	.	40	.	39	.	190	.	88	.	529	.
Total Females,		. 1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	59	.	31	.	.	.	10	.	11	.	56	.	21	.	206
Total Males and Females,		4	2		1		5		37		121		91		1		50		50		246		109		735	
			257																					

IMPRISONMENT, together with the Number NOT CONVICTED, of all the Prisoners Tried 1866; and also of those *Committed* in 1865, but *not Tried* until 1866.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																		Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.		
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
88	69	34	20	42	25	21	6	4	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	630	355	985
97	15	97	8	88	16	28	1	32	8	1	1	10	.	1	.	3	.	82	11	734	87	821
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	.	.	13	5	18
139	126	182	119	284	229	203	148	122	79	26	13	25	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,042	759	1,801
227	139	877	292	1919	709	1649	1421	1117	1884	341	851	248	433	6	1	3	.	.	.	6,503	5,780	12,283
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	407	274	.	.	407	274	681
45	23	5	2	16	3	3	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	1	92	36	128
13	2	20	16	92	69	26	25	14	17	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	169	130	299
7	.	26	.	58	.	2	.	8	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	170	.	.	.	297	.	297
3	23	2	22	92	91	86	67	86	125	6	21	12	11	.	.	2	.	.	.	289	361	650
1	4	1	15	14	85	31	58	484	728	1447	1182	1611	1741	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,589	3,813	7,402
620	.	1244	.	2605	.	2049	.	1870	.	1822	.	1915	.	9	.	603	.	106	.	13,765	.	.
.	401	.	494	.	1227	.	1728	.	2847	.	2068	.	2192	.	1	.	279	.	13	.	11,600	.
1,021		1,738		3,832		3,777		4,717		3,890		4,107		10		882						
25,051																		119				25,365
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,529	822	3,351
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	275	106	381
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,569	12,528	29,097
12	9	10	5	9	6	6	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	1	3	.	182	72	254
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	192	39	231
632	.	1254	.	2614	.	2055	.	1872	.	1822	.	1917	.	9	.	611	.	109	.	16,943	.	.
.	410	.	499	.	1233	.	1728	.	2848	.	2068	.	2192	.	1	.	280	.	13	.	12,639	.
1,042		1,753		3,847		3,783		4,720		3,890		4,109		10		891						
25,236																		122				29,582

TABLE V., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—AGES of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Age could not be be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	1	.	97	3	495	191	755	867	402	322	391	275	.	.	2,141	1,658	3,799
Armagh,	.	.	18	3	44	13	139	121	65	59	64	32	.	.	330	228	558
Carlow,	.	.	2	1	38	3	64	26	37	17	35	14	2	.	178	61	239
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	30	6	114	58	39	23	36	17	.	.	219	104	323
Clare,	.	2	4	.	27	10	74	26	31	14	19	9	.	.	155	61	216
Cork County,	2	1	34	5	101	17	300	162	102	61	64	63	4	4	607	313	920
„ City,	5	2	53	9	135	112	274	461	95	156	90	144	.	.	652	884	1,536
Donegal,	2	.	12	3	47	16	127	48	43	14	63	22	.	.	294	103	397
Down,	1	2	15	4	67	12	110	77	61	49	68	50	.	.	322	194	516
Dublin County,	2	.	43	6	127	74	256	267	87	72	85	41	2	3	602	463	1,065
Dublin City — Richmond B.,	8	.	243	.	621	.	1124	.	536	.	413	.	12	.	2,957	.	6,993
Grangegorman P.	.	4	.	80	.	359	.	2279	.	820	.	491	.	.	.	4,036	
Fermanagh,	.	.	11	3	72	16	137	47	50	18	30	11	.	.	300	95	395
Galway County,	1	.	13	2	54	19	112	57	39	15	27	19	7	3	253	115	368
„ Town,	1	.	13	.	23	8	56	65	48	26	31	25	.	.	172	124	296
Kerry,	.	.	25	7	71	18	143	66	44	34	70	26	.	.	353	151	504
Kildare,	1	1	11	6	55	121	140	733	56	60	45	37	.	.	308	958	1,266
Kilkenny County,	1	.	7	1	30	7	81	30	32	10	33	6	.	.	184	54	238
„ City,	.	.	6	.	21	3	50	73	18	33	10	4	.	.	105	113	218
King's,	.	.	7	1	35	16	40	22	20	8	30	11	.	.	132	58	190
Leitrim,	.	.	1	1	32	11	85	30	21	18	24	4	.	.	163	64	227
Limerick County,	.	.	12	3	61	12	132	39	33	16	35	18	2	.	275	88	363
„ City,	.	.	8	2	124	89	203	94	133	48	110	67	.	.	578	300	878
Londonderry,	3	.	19	6	125	52	185	107	56	49	39	18	.	.	427	232	659
Longford,	2	1	12	2	36	5	85	52	24	13	28	13	.	.	187	86	273
Louth,	.	.	7	1	35	24	118	52	48	69	39	26	.	.	247	172	419
Drogheda Town,	2	.	12	.	12	7	74	22	18	16	34	15	.	.	152	60	212
Mayo,	2	.	20	4	63	20	214	62	83	19	81	23	11	.	474	128	602
Meath,	1	.	8	3	15	2	80	39	25	15	22	4	.	.	151	63	214
Monaghan,	.	.	7	.	62	5	119	27	30	45	75	25	.	.	293	102	395
Queen's,	.	.	12	3	50	9	134	43	67	17	59	27	10	5	332	104	436
Roscommon,	.	.	3	1	39	14	102	40	20	14	30	11	.	.	194	80	274
Sligo,	.	.	5	1	58	8	127	39	44	23	37	24	.	.	271	95	366
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	1	7	.	67	16	174	77	84	22	49	16	1	2	382	134	516
„ S. Riding,	.	.	23	3	110	27	235	159	105	53	112	36	3	.	588	278	866
Tyrone,	1	.	17	2	62	34	113	79	45	16	61	26	.	.	299	157	456
Waterford County,	.	.	7	1	30	5	51	23	24	18	13	6	.	.	125	53	178
„ City,	2	.	4	3	68	34	144	115	64	50	52	40	.	.	334	242	576
Westmeath,	.	.	9	1	51	5	165	90	48	33	50	30	.	.	323	159	482
Wexford,	.	.	1	5	35	13	86	23	32	15	42	17	.	.	196	73	269
Wicklow,	.	.	20	2	38	9	148	31	61	31	47	12	.	.	314	85	399
Total Males,	38	.	828	.	3266	.	6876	.	2870	.	2643	.	54	.	16,569	.	.
Total Females,	.	14	.	178	.	1422	.	6728	.	2411	.	1758	.	17	.	12,528	.
Total M. & F.,	52		1,006		4,688		13,598		5,281		4,401		71		.	.	29,097

TABLE V., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—AGES of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.		AGES.														TOTAL.		
		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.				
CONVICTED.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	1	.	35	5	132	47	276	150	100	93	86	60	.	.	630	355	985
Misdemeanants,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	.	1	17	.	161	14	332	37	117	15	105	20	2	.	734	87	821
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	4	4	.	3	1	.	.	13	5	18
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary,	14	1	258	49	220	112	288	293	131	165	130	139	1	.	1,042	759	1,801
Misdemeanants,	Summary,	7	.	323	69	1,593	683	2,765	3,402	1,015	994	799	632	1	.	6,503	5,780	12,283
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary,	.	.	8	2	21	23	158	94	100	59	109	84	11	12	407	274	681
Under Revenue Laws,	,,	.	.	3	2	9	3	30	10	14	5	36	16	.	.	92	36	128
Under Poor Law Act,	,,	1	.	11	.	40	18	66	93	22	12	29	7	.	.	169	130	299
Courts Martial and Deserters,	,,	.	.	.	.	60	.	200	.	35	.	2	.	.	.	297	.	297
Under Vagrant Acts,	,,	7	7	8	15	14	27	80	80	47	44	132	188	1	.	289	361	650
Drunkards,	,,	.	.	9	1	486	345	1,423	2,160	802	824	867	483	2	.	3,589	3,813	7,402
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,		8	5	149	30	475	138	1,115	359	436	179	310	106	36	5	2,529	822	3,351
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1866,		.	.	7	5	54	12	132	46	47	21	35	22	.	.	275	106	381
Total Males,		38	.	828	.	3,266	.	6,870	.	2,870	.	2,643	.	54	.	16,569	.	.
Total Females,		.	14	.	178	.	1,422	.	6,728	.	2,411	.	1,758	.	17	.	12,528	.
Total Males and Females,		52		1,006		4,688		13,598		5,281		4,401		71		.	.	29,097

TABLE VI., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	805	214	789	907	.	.	.	.	546	537	1	.	2,141	1,658	3,799
Armagh,	83	15	93	45	33	24	25	21	96	123	.	.	330	228	558
Carlow,	56	10	.	3	.	.	.	.	120	48	2	.	178	61	239
Cavan,	100	34	25	16	.	.	.	.	94	54	.	.	219	104	323
Clare,	72	13	32	13	4	1	2	3	45	31	.	.	155	61	216
Cork County,	283	52	58	47	17	8	25	29	220	173	4	4	607	313	920
„ City,	210	116	139	136	55	105	24	68	224	459	.	.	652	884	1,536
Donegal,	83	8	52	37	23	5	48	18	88	35	.	.	294	103	397
Down,	151	26	64	70	3	2	3	1	101	95	.	.	322	194	516
Dublin County,	324	154	52	88	7	.	3	2	211	210	5	9	602	463	1,065
Dublin City:															
Richmond B.,	1,629	.	493	.	14	.	8	.	757	.	56	.	2,957	.	6,993
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,046	.	1218	.	14	.	32	.	1,711	.	15	.	4,036	
Fermanagh,	133	14	62	19	.	.	.	.	105	62	.	.	300	95	395
Galway County,	75	17	14	9	.	.	.	.	141	81	23	8	253	115	368
„ Town,	64	3	20	20	13	11	.	.	75	90	.	.	172	124	296
Kerry,	160	20	13	6	8	14	8	5	164	106	.	.	353	151	504
Kildare,	122	115	42	307	4	1	.	.	140	534	.	1	308	958	1,266
Kilkenny County,	69	12	22	12	4	2	.	1	89	27	.	.	184	54	238
„ City,	56	1	10	24	2	2	.	.	37	86	.	.	105	113	218
King's,	37	4	18	7	22	11	11	7	42	27	2	2	132	58	190
Leitrim,	74	12	17	17	.	2	.	.	72	33	.	.	163	64	227
Limerick County,	142	14	37	15	16	4	17	3	47	43	16	9	275	88	363
„ City,	176	40	118	36	75	31	46	27	163	166	.	.	578	300	878
Londonderry,	105	14	179	84	44	30	34	12	65	92	.	.	427	232	659
Longford,	71	14	34	28	27	16	6	.	48	28	1	.	187	86	273
Louth,	125	36	28	20	3	1	2	1	89	114	.	.	247	172	419
Drogheda Town,	48	4	30	6	26	2	14	3	34	45	.	.	152	60	212
Mayo,	199	12	5	1	2	.	.	.	227	107	41	8	474	128	602
Meath,	68	7	13	5	.	.	.	.	70	51	.	.	151	63	214
Monaghan,	128	4	88	42	30	28	1	3	46	25	.	.	293	102	395
Queen's,	161	24	50	31	8	1	.	.	103	43	10	5	332	104	436
Roscommon,	87	22	19	13	7	.	2	.	79	45	.	.	194	80	274
Sligo,	105	8	45	13	17	1	24	14	80	59	.	.	271	95	366
Tipperary, N. Riding,	185	41	43	29	6	.	.	.	145	58	3	6	382	134	516
„ S. Riding,	151	14	154	110	.	.	.	.	279	154	4	.	588	278	866
Tyrone,	135	21	58	40	22	31	5	4	79	61	.	.	299	157	456
Waterford County,	42	5	25	10	16	14	9	2	33	22	.	.	125	53	178
„ City,	104	14	53	56	41	44	27	10	109	118	.	.	334	242	576
Westmeath,	171	7	27	41	.	.	.	1	125	110	.	.	323	159	482
Wexford,	66	8	37	16	3	2	13	6	77	41	.	.	196	73	269
Wicklow,	72	12	69	20	62	16	111	37	.	.	.	.	314	85	399
Total Males,	6,927	.	3127	.	614	.	468	.	5,265	.	168	.	16,569	.	.
Total Females,	.	2,207	.	3617	.	423	.	310	.	5,904	.	67	.	12,528	.
Total M. and F.	9134,		6,744		1,037		778		11,169		235		.	.	29,097

TABLE VI., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.												TOTAL.		
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.				
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons, . . . At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	294	68	109	84	22	10	15	9	184	184	6	.	630	355	985
Misdemeanants, . At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	389	19	92	17	19	2	13	2	180	47	41	.	734	87	821
Criminal Lunatics, . At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	1	13	5	18
Offenders under Larceny Act, Summary,	380	122	191	185	58	42	41	33	371	377	1	.	1,042	759	1,801
Misdemeanants, . . . Summary,	2,593	988	1,390	1,809	250	176	178	139	2,090	2,664	2	4	6,503	5,780	12,283
Dangerous Lunatics, . Summary,	182	61	70	62	7	4	1	3	91	94	56	50	407	274	681
Under Revenue Laws, „	41	7	13	6	4	1	5	.	29	22	.	.	92	36	128
Under Poor Law Act, „	83	23	22	32	6	8	8	7	50	60	.	.	169	130	299
Courts Martial and Deserters, „	184	.	61	.	3	.	2	.	47	.	.	.	297	.	297
Under Vagrant Acts, „	80	37	57	71	12	22	15	20	123	211	2	.	289	361	650
Drunkards, „	1,315	703	679	1,127	128	105	127	61	1,338	1,817	2	.	3,589	3,813	7,402
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,	1,245	162	395	191	99	47	61	33	671	377	58	12	2,529	822	3,351
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1866, .	135	15	47	32	6	6	2	3	85	50	.	.	275	106	381
Total Males, ...	6,927	.	3,127	.	614	.	468	.	5,265	.	168	.	16,569	.	.
Total Females, ...	.	2,207	.	3,617	.	423	.	310	.	5,904	.	67	.	12,528	.
Total Males and Females, . . .	9,134		6,744		1,037		778		11,169		235		.	.	29,097

TABLE VII., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	623	572	390	161	1,122	924	5	1	1	.	2,141	1,658	3,799
Armagh,	98	60	28	9	204	159	.	.	.	.	330	228	558
Carlow,	3	2	.	.	175	59	.	.	.	.	178	61	239
Cavan,	21	13	1	.	197	91	.	.	.	.	219	104	323
Clare,	2	1	.	.	153	60	.	.	.	.	155	61	216
Cork County,	95	12	3	.	505	297	.	.	4	4	607	313	920
„ City,	64	34	3	.	577	850	8	.	.	.	652	884	1,536
Donegal,	24	7	7	5	263	90	.	1	.	.	294	103	397
Down,	84	45	69	28	163	121	5	.	1	.	322	194	516
Dublin County,	51	47	7	2	543	411	.	.	1	3	602	463	1,065
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	217	.	15	.	2,640	.	3	.	82	.	2,957	.	6993
Grangegorman P.,	.	404	.	12	.	3,607	.	6	.	7	.	4,036	
Fermanagh,	76	39	.	.	224	56	.	.	.	.	300	95	395
Galway County,	9	4	.	.	242	111	.	.	2	.	253	115	368
„ Town,	6	1	.	.	166	123	.	.	.	.	172	124	296
Kerry,	3	9	.	.	350	142	.	.	.	.	353	151	504
Kildare,	14	172	.	.	293	786	1	.	.	.	308	958	1,266
Kilkenny County,	1	.	1	.	182	54	.	.	.	.	184	54	238
„ City,	5	1	.	.	100	112	.	.	.	.	105	113	218
King's,	2	.	.	.	130	58	.	.	.	.	132	58	190
Leitrim,	2	2	2	.	159	62	.	.	.	.	163	64	227
Limerick County,	13	.	3	.	255	87	.	.	4	1	275	88	363
„ City,	94	32	.	.	484	268	.	.	.	.	578	300	878
Londonderry,	81	33	73	40	273	159	.	.	.	.	427	232	659
Longford,	3	6	.	.	184	80	.	.	.	.	187	86	273
Louth,	19	11	4	1	224	160	.	.	.	.	247	172	419
Drogheda Town,	5	.	1	1	145	59	.	.	1	.	152	60	212
Mayo,	12	1	.	.	462	127	.	.	.	.	474	128	602
Meath,	7	6	.	.	144	57	.	.	.	.	151	63	214
Monaghan,	31	11	13	6	249	85	.	.	.	.	293	102	395
Queen's,	7	4	1	.	314	95	.	.	10	5	332	104	436
Roscommon,	5	1	.	.	189	79	.	.	.	.	194	80	274
Sligo,	6	.	.	.	265	95	.	.	.	.	271	95	366
Tipperary, N. Riding,	10	5	.	.	372	129	.	.	.	.	382	134	516
„ S. Riding,	18	7	.	.	566	271	.	.	4	.	588	278	866
Tyrone,	59	29	21	8	218	120	1	.	.	.	299	157	456
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	125	53	.	.	.	.	125	53	178
„ City,	9	4	.	.	325	238	.	.	.	.	334	242	576
Westmeath,	9	2	.	.	314	157	.	.	.	.	323	159	482
Wexford,	12	5	.	.	184	68	.	.	.	.	196	73	269
Wicklow,	20	.	.	.	294	85	.	.	.	.	314	85	399
Total Males,	1,820	.	642	.	13,974	.	23	.	110	.	16,569	.	.
Total Females,	.	1,582	.	273	.	10,645	.	8	.	20	.	12,528	.
Total M. and F.,	3,402		915		24,619		31		130		.	.	29,097

TABLE VII., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Felons, . . . } At Assizes and	73	43	18	4	531	308	1	.	7	.	630	355	985
Misdemeanants, . } Quarter	62	7	23	3	609	76	.	.	40	1	734	87	821
Criminal Lunatics, . } Sessions.	2	1	.	.	11	4	.	.	.	.	13	5	18
Offenders under Larceny Act, } Summary.	137	81	30	14	874	664	1	.	.	.	1,042	759	1,801
Misdemeanants, . }	768	852	301	120	5,425	4,803	13	3	1	2	6,503	5,780	12,283
Dangerous Lunatics, . }	43	30	31	16	327	218	1	.	5	10	407	274	681
Under Revenue Laws, „	3	.	6	3	83	33	.	.	.	.	92	36	128
Under Poor Law Act, „	12	1	9	.	147	129	1	.	.	.	169	130	299
Courts Martial and Deserters, „	115	.	15	.	167	.	.	.	.	.	297	.	297
Under Vagrant Acts, „	28	24	7	6	258	331	.	.	1	.	289	361	650
Drunkards, „	315	437	113	74	3,159	3,296	.	5	2	1	3,589	3,813	7,402
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged, ...	246	96	78	27	2,145	693	6	.	54	6	2,529	822	3,351
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1866,	26	10	11	6	238	90	.	.	.	.	275	106	381
Total Males, ...	1,820	.	642	.	13,974	.	23	.	110	.	16,569	.	.
Total Females, ...	.	1,582	.	273	.	10,645	.	8	.	20	.	12,528	.
Total Males and Females, . .	3,402		915		24,619		31		130		.	.	29097

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Antrim, . . .	48	2	23	2	71	4	75	Limerick City, .	5	.	10	.	15	.	15
Armagh, . . .	9	1	22	.	31	1	32	Londonderry, .	19	1	5	.	24	1	25
Carlow, . . .	4	1	2	1	6	2	8	Longford, . .	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
Cavan, . . .	10	.	1	1	11	1	12	Louth, . . .	8	.	.	.	8	.	8
Clare, . . .	7	.	2	.	9	.	9	Drogheda Town,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cork County, . .	22	2	17	2	39	4	43	Mayo, . . .	6	.	1	.	7	.	7
„ City, . .	31	.	28	4	59	4	63	Meath, . . .	6	.	7	.	13	.	13
Donegal, . .	5	.	13	2	18	2	20	Monaghan, . .	6	.	3	.	9	.	9
Down, . . .	23	3	14	2	37	5	42	Queen's, . . .	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
Dublin County, .	23	5	2	3	25	8	33	Roscommon, . .	5	1	7	.	12	1	13
Dublin City:*								Sligo, ...	6	.	.	.	6	.	6
Richmond B. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding	8	1	3	.	11	1	12
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ S. Riding	3	.	3	.	6	.	6
Fermanagh, . .	9	.	5	3	14	3	17	Tyrone, . . .	9	1	14	2	23	3	26
Galway County, .	10	.	5	.	15	.	15	Waterford County,	2	.	3	.	5	.	5
„ Town, .	5	.	1	.	6	.	6	„ City, .	6	.	.	.	6	.	6
Kerry, . . .	14	1	.	.	14	1	15	Westmeath, . .	4	.	3	.	7	.	7
Kildare, . .	8	.	1	.	9	.	9	Wexford, . .	9	.	5	.	14	.	14
Kilkenny County, .	9	.	1	.	10	.	10	Wicklow, . .	3	2	3	.	6	2	8
„ City, .	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	Total 1866, Males, .	367	.	209	.	576	.	.
King's, . . .	7	.	1	.	8	.	8	Total 1866, Females, .	.	21	.	24	.	45	.
Leitrim, . .	1	.	4	2	5	2	7	Total 1866, M. and F.,	388		233		.	.	621
Limerick County, .	6	.	.	.	6	.	6								

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts' Marshalsea.

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN*																											
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.		Venereal Diseases.		Hysteria and other Nervous Affections.		Purpura.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	3	.	39	7	176	36	3	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	5	1	28	9	.	.	.	.		
Armagh,	20	11	15	14	43	21	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	.		
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Cavan,	1	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	4	.	.	.		
Clare,	2	2	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Cork County,	5	11	5	4	9	13	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
„ City,	15	32	4	14	4	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.		
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.		
Down,	2	.	6	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Dublin County,	5	.	16	4	53	24	3	1	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	7	4	14	3	3	5	.	.		
Dublin City:																												
Richmond B.	9	.	16	.	23	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	26	.	4	.	.	.		
Grangegorman P.	.	8	.	15	.	29	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	1	.	.		
Fermanagh,	.	.	5	.	3	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Galway County,	5	4	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	10	9	.	.		
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Kerry,	14	4	5	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.		
Kildare,	2	3	6	16	30	15	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	5	.	.	.	.		
Kilkenny County,	.	1	6	.	48	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.		
„ City,	.	.	2	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.		
King's,	1	2	.	.	5	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.		
Leitrim,	.	.	10	2	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.		
Limerick County,	40	7	10	1	32	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	2	.	.	.		
„ City,	4	1	16	6	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	1	4	2	.	.		
Londonderry,	2	1	6	8	6	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	4	.	.		
Longford,	.	.	5	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.		
Louth,	.	.	3	3	6	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.		
Drogheda Town,	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
Mayo,	4	4	60	18	82	21	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	20	1	.	.	.		
Meath,	2	11	8	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Monaghan,	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.		
Queen's,	1	2	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
Roscommon,	5	.	1	4	36	4	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.		
Sligo,	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	1	.	12	4	16	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	38	12	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.		
Tyrone,	.	.	1	1	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Waterford County, } „ City, }	7	10	3	3	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.		
Westmeath,	.	.	7	2	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.		
Wexford,	.	.	30	1	145	22	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	3	.	.	.		
Wicklow,	4	1	21	4	49	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	3	.	1	4	.	.		
Total Males,	154	.	357	.	894	.	25	.	15	.	4	.	55	.	13	.	40	.	48	.	112	.	43	.	.	.		
Total Females,	.	116	.	150	.	291	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	12	.	10	.	82	.	34	.	.		
Total M. and F.	270		507		1,185		30		18		4		70		13		52		58		194		77		.			

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1866.

OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.

Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruptive Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		Tumours. Simple.		Tumours. Malignant.		Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Bones and Joints.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	3	1	.	.	.	32	4	9	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	2	.	Antrim.
.	3	6	2	.	.	13	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	6	2	4	1	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	Clare.
.	3	1	2	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	Cork County.
1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
2	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	6	1	6	.	4	2	2	.	8	.	3	1	.	.	5	3	2	.	Dublin County.
																										Dublin City:
1	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	17	.	9	.	Richmond B.
.	4	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	21	.	3	GrangegormanP.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	2	.	1	.	.	12	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	Kerry.
.	2	.	.	.	.	6	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	1	.	29	.	.	.	4	1	7	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	Limerick County.
4	1	2	1	3	2	.	.	16	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	10	2	.	.	18	4	.	.	„ City.
.	2	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	1	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	Longford.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	1	2	.	1	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	2	2	.	.	38	7	8	2	3	.	13	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	6	2	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Sligo.
1	1	.	.	1	.	13	2	3	.	1	.	2	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	21	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	39	8	.	.	16	5	8	.	Wexford.
.	.	1	1	2	4	26	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	Wicklow.
13	.	13	.	9	.	278	.	95	.	18	.	48	.	24	.	29	.	76	.	.	.	132	.	45	.	Total Males.
.	25	.	11	.	8	.	48	.	15	.	1	.	13	.	5	.	2	.	20	.	2	.	68	.	7	Total Females.
38		24		17		326		110		19		61		29		31		96		2		200		52		Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE IX. *concluded.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN* OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.																							
	Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Diseases of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.	Disease of Uterus and Appendages.	Abortion.		Delirium Tremens.		Rheumatism.		Gout.		Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases		Malingering.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	18	5	4	.	6	1	23	8	3	4	.	5	.	28	7	2	.	.	.	24	8	20	4
Armagh,	.	.	9	1	.	.	2	.	7	6	1	2	1	1	1	14	11	.	.	1	.	5	5	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.
„ City,	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	1	9	3	3	.	2	2	7	2	.	2	.	.	.	8	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Dublin City:																									
Richmond B.,	1	.	14	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	5	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	10	.	3	.	5	.	3	12	8	1	.	1	.	17	.	.	.	29	.	25	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	2	.
Galway County,	1	1	4	1	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	8	.	.	1	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	2	.
Kildare,	1	1	9	6	.	.	2	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	13	10	1	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	2	3
Limerick County,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	54	8	33	2
„ City,	.	.	6	2	.	.	8	4	4	2	.	.	.	14	.	6	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	8	.	1
Louth,	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Mayo,	2	2	16	2	.	.	13	2	17	4	.	1	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	5	1	8	3
Meath,	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	10	2
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	1	10	2	.	1	3	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	35
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	3	.	11	4	.	.	.	.	6	6	1	1
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	2	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
„ City,																									
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	7	4	.	.	36	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	1	1	5	1	1	.	8	3	7	3	.	7	.	2	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Total Males,	10	.	151	.	25	.	107	.	93	.	.	.	.	45	.	154	.	3	.	6	.	207	.	214	.
Total Females,	.	7	.	52	.	7	.	22	.	35	42	30	2	.	2	.	76	.	.	.	29	.	114	.	51
Total M. and F.,	17		203		32		129		128		74			47		230		3		35		321		265	

the several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1866.

Number of slight cases of indisposition prescribed for *out* of Hospital, but *not* included in foregoing classification.	Lunatics in Custody during Year.								Number of Patients in hospital during year.		Daily average Number in Hospital.		Number of cases prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Daily average Number prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Greatest Number Sick at any one time, in and out of Hospital.		County and Borough Gaols.
	Criminal.		Dangerous.		Of other classes.		Average daily Number.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
120	.	1	.	35	5	.	.	11·23	0·91	13	10	1·9	1·9	449	100	3·23	0·39	28	5	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	14	19	.	.	1·18	6·25	42	21	1·15	0·43	117	75	0·97	0·63	7	3	Armagh
21	13	1	.	2	.	.	.	1·02	.	1	.	0·9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
28	14	6	.	30	10	.	.	18·6	4·1	24	5	1·93	0·64	28	14	0·07	0·03	5	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	23	7	.	.	9·7	2·9	20	6	1·3	0·3	557	366	1·5	1·0	5	.	Clare.
1,394	429	3	.	21	16	4	8	0·6	0·6	34	48	2·0	1·0	1,394	429	3·8	1·02	4	4	Cork County.
519	448	.	.	2	.	.	.	0·05	.	36	86	1·0	2·0	519	448	1·4	1·2	10	13	„ City.
137	36	5	.	54	26	.	.	14·0	5·1	25	5	1·03	0·16	137	36	0·37	0·1	6	2	Donegal.
200	59	2	1	54	33	1	.	31·94	13·78	20	6	3·05	0·82	3	3	.	.	5	3	Down.
10	7	.	1	12	13	.	.	1·7	3·7	24	16	1·2	1·5	178	58	1·3	1·2	7	3	Dublin County.
4387	.	2	.	95	.	8	.	53·0	.	279	.	15·0	.	4,387	.	12·0	.	41	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	3660	.	1	.	98	.	23	.	54·0	.	254	.	32·0	.	3660	.	19·0	.	49	Grangegorman P.
28	17	.	.	9	7	.	.	0·65	0·51	22	17	1·6	2·4	28	17	0·07	0·14	4	4	Fermanagh.
139	63	1	.	32	14	.	.	8·95	3·77	51	32	3·0	2·24	139	63	0·4	0·17	6	5	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1·6	0·01	.	5	.	0·04	34	41	0·09	0·11	1	2	„ Town.
19	3	.	.	13	11	.	.	0·78	0·45	71	23	2·25	0·82	37	3	0·1	0·01	6	1	Kerry.
95	47	4	.	21	10	1	1	17·6	5·1	8	13	0·73	1·13	167	96	0·46	0·26	8	5	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	2	9	6	.	0·3	0·5	14	9	1·2	0·8	105	24	4·9	1·2	10	2	Kilkenny Co.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	0·2	22	9	0·6	0·3	2	2	„ City.
7	5	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	0·2	6	4	0·7	0·2	21	17	0·02	0·01	3	2	King's.
29	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	7	0·1	0·02	250	29	0·7	0·1	10	2	Leitrim.
21	11	.	.	18	5	2	5	4·9	0·9	35	7	2·0	0·2	188	26	0·5	0·1	6	4	Limerick Co.
90	37	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	0·3	0·13	225	80	1·23	0·43	4	2	„ City.
30	15	.	1	28	4	.	.	15·69	0·27	5	4	0·03	0·18	34	25	3·15	1·36	5	4	Londonderry.
17	20	.	1	6	6	.	.	0·54	0·81	12	1	1·38	1·1	44	46	0·12	0·13	2	2	Longford.
8	.	.	.	14	10	.	.	3·34	2·15	.	.	.	.	24	26	0·1	0·1	2	1	Louth.
21	8	.	.	3	1	.	.	0·19	0·04	1	4	0·07	0·7	2	5	0·1	0·7	1	3	Drogheda Town.
24	13	.	.	43	19	.	.	11·75	6·43	29	28	1·12	1·96	954	147	2·61	0·4	15	12	Mayo.
.	.	1	1	11	8	.	.	1·0	0·31	58	22	4·25	1·88	48	39	0·13	0·11	8	4	Meath.
.	.	.	.	19	17	.	.	7·7	8·4	2	2	1·05	1·26	48	5	0·13	0·01	3	2	Monaghan.
61	5	1	.	8	1	.	.	0·44	0·02	21	6	0·69	0·37	61	5	0·17	0·01	3	3	Queen's.
181	88	1	.	30	20	.	.	9·08	4·64	43	8	3·26	0·30	12	11	0·21	0·11	11	4	Roscommon.
53	20	.	.	1	1	.	.	0·15	0·01	14	4	0·74	0·17	53	20	0·15	0·05	3	1	Sligo.
156	74	.	1	14	10	.	.	0·5	0·3	1	.	.	.	86	29	0·9	0·3	10	5	Tipperary, N. R.
502	70	.	.	6	1	2	.	0·09	0·04	86	42	2·14	1·15	502	270	1·37	0·19	6	4	„ S. R.
84	101	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	0·33	0·03	97	104	0·27	0·28	3	1	Tyrone.
130	54	.	.	13	4	.	.	0·31	0·14	57	39	1·6	1·1	130	54	0·35	0·14	9	5	Waterford Co.
																				„ City
302	95	.	.	9	6	.	.	0·71	0·38	19	8	0·86	0·73	302	95	0·82	0·26	3	3	Westmeath.
3	.	4	.	64	15	.	.	53·2	6·3	20	2	2·6	0·2	330	57	0·9	0·2	5	2	Wexford.
.	.	2	.	16	8	.	.	9·2	2·3	4	3	0·12	0·24	153	48	0·41	0·13	2	1	Wicklow.
8916	.	34	.	734	.	25	.	291·69	.	1168	.	62·58	.	11865	.	45·60	.	269	.	Total Males.
.	5414	.	7	.	415	.	38	.	135·32	.	754	.	60·30	.	6580	.	31·88	.	170	Total Females.
14,330		41		1,149		63		427·01		1,922		122·88		18,445		77·48		439		Total M. and F.
		1,253																		

Table X.—Deaths, and their Causes, during the Year 1866.

County and Borough Gaols in which Deaths occurred.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Antrim, Belfast, .	1	W. W.	M.	40	Dangerous lunacy	27 Aug. 1864,	Dropsy, ...	11 Jan.
" "	2	H. D.	M.	45	Do., . .	22 Sept. 1865.	Epileptic Convulsions, .	25 Jan.
" "	3	J. C.	M.	40	Do., . .	8 June, 1865,	Dysentery, . . .	27 Jan.
" "	4	J. M'A.	M.	44	Do., . .	12 Dec. 1865,	Convulsions, . . .	17 Feb.
" "	5	T. H.	M.	25	Fenianism, .	10 Mar. 1866,	Disease of Kidneys, .	23 Mar.
" "	6	W. S.	M.	40	Murder, . .	21 April, 1866,	Phthisis Senilis, . .	28 May.
" "	7	W. D.	M.	45	Dangerous lunacy	26 May, 1866,	Delirium Tremens, .	1 June.
" "	8	R. T.	M.	22	Do., . .	20 Sept. 1865,	Phthisis, . . .	9 June.
" "	9	H. W.	F.	30	Drunkenness, .	5 Dec. 1866,	Heart Disease, . .	17 Dec.
Carlow, . .	10	J. D.	M.	34	Dangerous lunacy	31 Dec. 1865,	Epilepsy, . . .	18 Nov.
Cavan, . .	11	R. E.	M.	38	Criminal Lunatic	28 Feb. 1865,	Paralysis, . . .	9 June.
" . .	12	W. R	M.	84	Debt, . .	1 Aug. 1863,	Bronchitis, . . .	31 July.
" . .	13	F. F.	F.	21	Dangerous lunacy	23 July, 1866,	Congestion of Brain, .	10 Nov.
" . .	14	R. S.	M.	44	Larceny, . .	25 June, 1866,	Effusion on the Brain, .	22 Nov.
Clare, Ennis, .	15	M. M.	M.	75	Dangerous lunacy	4 Oct. 1865,	General Debility, . .	12 Mar.
Cork City, .	16	J. S.	F.	25	Assault, . .	12 Mar. 1866,	Congestion of Brain, .	9 May.
" . .	17	S. L.	M.	48	Do., . .	16 Mar. 1866,	Spitting of Blood, . .	17 Mar.
Donegal, Lifford,	18	J. M'C.	M.	23	Dangerous lunacy	26 Feb. 1861,	Tumour on Side, . .	26 Jan.
" . .	19	S. M'F.	M.	24	Do., . .	5 Sept. 1863,	Epilepsy, . . .	31 Jan.
Down, Downpatk.	20	W. L.	M.	45	Do., . .	19 Nov. 1864,	Disease of Brain & Dysentery	12 Jan.
" "	21	M. M.	F.	33	Do., . .	17 Jan. 1865,	Hectic Fever, . .	28 Feb.
" "	22	J. K.	M.	40	Do., . .	23 Nov. 1865,	Disease of Brain, . .	5 April.
" "	23	J. L.	M.	21	Murder, . .	19 Sept. 1865,	*Executed*, . . .	19 April.
" "	24	T. R.	M.	26	Dangerous lunacy	13 Oct. 1860,	Disease of Brain, . .	5 Aug.
" "	25	T. F.	M.	40	Do., . .	28 Feb. 1865,	Heart Disease and Dropsy,	23 Aug.
" "	26	C. M'M.	F.	30	Do., . .	1 Aug. 1863,	Disease of Brain and Digestive Organs.	31 Dec.
Dublin City:								
Richmond B., .	27	J. C.	M.	40	Do., . .	5 Jan. 1866,	Brain Disease, . .	18 Feb.
" "	28	W. J.	M.	57	Do., . .	18 Sept. 1865,	Chronic Diarrhœa, . .	15 Mar.
" "	29	P. M.	M.	27	Do., . .	17 Feb. 1866,	Brain Disease, . .	3 May.
" "	30	M. F.	M.	55	Do., . .	29 Nov. 1865,	Do., . . .	14 May.
" "	31	R. T.	M.	36	Do., . .	15 Feb. 1865,	Do., . . .	20 May.
" "	32	P. W.	M.	26	Larceny,* .	6 April, 1866,	Apoplexy, . . .	26 May.
" "	33	W. M'N.	M.	28	Assault, . .	29 June, 1866,	Typhus Fever, . .	14 July.
" "	34	O. K.	M.	23	Dangerous lunacy	6 Aug. 1866,	Nervous exhaustion, .	8 Aug.
" "	35	J. B.	M.	46	Do., . .	20 June, 1866,	Aortic Disease, . .	28 Sept.
Grangegorman P.	36	A. D.	F.	38	Do., . .	9 Mar. 1858,	Disease of Brain, chronic,	20 Feb.
" "	37	E. W.	F.	28	Larceny, . .	17 Sept. 1866,	Pulmonary Consumption,	17 Dec.
Galway Town, .	38	H. B.	F.	60	Do., . .	11 June, 1866,	Broken constitution and Inflammation of Throat.	4 Sept.
King's County, Tullamore,	39	J. L.	M.	26	Do., . .	22 Feb. 1866.	Scrofula in knee joints, &c.	7 Aug.
Limerick County,	40	M. C.	F.	70	Dangerous lunacy	29 Nov. 1866,	Debility from loss of blood from attempted suicide.	20 Dec.
" . .	41	T. C.	M.	25	Attacking house at night.	20 Nov. 1866,	Gunshot wound in abdomen	22 Nov.
Mayo, Castlebar,	42	B. D.	M.	52	Dangerous lunacy	21 Feb. 1865,	Debility, . . .	2 Jan.
" "	43	P. D.	M.	55	Do., . .	4 Jan. 1865,	Do., . . .	8 Mar.
" . "	44	B. M.	M.	11	Do., . .	30 July, 1864,	Scrofula, . . .	27 April.
Monaghan, .	45	A. C.	F.	63	Debt, . .	28 May, 1863,	Chronic Bronchitis, .	23 Jan.

* Insane when committed.

[*continued.*

TABLE X. *concluded.*—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1866.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Roscommon, .	46	J. D.	M.	36	Burglary, .	23 Dec. 1864,	Cerebral Apoplexy, . .	18 Feb.
„ . .	47	M. M.	F.	30	Dangerous lunacy	8 Sept. 1865,	Chronic Dysentery, .	1 April.
„ . .	48	J. F.	M.	50	Do., . .	25 July, 1864,	Dysentery, . . .	8 Mar.
„ . .	49	M. M.	M.	38	Do., . .	1 Jan. 1866,	Paralysis, . . .	8 Mar.
„ . .	50	G. E.	M.	30	Do., . .	25 June, 1866,	Apoplexy, . . .	6 July.
„ . .	51	O. C.	M.	51	Do., . .	24 May, 1865,	Dysentery and Bronchitis,	18 Aug.
„ . .	52	H. O'B.	F.	60	Do., . .	20 Mar. 1866,	Disease of Brain, . .	2 Sept.
„ . .	53	T. O'C.	M.	38	Do., . .	2 Aug. 1866,	Apoplexy, . . .	18 Aug.
Tipperary, N.R., Nenagh,	54	M. K.	F.	60	Vagrancy, .	22 Nov. 1866,	Disease of Heart, . .	18 Dec.
Tyrone, Omagh,	55	J. M'C.	F.	45	Larceny, . .	19 Jan. 1866,	Phthisis and Pnemmonia.	28 Jan.
Waterford, .	56	M. F.	M.	65	Workhouse offence, .	20 April, 1866,	Bronchitis, . . .	14 May.
Westmeath, Mullingar,	57	R. F.	M.	32	Larceny, . .	29 Aug. 1866,	Disease of Heart, . .	4 Oct.
Wexford, . .	58	E. W.	F.	50	Dangerous lunacy	26 Feb. 1866,	Suicide, . . .	29 June.
„ . .	59	M. H.	M.	31	Do., . .	9 Aug. 1865,	Congestion of Brain, .	2 Sept.
„ . .	60	J. K.	M.	26	Do., . .	27 Nov. 1862,	Consumption, . .	20 Aug.
„ . .	61	T. B.	M.	52	Do., . .	5 May, 1866,	Suppurating Ulcers, .	17 Sept.
„ . .	62	T. M.	M.	72	Do., . .	25 July, 1866,	Paralysis, . . .	11 Nov.
„ . .	63	W.H.C.	M.	30	Do., . .	31 Jan. 1863,	Epilepsy, . . .	22 Sept.
„ . .	64	P. P.	M.	20	Murder . .	20 Oct. 1865,	*Executed*, . . .	4 April
Wicklow, . .	65	R. C.	M.	29	Dangerous lunacy	8 Nov. 1860,	Epilepsy, . . .	17 April

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES from Gaols and Bridewells in the Year 1866.

From whence.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Antrim Co. Gaol, Belfast.	2 May,	M.	17	Larceny, . .	Tried, .	Separately, . .	Yes.
Do., . .	18 Sep.	M.	22	Disorderly conduct.	Do., .	Do., . .	Yes.
Fermoy Bridewell, Cork Co.	17 Feb.	M.	28	Larceny, . .	Untried, .	Do., . .	Yes.
Mallow Bridewell, Cork Co.	17 May	M.	Not known	Sheep stealing, .	Do., .	Do., . .	No.
Buncrana Bridewell, Donegal Co.	22 Oct.	M.	25	Assault, . .	Do., .	Do., . .	Yes.
Callan Bridewell, Kilkenny Co.	24 Dec.	F.	45	Larceny of fowl,	Do., .	Do., . .	Yes.
Do., . .	28 Dec.	Same as	person above	Do., . .	Do., .	Do., . .	No.
Coleraine Bridewell, Londonderry Co.	7 June,	M.	16	Larceny, . .	Do., .	Do., . .	Yes.
Drogheda Gaol, .	19 Dec.	M.	27	Do., . .	Do., .	Do., . .	Yes.
Boyle Bridewell, Roscommon Co.	13 July,	M.	23	Assault, . .	Do., .	Do., . .	Yes.
Dungannon Bridewell, Tyrone Co.	31 Jan.	M.	13	Larceny, . .	Do., .	With another, .	Yes.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the Year 1866, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Handcuff or Irons.		Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	.	.	174	1	122	10	11	.	307	11	318
Armagh,	.	.	10	17	.	.	.	.	10	17	27
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cavan,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	4	22	4	26
Cork County,	.	.	*132	18	21	3	69	10	222	31	253
„ City,	.	.	.	.	122	63	.	.	122	63	185
Donegal,	.	.	27	4	.	.	18	.	45	4	49
Down,	1	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	23
Dublin County,	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15
Dublin City:											
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	*348	.	.	.	3	.	351	.	351
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	2	.	8	.	16	.	5	.	31	31
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	5	3	8
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	15	1	16
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	14	6	.	.	14	6	20
Kerry,	5	.	26	7	.	.	.	.	31	7	38
Kildare,	1	.	30	62	.	.	.	5	31	67	98
Kilkenny County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	6
Leitrim,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Limerick County,	1	.	42	5	.	.	.	.	43	5	48
„ City,	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	24
Londonderry,	.	.	71	17	.	.	.	.	71	17	88
Longford,	.	.	33	34	.	.	.	1	33	35	68
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Mayo,	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	1	9	10	19
Meath,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Queen's,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
Roscommon,	1	.	13	5	5	.	.	.	19	5	24
Sligo,	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	14	2	16
Tipperary, North Riding,	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	7
„ South Riding,	1	4	56	6	.	.	.	.	57	10	67
Tyrone,	.	.	33	4	.	.	.	.	33	4	37
Waterford County,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	6
„ City,	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
Westmeath,	.	.	35	2	.	.	.	.	35	2	37
Wexford,	1	.	9	5	.	.	.	.	10	5	15
Wicklow,	.	.	14	6	.	.	.	.	14	6	20
Total Males,	11	.	1181	.	299	.	128	.	1,619	.	.
Total Females,	.	6	.	219	.	99	.	29	.	353	.
Total Males and Females,	17		1,400		398		157		.	.	1,972

* With stoppage of diet.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in the Year 1866, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of days School was held.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	297	59	18·25	4·03	170	90	1	.	3	1½
Armagh,	109	65	9·11	6·	290	260	1	1	2	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	146	32	12·75	4·75	311	90	1	.	2	1
Clare,	122	35	11·	3·	261	245	1	1	2	1
Cork County,	72	26	16·	4·6	295	309	1	.	2	1¾
„ City,	135	99	14·	9·	311	311	1	1	2	2
Donegal,	247	72	20·68	5·77	206	254	1	1	1	1
Down,	26	42	2·59	2·54	240	271	1	2	4	2
Dublin County,	7	16	5·	3·5	60	90	1	1	1	2
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	129	.	18·	.	260	.	1	.	1½	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	191	.	13·	.	277	.	1	.	.
Fermanagh,	147	52	16·45	8·42	365	365	1	.	2½	1
Galway County,	56	.	10·35	,	214	.	1	.	0½	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	27	12	2·2	1·5	186	255	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	18	4	4·9	3·2	185	8	1	,	1	1
Kilkenny County,	88	24	9·8	2·7	259	207	2	2	2	2
„ City,	45	15	2·3	·7						
King's,	10	.	2·	.	176	.	1	1	2	1
Leitrim,	126	18	11·43	1·15	280	181	2	.	1	1
Limerick County,	64	.	10·8	.	86	.	1	.	2	.
„ City,	.	29	.	6·	.	195	.	1	.	2
Londonderry,	210	40	29·1	9·	204	260	.	.	.	.
Longford,	168	35	11·12	4·55	305	167	2	1	2	2
Louth,	42	35	5·	4·41	238	301	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,	71	.	7·26	.	304	.	1	.	2	.
Mayo,	128	5	14·3	1·3	250	69	1	1	2	2
Meath,	93	44	6·	3·66	295	238	5	2	2	2
Monaghan,	47	4	6·	2·	301	67	1	1	2	2
Queen's,	153	51	18·5	8·3	256	256	1	1	1½	2
Roscommon,	196	50	19·09	8·15	197	241	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	267	55	11·6	3·7	261	261	1	1	2	2
Tipperary, North Riding,	129	42	25·3	6·5	214	256	1	1	1	1
„ South Riding,	42	.	5·9	.	190	.	1	.	2	.
Tyrone,	292	106	30·67	16·48	365	365	1	1	2	1
Waterford County,	18	7	5·1	1·8	222	260	1	1	2	2
„ City,	26	19	6·	4·						
Westmeath,	87	21	12·9	2·6	285	235	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	17	16	5·6	3·6	299	286	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	200	61	26·8	6·5	300	295	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	4,057	.	438·85	.	.	.	42	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	1,382	.	166·41	.	.	.	27	.	.
Total Males and Females,	5,439		605·26		.		69		.	.

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING.						
							For Males.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Bedsteads.	Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).
Antrim,	425	671	437	355	403	78	530	310	275	300	292	380	671
Armagh,	164	446	157	61	139	110	78	51	61	47	37	36	51
Carlow,	142	76	.	16	100	96	49	49	56	73	87	.	126
Cavan,	147	114	113	.	129	120	120	60	76	60	85	22	67
Clare,	80	120	170	180	16	.	40	220	120	100	60	.	40
Cork County,	293½	282½	299	88	346	285	309	184	189	182	186	246	191
„ City,	257½	178½	272	45	179	298	120	100	72	80	80	.	112
Donegal,	168	157	135	.	154	134	172	176	150	141	116	.	58
Down,	220	241	188	2	222	203	223	149	143	195	.	.	120
Dublin County,	179	270	167	121	172	23	136	140	105	100	70	.	58
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	452	696	441	292	164	92	775	661	419	678	437	274	515
Grangegorman P.	406	463½	399	.	352	220	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	134	195	109	.	110	113	70	59	36	45	50	15	32
Galway County,	242½	106½	178	221	273	.	101	54	48	48	57	.	40
„ Town,	137	76	.	.	68	68	48	34	43	77	55	.	26
Kerry,	223	123	.	.	165	202	70	92	47	42	23	.	23
Kildare,	188	229½	175	98	73	21	169	154	121	213	123	433	123
Kilkenny County and City,	144	182	113	104	71	107	73	124	115	82	41	.	54
King's,	220	110	8	8	155	.	40	34	38	32	40	.	30
Leitrim,	110	165	98	7	175	139	140	83	.	80	83	.	74
Limerick County,	171	136	166	128	147	96	95	125	134	131	131	81	123
„ City,	133½	164	139	33	123	136	90	65	2	80	.	.	38
Londonderry,	330	289	21	41	171	187	220	140	143	160	160	133	72
Longford,	130	153	127	56	135	55	156	74	91	84	93	.	172
Louth,	118	121	114	100	121	25	71	53	56	54	37	30	44
Drogheda Town,	37	60	37	18	37	19	33	20	20	25	12	30	13
Mayo,	273	125½	245	.	254	248	94	86	56	84	43	13	130
Meath,	117	220	117	.	117	138	79	70	55	70	49	.	56
Monaghan,	141	95	80	60	20	20	106	79	76	67	11	16	22
Queen's,	143	128	168	44	125	132	57	78	5	69	66	.	25
Roscommon,	122	150	121	.	119	123	.	60	72	53	39	.	100
Sligo,	128	289	127	.	128	112	90	85	43	43	25	.	93
Tipperary, N. Riding,	348	230	253	28	239	196	219	111	110	155	73	225	199
„ S. Riding,	227	242	159	120	274	428	159	157	83	105	138	.	126
Tyrone,	191	165	217	50	169	120	242	144	58	97	136	40	104
Waterford County and City,	163	137	60	103	148	64	81	59	79	55	50	.	91
Westmeath,	153	122	98	.	122	136	60	46	50	55	49	.	50
Wexford,	344½	250	16	43	252	154	288	129	151	147	149	164	110
Wicklow,	94	98	100	.	100	89	144	102	100	120	93	20	65
Total,	7,696½	8,077	5,824	2,422	6,267	4,787	5,547	4,417	3,498	4,229	3,276	2,158	4,044
Total Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1866 (both in Use and Store).

Clothing. For Females. Shifts.	Jackets.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs pairs).	Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors. M.	F.	Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody in 1866, exclusive of Debtors. M.	F.	County and Borough Gaols.
258	211	213	312	115	200	162	238	140	135·6	55·	172	100	Antrim.
55	.	69	92	50	.	90	23	42	32·7	20·4	48	33	Armagh.
23	37	.	63	50	50	60	.	50	14·4	5·3	25	9	Carlow.
40	40	6	66	40	32	32	30	30	39·4	11·4	49	18	Cavan.
24	24	24	21	36	36	30	.	12	28·7	7·6	41	15	Clare.
103	86	.	168	152	167	140	196	57	113·	38·	195	49	Cork County.
97	128	.	88	140	140	140	.	50	52·6	45·2	69	66	„ City.
43	40	.	77	80	85	80	19	28	50·8	14·5	99	24	Donegal.
129	102	.	199	104	81	100	.	50	74·5	28·3	111	44	Down.
67	140	.	68	55	.	50	.	47	77·4	19·2	138	29	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	236·	.	281	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
647	549	.	555	795	846	1,377	162	388	.	186·	.	242	Grangegorman P.
35	25	35	52	.	.	33	25	37	20·4	13·1	32	17	Fermanagh.
66	68	.	44	58	67	.	61	30	40·	16·	70	29	Galway County.
60	32	.	21	44	42	.	.	30	8·5	9·7	17	21	„ Town.
26	26	.	44	17	10	40	.	11	39·3	10·7	53	18	Kerry.
92	65	.	93	116	36	150	206	98	59·2	30·1	74	57	Kildare.
25	17	.	25	36	66	16	.	21	23·	6·7	32	12	Kilkenny County.
									4·8	2·2	13	9	„ City.
10	8	7	7	38	24	38	.	9	13·5	6·5	21	11	King's.
52	.	24	25	12	.	.	.	20	20·4	3·9	35	8	Leitrim.
31	16	.	36	55	6	.	53	55	51·5	12·9	87	21	Limerick County.
35	20	.	29	.	.	.	.	22	30·7	14·1	45	22	„ City.
90	.	80	103	106	112	100	88	36	54·4	15·2	83	24	Londonderry.
39	75	.	49	83	34	.	.	53	15·9	9·1	32	14	Longford.
35	34	.	76	44	40	37	23	20	16	13·1	23	22	Louth.
29	30	.	20	17	13	24	15	12	8·2	4·3	16	10	Drogheda Town.
71	44	.	49	10	6	3	.	22	55·7	22·1	101	31	Mayo.
36	38	.	50	56	18	100	.	20	18·9	8·6	32	19	Meath.
66	32	.	40	31	19	26	.	23	29·8	13·6	44	21	Monaghan.
53	55	.	50	63	51	133	12	25	26·4	10·4	56	16	Queen's.
38	30	23	23	.	.	.	.	36	37·7	15·9	71	26	Roscommon.
30	46	.	21	64	.	4	.	22	15·7	4·9	45	10	Sligo.
103	82	.	49	206	61	153	115	93	39·9	10·4	55	20	Tipperary, N. Rid.
76	47	47	107	49	47	89	.	86	70·5	24·	107	38	„ S. Rid.
69	.	65	117	41	52	57	51	51	33·7	16·7	50	28	Tyrone.
43	.	33	76	55	21	40	.	30	16·2	5·6	30	11	Waterford County.
									22·	13·3	34	28	„ City.
28	33	.	28	26	.	.	20	22	32·4	10·6	56	16	Westmeath.
98	101	.	62	70	90	12	75	44	81·3	16·7	92	25	Wexford.
58	29	.	58	58	58	58	36	32	37·9	9·1	58	14	Wicklow.
2,880	2,310	626	3,063	2,972	2,510	3,374	1,448	1,854	.	.	.	.	Total.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1779·	.	2,692	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	780·4	.	1,227	Total Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2559·4		.	.	Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells. 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceiling, *or* containing 432 cubic feet.		Of Larger Size.		Of Smaller Size.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	8	8	.	.	329	103	.	.
Armagh,	3	2	15	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	61	38	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	9	6	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19
Cavan,	.	.	8	2	9	3	4	2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	12	9	13	7	16	9	*2	*2	.	.	85	10	74	85
„ City,	9	9	6	5	6	9	[1]22	8	36	54	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	6	3	8	2	10	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	64	19
Down,	8	3	9	2	7	2	14	1	150	49	14	10	.	.
Dublin County,	5	5	5	5	1	.	4	3	96	43	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	15	.	17	.	34	.	[2]9	.	147	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	4	.	12	.	12	.	2	.	111	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	66	36	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	4	3	4	3	4	3	.	.	81	15	.	.	3	2
,, Town,	5	2	6	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	7	24	.
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	79	15	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	4	2	2	2	*3	2	60	24	.	.	16	16
Kilkenny County, „ City,	14	8	4	3	3	2	*6	*6	46	.	98	81	.	.
King's,	3	2	3	1	3	1	2	.	42	16	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	[3]5	2	56	19	2	2	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	4	3	2	.	*1	.	6	.	62	38	.	.
„ City,†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	13	2	5	.	[4]10	2	136	34	.	.	.	.
Longford,	8	7	8	3	8	.	[5]8	1	.	.	.	4	48	12
Louth,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	21	2	1	.	.
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	24	8	.	1	.	.
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30
Meath,	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	50	30
Monaghan,	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	59	39	.	.
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	91	20	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	1	*3	*1	58	16	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	*5	*1	.	.	74	17	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	10	7	7	4	2	2	.	.	35	15	114	18
„ S. Riding,	24	.	13	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.
Tyrone,	5	3	4	2	3	1	[6]2	2	.	.	24	37	51	.
Waterford County and City,	.	.	6	3	.	.	1	1	73	30	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	10	7	5	2	5	2	93	14	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	14	6	4	1	7[6]	3	75	59	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	5	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	223	.	323	.	227	.	148	.	1,648	.	970	.	589	.
Total for Females,	.	90	.	138	.	85	.	69	.	626	.	426	.	231
Total for M. and F.,	313		461		312		217		2,274		1,396		820	

Marked thus * dark.

† In process of alteration.

[1] Two male cells dark.

[6] One for males dark and three with shutters.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1866.

Cells to contain 3 Persons.		Sleeping Rooms. Number.		Sleeping Rooms. No. of Beds in same.		Hospital. No. of Rooms or Wards.		Hospital. No. of Beds in same.		Hospital. No. of Water Closets.		Hospital. No. of Baths.		Chapels.	School Rooms.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Antrim.
11	.	5	.	10	.	1	1	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	13	.	6	.	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	Carlow.
.	18	6	1	22	3	2	1	6	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	9	.	9	.	2	2	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Clare.
.	.	4	.	12	.	4	2	7	4	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	Cork County.
.	.	6	1	12	2	3	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	„ City.
2	.	8	3	24	12	2	2	12	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Donegal.
2	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	6	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	Down.
.	.	6	2	4	.	5	2	16	10	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	Dublin County.
115	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	72	.	9	.	2	.	2	1	.	Dublin City: Richmond Bridewell.
.	2	.	5	.	38	.	5	.	40	.	5	.	3	1	.	1	Grangegorman P.
.	.	5	2	5	2	4	4	9	6	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	Fermanagh.
7	5	2	1	6	6	2	2	9	10	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	Galway County.
4	2	2	7	.	12	1	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	4	2	12	6	4	1	8	3	2	1	1	.	1	1	1	Kerry.
2	4	5	1	5	1	2	2	12	8	3	3	1	1	2	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	6	1	16	.	3	3	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	Kilkenny County. „ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	10	10	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	King's.
.	2	7	.	12	.	5	3	10	6	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	4	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	7	2	16	4	3	3	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	Londonderry.
2	.	6	2	4	.	2	1	10	3	3	.	1	1	1	1	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	Louth.
.	.	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Drogheda Town.
14	6	4	2	8	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	Mayo.
10	6	7	1	6	1	4	3	12	12	2	2	2	.	1	1	1	Meath.
.	.	4	2	11	9	2	2	4	3	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	Monaghan.
7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	13	12	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	Queen's.
3	.	4	3	8	6	3	2	8	8	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	10	8	6	13	2	2	8	6	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	Sligo.
.	.	13	3	14	2	4	5	8	14	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	Tipperary, N. Riding.
57	.	6	4	25	35	10	4	19	8	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	„ S. Riding.
.	.	.	1	.	2	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	Waterford County and City.
6	.	4	6	.	12	3	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Westmeath.
2	3	9	1	39	6	3	2	6	4	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	Wexford.
.	.	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	Wicklow.
244	.	166	.	296	.	119	.	352	.	53	.	39	.	.	21	.	Total for Males.
.	49	.	64	.	178	.	84	.	259	.	39	.	24	.	.	18	Total for Females.
293		230		474		203		611		92		63		45	39		Total for M. and F.

[*continued.*

[2] Not quite dark. [3] One dark for males. [4] Two for males dark. [5] One for males dark.
[7] Two for males and one for females dark.

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Work-shops.		Work-sheds.		Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.	Laundries.	Drying Rooms.	Lavatories.		Privies.		Exclusive of Hospital.			
														Water-closets.		Baths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Antrim,	1	.	107	.	1	.	5	2	2	2	1	8	1	285	108	1*	1*
Armagh,	.	.	10	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	2	4	.	66	5	1*	1*
Carlow,	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	8	4	8	7	.	1	4	.
Cavan,	3	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	1	.
Clare,	3	.	4	.	1	1	5	1	1	2	.	2	.	20	6	2*	.
Cork County,	1	.	9	6	1	.	4	1	2	16	9	1	.	21	6	1*	1*
„ City,	2	2	1	2	1	.	2	1	1	9	9	10	7	3	1	1*	1*
Donegal,	4	1	4	.	2	.	6	1	1	11	1	10	2	1	.	1	.
Down,	15	.	24	.	1	1	12	1	1	13	7	14	4	7	7	3	1*
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	1	.	10	1	2	3	4	.	.	12	8	2*	2*
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	10	.	.	.	2	1†	24	1	1	16	.	.	.	36	.	4*	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	1	.	12	.	2	.	5*
Fermanagh,	1	.	20	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	1	6	2	13	1	1	1
Galway County,	1	.	1	13	1	.	7	1	1	4	.	11	3	9	.	1*	1*
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	1*	.
Kerry,	6	.	21	.	1	1	3	1	1	8	3	2	1	7	2	1	.
Kildare,	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	1	3	1	.	.	10	5	3*	3*
Kilkenny County and City,	3	.	13	.	2	.	2	1	1	4	4	1	.	144	81	1*	1*
King's,	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	1	.
Leitrim,	1	1	24	.	2	.	3	2	.	1	.	12	5	1	.	1	.
Limerick County,	1	.	13	.	1	.	3	1	1	29	10	.	.	20	8	1*	1*
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	1	.	50	.	1	.	6	1	1	2	3	5	.	13	4	1*	1*
Longford,	5	.	16	.	1	1	4	1	1	.	5	8	2	5	5	1*	1*
Louth,	2	.	24	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	8	.	5	.	1	1
Drogheda Town,	1	.	5	.	1	.	2	1	.	2	1	3	2	3	1	2*	1*
Mayo,	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	12	5	1	.	8	1
Meath,	3	.	1	.	2	.	4	1	1	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	.	24	.	1	.	4	1	1	3	3	4	1	7	5	1*	1*
Queen's,	10	.	12	.	2	1	3	1	1	10	10	18	6	5	3	1	1
Roscommon,	2	.	8	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	2	7	.	.	3	.	2
Sligo,	6	.	8	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	20	3	2	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	2	.	4	.	5	1	14	1	1	8	4	21	5	.	.	12	8
„ S. Riding,	.	.	27	.	1	.	2	2	4	4	.	14	1	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	4	.	29	.	1	.	4	1	1	4	3	4	.	10	4	2	1
Waterford County and City,	2	2	6	.	1	.	3	2	2	3	3	6	2	7	7	1*	1*
Westmeath,	4	.	16	.	1	1	3	1	1	4	.	14	2	8	6	1	1
Wexford,	14	.	1	.	1	.	7	1	1	7	3	22	5	7	3	1*	1*
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	2	3	8	2	2	3	1*	1*
Total for Males,	118	.	483	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	.	293	.	731	.	65	.
Total for Females,	.	6	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	97	.	89	.	285	.	41
Total for M. & F.,	124		504		49	9	182	44	39	275		382		1,016		106	

* Thus marked supplied with hot water.

† Not in use.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1866.

Fumigating Rooms.		Reception Rooms.		Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills.	Other Machines for Labour.	Tell-Tale Clocks.	Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but *exclusive* of Beds in Hospital.		Number Gaol can accommodate.					County and Borough Gaols.
													Debtors.		Criminals.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
1	.	4	3	1	2	.	.	.	1	2	322	103	40	1	287	107	435	Antrim.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	98	38	10	.	88	38	136	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	2	2	1‡	.	.	.	2	60	41	7	.	53	41	101	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	88	58	18	3	94	61	176	Cavan.
1	1	1	.	10	1	1	.	1	1	1	139	.	12	.	115	12	139	Clare.
1	.	2	2	2	.	1‡	1	.	2	2	162	64	17	3	320	107	447	Cork County.
.	.	1	.	1	1	1‡	.	1	1	.	78	64	36	3	166	170	375	„ City.
1§	1§	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	31	12	2	82	29	125	Donegal.
1	.	4	4	2	.	.	1	.	.‖	3	174	63	32	.	142	63	237	Down.
1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	3	108	43	12	4	96	43	155	Dublin County.
1	.	1	.	3	3	2‡	.	.	.	5	492	.	.	.	562	.	562	Dublin City : Richmond B.
.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167	.	.	.	294	294	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	78	38	8	4	66	36	114	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	3	.	2‡	.	.	.	.	87	33	14	.	95	41	150	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	36	23	4	.	36	23	63	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1‡	1	.	.	2	91	21	12	6	79	15	112	Kerry.
1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.‖	3	85	56	12	3	82	58	155	Kildare.
.	.	1	.	2	2	1‡	.	1	.‖	1	122	42	8	4	144	81	237	Kilkenny County and City.
1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	42	24	10	.	32	24	66	King's.
.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	66	16	21	2	72	29	124	Leitrim.
1§	.	.	.	4	.	1‡	.	.	.	2	78	42	10	4	68	38	120	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	172	40	20	6	136	34	196	Londonderry.
1	.	1	1	2	1	1‡	.	1	27	2	56	19	30	8	60	21	119	Longford.
.	.	4	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	75	25	4	2	80	27	113	Louth.
1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	12	4	2	26	11	43	Drogheda Town.
.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.‖	2	148	52	8	4	140	48	200	Mayo.
1	.	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	1	76	24	18	1	98	54	171	Meath.
1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	70	49	11	10	59	39	119	Monaghan.
1	1	2	2	2	2	1‡	.	.	.	2	98	20	20	4	108	20	152	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1‡	.	.	.‖	1	76	24	8	.	78	30	116	Roscommon.
1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	94	37	36	6	82	49	173	Sligo.
1	1	1	.	3	2	1‡	.	1	.	2	188	55	19	.	235	84	338	Tipperary, N. Rid.
1	.	1	.	11	.	1‡	.	.	.	3	178	44	10	.	300	40	350	„ S. Rid.
1§	1§	1	1	3	3	1‡	.	.	.	1	90	37	20	2	70	37	129	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	4	.	1‡	.	.	.	1	88	36	15	6	73	30	124	Waterford County and City.
1§	.	1	1	6	2	.	.	.	1	2	105	26	10	4	113	49	176	Westmeath.
1	.	1	1	15	.	.	.	1	.	1	120	68	16	.	105	74	195	Wexford.
1	.	2	2	4	3	1‡	.	.	1	1	58	25	6	2	52	23	83	Wicklow.
24	.	40	.								4,220	.	550	.	4,494	.	.	Total for Males.
.	9	.	29								.	1,560	.	96	.	1,980	.	Total for Females.
33		69		110	38	26	3	9	37	54	5,780		646		6,474		7,120	Total for M. and F.

‡ Thus marked, partitioned. § Boxes. ‖ Shot-drill.

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and and the Profits

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	MALES.																	FEMALES.						
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL AT TRADES.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers, Bone-breakers, and Labourers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework & Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, Dress-ing Flax, and Picking Oakum.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.
Antrim,	.	.	4	2	1	.	3	4	.	14	31	77	.	18	28	168	2	6	31	.	4	20	63
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	16	.	5	6	30	.	1	4	.	1	9	15
Carlow,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	3	7	15	2	.	2	.	1	1	6
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	30	39	.	.	2	.	3	9	14
Clare,	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	1	1	9	.	3	8	2	6	28	.	2	4	.	.	.	6
Cork County,	.	1	2	5	2	.	.	10	.	20	22	.	15	17	7	81	9	14	7	.	10	4	44
„ City,	.	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	1	15	12	6	7	8	7	55	6	9	10	.	6	4	35
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	.	3	8	41	4	3	3	.	1	2	13
Down,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	8	3	10	12	33	68	11	.	3	.	4	22	40
Dublin County,	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	6	17	.	12	9	15	59	5	.	5	.	4	8	22
Dublin City:																							
Richmond B.,	2	1	2	2	24	1	.	17	.	49	50	9	27	21	87	243	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	13	.	26	95	144
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	10	.	4	3	19	1	1	2	.	2	4	10
Galway County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	12	.	12	27	.	.	.	.	4	7	11
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	2	2	8	3	.	2	3	1	1	10
Kerry,	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	6	5	3	13	4	10	41	2	2	2	.	4	3	13
Kildare,	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	6	.	10	.	.	.	12	28	50	15	.	3	.	.	8	26
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	7	6	22	1	.	2	.	1	.	4
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	3	1	7	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
King's,	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	5	.	2	4	2	.	13	.	3	.	.	3	1	7
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	7	5	3	20	3	.	.	.	1	.	4
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	12	.	6	17	40	.	1	5	.	2	3	11
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	.	4	14	37	3	4	.	.	2	2	11
Londonderry,	.	.	3	1	8	.	.	16	.	28	8	2	.	2	1	41	2	7	1	.	2	.	12
Longford,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	10	.	4	2	.	2	1	9
Louth,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	4	10	1	2	4	.	1	1	9
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	2	.	1	2	9	1	2	1	.	.	1	5
Mayo,	1	1	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	7	19	7	3	43	4	1	2	.	5	3	15
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	14	.	.	2	.	.	1	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	9	2	10	33	2	5	2	.	2	10	21
Queen's,	.	.	2	2	2	.	1	5	1	13	.	.	3	2	1	19	2	2	1	.	1	.	6
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	11	7	13	33	3	.	3	1	2	2	11
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	.	.	6	3	18	.	.	4	.	1	1	6
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	2	3	.	1	.	1	1	8	7	11	.	6	7	39	.	.	5	.	1	.	6
„ S. Rid.,	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	6	11	.	.	21	7	9	48	12	.	12	.	3	3	30
Tyrone,	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	6	.	10	.	2	8	2	2	24	9	1	3	.	1	.	14
Waterford County and City,	.	.	1	2	5	1	.	.	.	9	4	.	19	2	2	36	3	1	6	.	2	2	14
Westmeath,	.	.	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	6	.	5	.	4	6	21	3	2	3	.	2	2	12
Wexford,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	16	.	3	53	76	3	2	4	.	3	3	15
Wicklow,	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	7	.	.	10	6	10	33	2	.	3	.	2	5	12
Total,	4	9	13	40	56	12	13	74	17	268	184	245	227	235	459	1,618	124	75	160	4	110	238	711

Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1866, the Cost of Work during the year derived therefrom.

Amount of Cost of Work during the Year, including Estimated Value of Works on hand.		Estimated Amount of Return of Work during the Year.		Estimated Profit on Works during the Year.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: No. of feet Ascent per day.	Number of Hours worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed.	County and Borough Gaols.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
298 1 3	98 17 2	701 4 6½	606 13 4½	910 19 6	15	.	.	3	Antrim.
8 13 4	0 4 9	54 18 6	2 10 6	48 10 10	3	.	.	3	Armagh.
—	—	—	—	—	2	12,774	9	2	Carlow.
—	—	—	—	—	2	6,480	5	1	Cavan.
9 4 6	4 10 5	21 10 10	36 7 11	44 3 10	8	5,120	2	2	Clare.
38 19 5	—	91 6 0	14 15 0	67 1 7	55	11,480	4	10	Cork County.
59 4 6	28 2 7	94 6 4	41 11 3	48 10 6	12	11,536	8	4	„ City.
78 10 4	—	79 2 2	—	0 11 10	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
15 14 7	—	16 9 7	0 19 11	1 14 11	.	.	.	.	Down.
87 9 10	3 17 4	95 8 6	5 6 11	13 8 3	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
									Dublin City.
2,101 0 11	—	2,464 2 7	—	363 1 8	143	7,650	6½	4	Richmond B.
—	18 10 8½	—	51 7 6	32 16 9½	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
15 9 10	—	21 16 11	—	6 7 1	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
258 5 7	20 3 3	301 9 11	20 3 3	23 1 1	.	3000 W. 4200 S.	5 7	.	Galway County.
85 8 2	1 3 11	98 0 10	3 12 2	15 0 11	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
186 1 9	1 15 1	203 9 11	3 12 3	19 8 4	1	2,560	2	6	Kerry.
83 4 7	—	97 10 6	—	14 5 11	19	.	.	4	Kildare.
—	—	—	—	—	.	4,609½	1½–2½	.	Kilkenny County
—	—	—	—	—					„ City.
13 3 2	5 6 0	13 3 2	5 6 0	—	2	.	.	2	King's.
1 12 6	2 4 6	8 13 4	5 12 6	10 10 10	.	7,640	5	.	Leitrim.
73 4 4	4 10 6	66 9 5	72 11 7	51 14 10	.	.	.	2	Limerick County.
1 0 0	1 6 2	21 0 5	1 12 9	20 7 0	.	3,840	2	.	„ City.
984 12 8	110 10 10	1,168 15 11	114 10 0	178 2 5	13	.	8	3	Londonderry.
—	9 3 0	20 12 9¼	10 12 1	3 17 0¾	.	5,760	3	.	Longford.
—	—	19 4 0	4 8 11½	25 2 11½	.	.	.	.	Louth.
9 10 8	—	23 2 9	—	13 12 1	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
0 1 6	0 13 10	5 5 3	1 13 1	6 3 0	18	4,500	5 to 3	6	Mayo.
0 9 6	0 4 2	2 3 2	0 12 0	2 1 6	.	11,520	1	.	Meath.
13 1 8	0 5 4	16 7 1	1 5 5	4 5 6	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
11 0 0	—	22 19 1	—	11 19 1	31	11,520	8	8	Queen's.
—	—	—	—	4 15 2	1	9,600	6	1	Roscommon.
18 10 8½	—	29 2 9½	—	10 12 1	.	6,400	5	3	Sligo.
268 3 1	107 19 11	275 15 4	116 18 5	16 8 9	30	.*	1	8	Tipperary, N. Rid.
238 12 4	115 18 6½	371 13 11	145 6 5	162 9 5½	.	11,000	6	.	„ S. Rid.
98 14 8	37 12 1	131 2 6	46 5 5	41 1 2	5	6,380	5	5	Tyrone.
71 19 7	45 13 8	168 7 3	82 15 10	133 9 10	7	.†	1½	3	Waterford County and City.
204 19 8½	—	269 3 5½	2 18 5	67 2 2	2	.	.	3	Westmeath.
58 7 1	4 3 10	126 13 0	50 0 9	114 2 10	11	.	.	5	Wexford.
36 11 11	43 2 0	54 13 9	64 6 6	39 6 4	6	1,280	1	3	Wicklow.
4,429 3 8	665 19 7	7,156 5 5¾	1,513 16 2		379	.	.	.	Total.
6,095 3 3		8,670 1 7¾		2,526 7 1¼					

* No regulating power.

† No index.

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the severa

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital.)		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF Prisoners' Ordinary Diet
		Per diem.	Per Annum.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*				£ *s.* *d.*
Antrim,	Mixed.	3·20	4 17 3·28	184·19	Coal.	17	895 16 11
Armagh,	Do.	2·73	4 3 1·5	53·81	Do.	11	223 13 0
Carlow,	Do.	2·48	3 15 6·54	19·4	Do.	12	73 15 0
Cavan,	Do.	2·78	4 4 7	48·48	Do.	23	205 5 11
Clare,	Do.	3·52	5 7 1	32	Coal and Bog Deal.	12	171 6 8
Cork County,	Do.	2·46	3 14 10·98	141	Welsh Coal.	28	528 3 0
„ City,	Do.	2·66	4 1 0·01	93·5	Coal.	23	378 13 7
Donegal,	Do.	3·27	4 19 6·78	67·84	Do.	29	337 14 6
Down,	Do.	2·82	4 6 6·48	105·9	Do.	25	458 7 4
Dublin County,	Do.	3·15	4 15 9·5	51	Do.	18	244 5 5
Dublin City:							
Richmond B.,	Do.	3·03	4 12 2·62	225	Do.	20	1,037 9 1
Grangegorman P.	Do.	2·74	4 3 4·46	176	Do.	23	733 13 6
Fermanagh,	Do.	2·73	4 3 2·09	34	Coal and Turf.	11	141 7 11
Galway County,	Do.	2·05	3 2 4·56	55·87	Coal, Coke, and Turf.	13	174 1 7
„ Town,	Do.	2·09	3 3 8·04	17·8	Coal and Turf.	12	56 13 4
Kerry,	Do.	2·01	3 1 4·46	45·53	Coal.	23	139 14 3
Kildare,	Do.	2·88	4 7 5·64	84·84	Do.	12	371 5 5
Kilkenny County,	Do.	2·76	4 4 0·7	20·16	Coal and Turf.	.*	84 13 7
„ City,	Do.	2·47	3 15 1·34	5·7	Do.	.*	21 8 4
King's,	Do.	3·28	4 19 10·8	20	Do.	25	99 18 0
Leitrim,	Do.	3·01	4 11 9·15	20·85	Do.	35	95 13 3
Limerick County,	Do.	3·02	4 11 11·38	52·32	Coal.	7	240 10 9
„ City,	Do.	2·82	4 5 9	44	Do.	10	188 13 0
Londonderry,	Do.	3·62	5 10 4	69·3	Do.	8	382 7 3
Longford,	Do.	2·44	3 14 1·34	22·55	Coal, Turf, and Charcoal.	19	83 11 0
Louth,	Do.	4·22	6 8 4·24	29·11	Coal.	.*	186 16 5
Drogheda Town,	Do.	2·31	3 10 2·34	10·25	Do.	.*	35 19 6
Mayo,	Do.	2·51	3 16 3·19	67·37	Coal and Turf.	25	256 16 0
Meath,	Do.	3·26	4 19 0·96	22·6	Do.	17	111 19 4
Monaghan,	Do.	3·26	4 19 0·84	40·93	Coal.	5	202 15 0
Queen's,	Do.	2·09	3 3 6·73	35·84	Coal and Turf.	15	113 18 8
Roscommon,	Do.	2·51	3 16 5·04	55·53	Do.	20	211 2 11
Sligo,	Do.	2·75	4 3 5·52	16·8	Coal.	21	70 2 2
Tipperary, N.R.,	Do.	3·16	4 16 2·01	52·92	Coal and Deal.	23	254 9 1
„ S.R.,	Do.	2·91	4 9 2·18	87·57	Coal.	40	390 0 10
Tyrone,	Do.	2·93	4 9 1·86	53·19	Coal and Turf.	8	237 2 2
Waterford County and City,	Do.	2·55	3 16 9	57	Coal.	20	218 14 9
Westmeath,	Do.	2·6	3 19 1·97	38·8	Coal and Turf.	20	153 11 7
Wexford,	Do.	3·74	5 13 10·29	96·53	Coal.	21	549 10 9
Wicklow,	Do.	3·28	4 19 7·56	47·01	Do.	14	234 4 0
Total 1866,		2·9	4 8 2·42	2402·49		.	10,595 4 9
Total 1865,		2·6	3 18 7·17	2510·15		.	9,864 15 4

Marked thus (*) heated by hot air.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1866.

COST OF						County and Borough Gaols.
Fuel for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
92 10 3	62 13 3	39 9 6	20 3 7½	22 11 10	6 18 8	Antrim.
107 9 10	38 7 1	40 9 9	12 8 11	27 19 8	—	Armagh.
56 8 3	21 18 2	7 10 0	1 7 6	—	—	Carlow.
34 5 4	21 13 8	24 0 3	11 10 9	37 13 3	4 19 4	Cavan.
91 16 9	38 10 0	8 14 8	6 18 6	48 3 0	—	Clare.
151 11 11	85 19 9	22 0 9	23 8 2	2 2 3	1 14 9	Cork County.
93 12 2	61 15 5	18 11 9	24 4 7	—	—	„ City.
114 1 11	35 8 4	38 7 6	4 2 4	67 12 0	11 8 6	Donegal.
138 18 6	70 18 11	17 12 10	7 9 0	88 11 2	16 1 6	Down.
109 15 7	141 14 8	30 9 6	60 13 9	27 14 11	16 19 0	Dublin County.
						Dublin City:
148 18 6	235 4 7	80 0 0	270 5 2	203 13 9	32 17 6	Richmond B.
162 11 6½	204 7 5	80 0 0	321 16 1	115 8 8	16 17 0	Grangegorman P.
75 18 4	21 4 5	18 8 11	14 15 8	0 12 11	1 7 11	Fermanagh.
81 10 10	24 8 0	45 3 6	74 17 2	73 8 11	10 12 4	Galway County.
39 0 4	22 2 0	1 11 4	7 7 6	6 11 10	—	„ Town.
126 12 2	38 5 1	19 6 7	22 15 6	1 5 2	1 12 6	Kerry.
134 15 11½	173 11 9	9 15 8	19 3 10½	147 16 2	5 14 11½	Kildare.
73 7 11	25 5 10	31 0 9	45 5 8	1 12 8	0 16 3	Kilkenny County.
18 11 4	6 7 11	6 15 8	2 17 2	—	—	„ City.
88 18 2	19 17 3	—	6 16 0	4 10 0	—	King's.
36 5 10	5 19 9	8 10 0	28 9 11	—	—	Leitrim.
200 6 7	91 4 6	18 13 11	34 13 8	20 8 3	8 10 9	Limerick County.
69 16 0	26 11 0	30 0 0	4 19 6	0 2 6	—	„ City.
95 9 8	92 13 6	19 18 6	2 1 6	41 14 11	1 0 0	Londonderry.
51 13 1	27 14 0	18 10 11	8 9 8	13 18 1	4 15 0	Longford.
81 1 0	26 7 4	21 17 4	—	5 13 2	—	Louth.
15 15 2	8 1 6	9 17 8	11 2 0½	1 16 5½	—	Drogheda Town.
51 5 8	11 12 8	3 5 9	24 17 6	40 0 1	3 16 0	Mayo.
63 11 1	44 12 7	16 13 8	58 5 2	2 17 7	3 8 1	Meath.
71 8 8	29 7 5	8 1 10	9 4 9	45 9 0	—	Monaghan.
96 3 11	34 8 1	9 17 9	3 6 1	2 19 5	—	Queen's.
99 0 0	46 15 10	24 0 0	12 0 0	55 15 9	5 6 8	Roscommon.
34 13 10	11 10 0	0 11 9	6 19 2	0 12 0	—	Sligo.
86 6 8	79 18 8	7 0 11	0 7 6	2 10 11	1 5 4	Tipperary, N.R.
110 0 0	126 7 3	17 3 9	37 5 4	1 9 6	0 17 0	„ S.R.
165 4 10	40 6 4	2 8 0	5 3 4	—	—	Tyrone.
98 2 2	134 6 1	18 10 10	18 3 11	1 13 1	1 5 1	Waterford County and City.
72 17 11	17 18 7	6 5 3½	14 16 3	2 14 3	5 1 4	Westmeath.
67 8 1	106 10 11	8 2 7	28 11 10¾	113 8 4	—	Wexford.
71 11 5	44 19 5	10 19 9	5 5 6	24 9 3	35 11 4	Wicklow.
3,578 17 2	2,356 18 11	799 19 1½	1,272 9 7	1,255 0 8½	198 16 9½	Total 1866.
3,671 7 10½	2,234 6 1	806 17 10½	1,344 9 7	1,359 1 7	220 13 7	Total 1865.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COST OF					
	Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Straw.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	0 17 5	28 2 4	46 4 11	68 5 9	47 4 4	200 3 5
Armagh,	3 6 9	—	28 12 2	24 12 2	7 14 7	20 17 10
Carlow,	—	—	13 19 4	17 9 9	8 14 10	36 15 6
Cavan,	1 12 1	—	20 8 10	38 11 1	25 10 7	25 7 6
Clare,	1 5 0	—	5 0 11	14 7 2	—	5 16 3
Cork County,	2 15 8	39 5 10	35 15 10	57 16 3	19 7 11	31 18 9
,, City	3 6 1	9 1 0	25 4 0	70 16 6	47 9 9	58 14 2
Donegal,	0 10 7	0 16 3	26 16 9	26 11 1	5 4 6	29 8 8
Down,	2 16 2	6 12 10	21 7 1	34 19 0	10 19 1	108 17 4
Dublin County,	0 11 8	17 2 10	25 12 11	16 14 0	9 7 8	71 5 5
Dublin City:						
Richmond B.,	—	102 9 8	70 8 5	411 16 1	—	186 14 5
Grangegorman P.	22 2 4	19 1 9	48 10 4	—	164 12 11	86 13 1
Fermanagh,	2 19 5	—	7 2 6	21 7 10	11 8 6	22 15 2
Galway County,	5 15 11	29 1 0	16 9 4	56 9 11	16 1 11	4 2 9
,, Town,	8 4 5	4 0 6	10 7 5	—	16 5 5	—
Kerry,	1 8 0	7 14 0	8 3 5	47 18 2	2 12 3	40 1 10
Kildare,	3 15 3¼	26 11 10½	42 8 6	27 17 7	6 19 5	104 0 7½
Kilkenny County,	3 5 5	40 16 2	20 18 6	31 14 0	6 3 3	8 6 0
,, City,	0 1 10	4 15 5	11 10 7	3 10 11	2 1 7	2 1 11
King's,	1 9 0	—	8 0 0	13 3 2	5 6 0	69 7 7
Leitrim,	2 0 2	19 4 0	16 14 6	17 19 2	1 10 0	7 4 7
Limerick County,	12 0 0	6 4 10	16 2 1	65 2 4	3 0 0	33 1 7
,, City,	2 6 4	2 10 4	10 10 0	47 1 5	18 12 5	9 11 10
Londonderry,	1 19 4	11 7 4	37 12 4	80 2 10	12 19 5	103 14 11
Longford,	5 18 9	14 17 2	24 7 8	1 10 5	5 12 2	37 13 0
Louth,	0 9 6	—	22 6 0	48 5 11	27 7 4	26 19 0
Drogheda Town,	2 14 11	5 12 6	7 2 3	1 4 6	1 13 7	3 9 8
Mayo,	4 9 4	4 5 10	20 11 10	52 2 2	20 13 10	29 13 6
Meath,	1 19 6	4 11 6	16 9 9	34 2 2	2 9 6	27 6 10
Monaghan,	0 15 11½	—	10 0 9	0 18 7	6 3 6½	130 8 9
Queen's,	2 0 5	37 2 9	15 9 0	45 6 3	11 2 1	42 3 7
Roscommon,	2 0 9	2 0 0	23 0 0	2 18 0	8 18 10	25 10 0
Sligo,	1 0 8	7 9 3	23 0 3	12 19 2	2 11 3	39 0 11
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	2 4 6	22 17 3	27 8 0	48 5 5	13 15 6	32 6 8
,, S. Rid.,	9 15 2	11 1 9	43 6 11	112 14 0	37 11 2	171 15 2
Tyrone,	2 13 8	8 2 10	20 15 11	27 14 9	15 13 0	70 0 7
Waterford County and City,	0 13 1	14 2 6	15 0 11	34 12 5	15 10 11	24 18 6
Westmeath,	2 5 4	4 13 2	20 5 9	44 15 0	8 13 0	47 11 2
Wexford,	2 11 3	5 12 10¼	45 4 2	107 2 3	2 17 11	109 16 2
Wicklow,	2 0 0	8 10 2	17 11 1	41 8 0	19 7 7	44 11 7
Total 1866,	128 1 7¾	525 17 5¾	926 0 11	1,810 5 2	649 7 6½	2,130 6 2½
Total 1865,	151 4 1	398 14 8¾	938 17 2½	1,794 9 3½	901 0 9½	1,885 11 8

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1866.

COST OF					
Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Officers.	County and Borough Gaols.
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
204 6 1	223 15 7	88 15 2	87 12 2	2,135 11 2½	Antrim.
62 13 7	19 18 0	65 13 0	—	683 16 4	Armagh.
48 16 3	66 11 11	4 1 1	—	357 7 7	Carlow.
42 17 7	9 12 11	21 2 5	190 0 0	714 11 6	Cavan.
18 6 5	72 18 0	52 3 8	—	535 7 0	Clare.
284 17 1	91 7 3	105 16 1	—	1,484 1 3	Cork County.
276 5 0	12 5 3	105 1 5	—	1,185 0 8	„ City.
97 11 5	140 13 1	94 9 3	173 6 8	1,204 3 4	Donegal.
230 18 6	15 5 0	82 3 4	—	1,311 17 7	Down.
106 18 0	25 3 0	79 2 1	116 13 4	1,100 3 9	Dublin County.
					Dublin City:
244 11 5	63 4 5	490 3 6	316 8 5	3,894 4 11	Richmond B.
603 7 11	27 9 11	131 1 0½	567 7 0	3,305 0 6	Grangegorman P.
265 0 11	59 15 4	24 5 0	31 12 8	720 3 5	Fermanagh.
190 1 7	26 8 9	32 3 9	20 0 0	880 17 3	Galway County.
26 9 0	6 14 7	22 17 0	12 0 0	240 4 8	„ Town.
145 18 8	104 17 10	102 18 9	257 10 0	1,068 14 2	Kerry.
237 17 6½	154 18 10	86 8 2	58 8 2	1,611 9 9	Kildare,
111 16 11	20 2 4	14 14 1	90 8 8	610 8 0	Kilkenny County.]
11 17 7	—	3 7 11	66 6 8	161 14 10	„ City.
385 16 11	44 17 2	66 18 9	16 13 4	831 11 4	King's.
18 6 2	53 14 7	5 17 4	88 13 0	406 2 3	Leitrim.
101 14 0	107 1 3	168 14 11	68 15 10	1,196 5 3	Limerick County.
5 12 4	21 15 0	31 0 5	100 0 0	569 2 1	„ City.
196 17 0	123 5 2	64 1 1	42 5 0	1,309 9 9	Londonderry.
200 2 9	46 14 4	32 12 9	51 9 2	629 9 11	Longford.
75 8 0	56 15 7	11 19 10	37 18 4	629 4 9	Louth.
2 16 2	2 3 8	10 3 3	—	119 12 10	Drogheda Town.
135 5 11	24 3 9	70 5 3	—	753 5 1	Mayo.
17 1 0	46 2 2	32 3 4	88 9 8	572 2 11	Meath.
15 10 9	9 0 8	1 0 5	—	540 6 1	Monaghan.
104 15 11	39 1 9	22 17 2	—	580 12 10	Queen's.
10 5 0	122 10 0	7 0 0	50 0 0	708 3 9	Roscommon.
12 4 9	6 19 3	27 5 9	177 1 8	434 1 10	Sligo.
128 14 6	135 14 6	103 10 6	—	946 15 11	Tipperary, N. Riding.
270 9 3	170 14 0	122 11 5	—	1,633 2 6	„ S. Riding.
115 8 2	94 8 0	166 14 6	72 6 5	1,044 2 6	Tyrone.
101 14 8	17 18 2	11 3 2	230 19 3	957 9 6	Waterford County and City.
212 19 5	40 11 2	20 18 6	—	675 17 8½	Westmeath.
122 18 0	156 7 7	37 13 9	30 0 0	1,493 16 6¼	Wexford.
185 1 4	30 0 0	129 8 7	180 0 0	1,084 19 0	Wicklow.
5,629 13 5½	2,490 19 9	2,750 7 4½	3,222 5 5	40,320 12 0¼	Total 1866.
3,773 6 10½	2,302 3 5	2,397 9 8	3,060 1 1	37,104 10 8¾	Total 1865.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF																	MALE
	Local Inspectors.			Chaplains.									Medical Officers.					
				Established Church.			Presbyterian			R. Catholic.			Physicians.			Surgeons.			Apothecaries		
29.	30.			31.			32.			33.			34.			35.			36.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	120	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Armagh,	90	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Carlow,	60	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—		
Cavan,	100	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	74	0	0	—			—		
Clare,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	54	0	0	—			20	0	0
Cork County,	200	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	20	0	0
„ City,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	55	0	0	—			10	0	0
Donegal,	150	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			25	0	0
Down,	111	1	6	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			25	3	7
Dublin County,	130	0	0	55	7	8	55	7	8	55	7	8	—			93	11	2	—		
Dublin City:																					
Richmond B.,	150	0	0	50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	125	0	0	105	5	0	—		
Grangegorman P.	150	0	0	50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	125	0	0	100	0	0	—		
Fermanagh,	90	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			—		
Galway County,	133	16	10	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—		
„ Town,	40	0	0	30	0	0	—			50	0	0	56	0	0	—			—		
Kerry,	180	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0	0
Kildare,	100	0	0	45	0	0	—			45	0	0	—			37	0	0	28	0	0
Kilkenny County and City,	80	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	65	0	0	—			—		
King's,	70	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	†20	0	0	—			—		
Leitrim,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	45	0	0	—			20	0	0
Limerick County,	120	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	44	0	0	—			30	0	0
„ City,	73	6	8	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			40	0	0	16	0	0
Londonderry,	110	0	0	46	3	1	46	3	1	46	3	1	—			—			—		
Longford,	83	14	7	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			—		
Louth,	75	0	0	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			20	0	0
Drogheda Town,	10	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—		
Mayo,	100	0	0	37	10	0	—			37	10	0	50	0	0	—			30	0	0
Meath,	35	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			74	0	0	20	0	0
Monaghan,	92	6	2	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Queen's,	60	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Roscommon,	92	6	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Sligo,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	65	0	0	—			21	0	0
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	90	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			60	0	0	25	0	0
„ S. Rid.,	131	15	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Tyrone,	130	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Waterford County and City,	*170	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			80	0	0	—		
Westmeath,	80	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			35	0	0
Wexford,	100	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0	0
Wicklow,	99	4	0	46	18	5½	—			46	18	5½	—			65	0	0	—		
Total 1866,	4,017	10	9	1,621	14	2½	522	1	1	1,741	14	2½	778	0	0	1,098	16	2	465	3	7
Total 1865,	3,968	7	2	1,621	14	2½	522	1	1	1,741	14	2½	783	0	0	1,000	0	0	485	3	10

* Including £40 as Inspector of Bridewells, and £30 as Secretary to Board. † Medical Officer for Compounding Medicine.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1866.

SALARY OF OFFICERS.																			County and Borough Gaols.
Governors. 37.			Clerks. 38.			Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys. 39.			Turnkeys. No. 40.	Turnkeys. Amount of Salary. 41.			Schoolmasters. 42.			Other Prison Officers. 43.			44.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
300	0	0	35	0	0	75	0	0	13	573	0	0	46	10	0	77	2	0	Antrim.
185	0	0		—			—		7	241	15	0	36	5	0	12	12	0	Armagh.
150	0	0		—		50	0	0	6	173	17	3		—			—		Carlow.
200	0	0		—		60	0	0	5	150	0	0		—			—		Cavan.
300	0	0	50	16	8	50	16	8	5	114	7	8		—		23	3	4	Clare.
300	0	0	55	0	0		—		13	488	5	11	44	4	0	109	4	0	Cork County.
250	0	0		—		80	0	0	9	320	0	0	37	12	0		—		„ City.
213	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	5	172	17	6	33	7	5		—		Donegal.
172	3	0		—		120	0	0	11	413	19	2	40	0	0		—		Down.
300	0	0	100	0	0		—		8	288	19	5		—		56	0	0	Dublin County.
300	0	0	135	0	0	135	0	0	23	849	6	2	96	0	0	508	9	2	Dublin City: Richmond B.
—				—			—		–	442	19	4		—			—		GrangegormanP.
200	0	0		—		50	0	0	4	130	0	0	34	0	0		—		Fermanagh.
375	7	8		—		52	1	8	6	242	0	11		—		46	13	4	Galway County.
150	0	0		—		35	0	0	3	91	0	0	1	0	0		—		„ Town.
200	0	0		—		95	0	0	9	306	0	0		—		35	0	0	Kerry.
200	0	0	52	10	0	60	0	0	6	211	7	6	32	10	0	41	17	2	Kildare.
300	0	0	55	0	0	44	0	0	5	222	0	0		—		32	6	8	Kilkenny County and City.
200	0	0		—		60	0	0	6	190	0	0	35	0	0	15	0	0	King's.
200	0	0	40	0	0		—		5	173	6	8		—			—		Leitrim.
300	0	0	81	13	4		—		9	313	6	8	48	6	8		—		Limerick County.
180	0	0	76	0	0		—		7	277	2	4		—			—		„ City.
160	0	0	55	0	0	100	0	0	5	179	0	0	40	0	0	12	10	0	Londonderry.
200	0	0	31	18	11	50	9	2	4	121	10	9		—		35	0	0	Longford.
176	15	6	25	0	0	50	0	0	5	175	0	0	35	0	0		—		Louth.
80	0	0		—			—		2	40	0	0	25	0	0		—		Drogheda Town.
250	0	0	35	0	0	60	0	0	5	167	10	0	35	0	0	40	0	0	Mayo.
200	0	0		—		99	15	0	5	167	10	0	10	0	0	95	10	0	Meath.
144	4	7		—		42	10	0	6	180	5	0		—			—		Monaghan.
200	0	0	60	0	0		—		6	183	6	8		—		57	10	0	Queen's.
200	0	0	60	0	0		—		6	247	1	8		—			—		Roscommon.
200	0	0	30	0	0		—		7	182	0	0	28	0	0		—		Sligo.
250	0	0	48	18	7	80	0	0	6	233	1	10		—		70	6	6	Tipperary, N. Rid.
250	0	0	60	0	0	90	0	0	9	360	0	0		—		60	0	0	„ S. Rid.
170	16	8		—		53	8	7	7	193	3	2		—		9	17	9	Tyrone.
250	0	0		—		70	0	0	7	212	10	0		—		26	0	0	Waterford County and City.
200	0	0		—		70	0	0	8	256	17	4	18	0	0		—		Westmeath.
200	0	0		—		75	17	8	9	278	1	4	30	2	0	11	8	3	Wexford.
150	0	0		—			—		6	200	0	0		—			—		Wicklow.
8,257	7	5	1,136	17	6	1,858	18	9	268	9,762	9	3	705	17	1	1,375	10	2	Total in 1866.
8,502	14	10	969	16	11½	1,802	18	8	270	9,006	6	4½	990	16	0	1,483	1	2	Total in 1865.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF FEMALE OFFICERS.				COST OF OFFICERS.		
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	49 10 0	30 0 0	24 15 0	70 17 0	1,635 14 0	77 10 0	74 9 4
Armagh,	36 5 0	26 5 0	21 5 0	—	759 7 0	40 5 8	36 12 0
Carlow,	50 0 0	15 0 0	9 10 8	—	568 7 11	147 14 3	39 8 2
Cavan,	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	740 0 0	108 13 4	24 0 0
Clare,	40 0 0	34 16 0	20 0 0	—	900 6 4	—	21 3 8
Cork County,	50 0 0	79 3 1	26 0 0	20 16 0	1,558 19 0	73 1 1	100 0 0
„ City,	39 0 0	29 18 0	27 6 0	31 0 0	1,072 2 0	56 5 0	75 14 1
Donegal,	40 0 0	25 0 0	14 11 1	—	893 16 0	17 4 6	65 0 6
Down,	30 0 0	30 0 0	18 5 0	30 0 0	1,080 12 3	56 0 6	62 9 0
Dublin County,	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	1,239 13 7	183 0 6	62 15 0
Dublin City :							
Richmond B.,	—	—	—	—	2,587 7 0	448 19 0	197 15 0
Grangegorman P.,	200 0 0	727 13 8	56 13 4	302 13 4	2,288 6 4	451 2 1	49 2 6
Fermanagh,	35 0 0	—	19 2 6	—	648 2 6	56 7 1	20 16 0
Galway County,	30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	1,078 6 5	50 11 7	55 4 0
„ Town,	20 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	488 0 0	29 14 7	16 1 6
Kerry,	45 0 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	—	1,043 0 0	107 13 1	56 12 0
Kildare,	37 14 10	33 14 2	17 10 0	—	942 3 8	200 4 5	51 19 3
Kilkenny County,	55 0 0	25 0 0	17 0 0	—	788 4 8	58 19 10	35 9 6
„ City,					199 8 0	14 18 4	9 4 6
King's,	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	755 0 0	107 1 0	40 17 6
Leitrim,	35 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	693 6 8	45 12 7	24 17 0
Limerick County,	48 6 8	35 4 0	25 0 0	—	1,145 17 4	—	71 19 10
„ City,	44 11 8	39 11 8	30 16 0	—	857 8 4	12 0 0	26 11 0
Londonderry,	40 0 0	32 0 0	22 0 0	—	888 19 3	38 1 0	40 12 10
Longford,	40 0 0	24 0 0	—	—	697 8 11	77 3 3	39 9 5
Louth,	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	732 11 0	52 2 10	42 7 0
Drogheda Town,	15 0 0	—	—	—	230 0 0	68 15 11½	—
Mayo,	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	937 10 0	125 12 6	34 8 9
Meath,	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	881 15 0	89 19 0	52 16 4
Monaghan,	28 3 0	18 19 0	—	—	670 7 9	59 1 6	35 0 0
Queen's,	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	—	723 16 8	38 0 0	40 0 0
Roscommon,	32 6 1	25 0 0	17 0 0	—	839 19 9	32 11 6	20 9 6
Sligo,	24 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	722 0 0	143 5 0	35 5 4
Tipperary, N. Riding,	48 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	1,077 6 11	235 1 10	59 11 11
„ S. Riding,	45 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	1,275 15 0	96 19 1	77 1 6
Tyrone,	30 0 0	17 0 0	22 0 0	—	766 6 2	152 8 9	80 7 1
Waterford County,	45 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	1,023 10 0	87 6 4	42 7 2
City,							
Westmeath,	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	819 17 4	79 17 6	44 4 10½
Wexford,	45 0 0	33 11 6	15 15 0	—	919 15 9	191 0 0¾	57 13 6
Wicklow,	40 0 0	25 0 0	9 10 0	—	682 10 11	—	39 1 0
Total 1866,	1,613 17 3	1,664 16 1	682 19 7	549 6 4	37,852 19 5	3910 4 6¼	1958 17 6½
Total 1865,	1,616 6 2	867 0 7	588 14 7	1296 7 7	37,246 3 5	3572 14 6	1735 10 5½

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1866.

Total.	Total Expense of Gaols.	Profit from Sale of Works.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		County and Borough Gaols.
					Per diem.	Per Annum.	
53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,787 13 4	3,923 4 6½	910 19 6	3,012 5 0½	198·64	0 9·97	15 3 3·45	Antrim.
836 4 8	1,520 1 0	48 10 10	1,471 10 2	57·44	1 4·85	25 12 5·76	Armagh.
755 10 4	1,112 17 11	—	1,112 17 11	21·63	2 9·83	51 9 0·24	Carlow.
872 13 4	1,587 4 10	—	1,587 4 10	52·24	1 7·97	30 7 8	Cavan.
921 10 0	1,456 17 0	17 1 1	1,439 15 11	38	2 0·91	37 17 9·44	Clare.
1,732 0 1	3,216 1 4	67 1 7	3,148 19 9	160·0	1 0·94	19 13 7·48	Cork County.
1,204 1 1	2,389 1 9	48 10 6	2,340 11 3	104·33	1 2·75	22 8 8·04	„ City.
976 1 0	2,180 4 4	0 11 10	2,179 12 6	69·05	1 8·75	31 11 3·81	Donegal.
1,199 1 9	2,510 19 4	1 14 11	2,509 4 5	110·13	1 2·98	22 15 8·16	Down.
1,485 9 1	2,585 12 10	13 8 3	2,572 4 7	83·2	1 8·4	30 18 4	Dublin County.
							Dublin City:
3,234 1 0	7,128 5 11	363 1 9	6,765 4 2	236·0	1 6·82	28 13 3·86	Richmond B.
2,788 10 11	6,993 11 5	32 16 9½	6,060 14 7½	186	1 9·43	32 11 8·3	Grangegorman P.
725 5 7	1,445 9 0	6 7 1	1,439 1 11	43	1 10	33 9 4·16	Fermanagh.
1,184 2 0	2,064 19 3	23 1 1	2,041 18 2	59	1 10·76	34 12 2	Galway County.
533 16 1	774 0 9	15 0 11	758 19 10	20·3	2 0·91	37 7 9·31	„ Town.
1,207 5 1	2,275 19 3	19 8 4	2,256 10 11	53·73	2 3·61	41 19 11·49	Kerry.
1,194 7 4	2,805 17 1	14 5 11	2,791 11 2	91·75	1 8	30 8 6	Kildare.
882 14 0	1,493 2 0	—	1,493 2 0	30·27	2 8·42	49 6 2·2	Kilkenny County.
223 10 10	385 5 8	—	385 5 8	7·63	2 9·2	50 9 10·68	„ City.
902 18 6	1,734 9 10	—	1,734 9 10	20·33	4 8·74	85 6 0·7	King's.
763 16 3	1,169 18 6	—	1,169 18 6	24·89	2 6·9	47 0 0·9	Leitrim.
1,217 17 2	2,414 2 5	51 14 10	2,362 7 7	66	1 11·84	35 15 10·46	Limerick County.
895 19 4	1,465 1 5	20 7 0	1,444 14 5	45·26	1 9	31 18 4·92	„ City.
967 13 1	2,277 2 10	178 2 5	2,099 0 5	71·81	1 7·2	29 4 7	Londonderry.
814 1 7	1,443 11 6	3 17 0	1,439 14 6	25·2	3 1·55	57 2 7·65	Longford.
827 0 10	1,456 5 7	23 12 11½	1,432 12 7½	30·16	2 7·23	47 9 11·83	Louth.
298 15 11½	418 8 9½	13 12 1	404 16 8½	12·92	1 8·6	31 6 8·61	Drogheda Town.
1,097 11 3	1,850 16 4	6 3 0	1,844 13 4	80	1 3·16	23 1 2	Mayo.
1,024 10 4	1,596 13 3	2 1 6	1,594 11 9	29·15	2 11·96	54 13 11·28	Meath.
764 9 3	1,304 15 4	4 5 6	1,300 9 10	45	1 7 0	28 17 11·9	Monaghan.
801 16 8	1,382 9 6	11 19 1	1,370 10 5	37·24	2 0·19	36 15 9·26	Queen's.
893 0 9	1,601 4 6	4 15 2	1,596 9 4	57·53	1 6·27	27 14 11·54	Roscommon.
900 10 4	1,334 12 2	10 12 1	1,324 0 1	22·28	3 3·08	59 8 5·37	Sligo.
1,372 0 8	2,318 16 7	16 8 9	2,302 7 10	55	2 3·52	41 17 2·68	Tipperary, N. Riding.
1,449 15 7	3,082 18 1	162 9 5½	2,920 8 7½	95·34	1 8·14	30 12 27·6	„ S. Riding.
999 2 0	2,043 4 6	41 1 2	2,002 3 4	54·73	2 0·28	36 18 5·66	Tyrone.
1,153 3 6	2,110 13 0	133 9 10	1,977 3 2	58	1 10·41	34 1 9·34	Waterford County and City.
943 19 8½	1,619 17 5	67 2 2	1,552 15 3	43·8	1 11·31	35 9 0·28	Westmeath.
1,168 9 3¾	2,662 5 10	24 7 1	2,637 18 9	100·79	1 5·24	26 3 5·42	Wexford.
721 11 11	1,806 10 11	—	1,806 10 11	48·95	2 0·26	36 18 1·44	Wicklow.
43,722 1 5¾	84,042 13 6½	2,358 1 5½	81684 12 0½	2646·72	1 8·29	30 17 3	Total 1866.
42,554 8 4½	79,658 19 1¼	2,384 6 7½	77274 12 5¾	2840·08	1 5·7	27 4 2·06	Total 1865.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Commitments of JUVENILES to the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.												BY COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.	TOTAL CONVICTED.			
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.				Dangerous Lunatics.								
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.	Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	70	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	2
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	29	3
„ City,	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	4	.	50	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	53	9
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	11	2
Down,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	10	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	14	3
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	36	6
Dublin City:																									
Richmond B.,	.	.	13	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	154	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	176	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	55	.	1	.	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	71
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.
Kerry,	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	22	6
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	8	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	5
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
King's	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	18	2
Longford,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	2
Louth,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	17	3
Meath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	2
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2
Total Males,	1	.	35	.	.	.	17	.	22	.	604	.	7	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	30	.	672	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	121	.	7	.	15	.	.	.	2	.	.	9	.	143
Total M. and F.,	1		40		1		17		23		725		14		23		.		10		.	39		815	
	41				18				748				37				10				.				
	854																					854			

County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.										Total not Convicted.				General Total.		Included in foregoing Columns.								County and Borough Gaols.
Felons.				Misdemeanants, &c.				For further Examination, Untried, &c.								Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders on leaving Workhouse.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.				Ages.		Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	1	1	.	24	1	1	.	97	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	2	2	1	34	5	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	53	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	15	4	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	43	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	57	.	4	.	67	.	8	.	243	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	2	.	9	.	4	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	GrangegormanP.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	13	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	25	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	4	3	.	19	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	3	.	2	1	12	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	2	.	6	.	2	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	DroghedaTown.
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	20	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	8	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	23	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	20	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
.	.	16	.	.	.	11	.	8	.	129	.	8	.	156	.	38	.	828	.	.	.	18	.	1	.	16	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	29	.	5	.	35	.	14	.	178	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Total Females.
.		21		.		12		13		158		13		191		52		1,006		.		19		1		16		Total M. & F.
21				12				171				204				1,058				19				17			
204																				36							

[Summary on page 47.]

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1866, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.		FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	70	3	.	.	9	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	82	3
Armagh,	.	.	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3
Carlow,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.
Cork County,	2	1	32	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	33	4
„ City,	5	2	44	9	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	48	9
Donegal,	2	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	3
Down,	1	2	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	15	4
Dublin County,	2	.	41	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	42	6
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	8	.	225	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	233	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	4	.	44	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	*1	.	4	.	56
Fermanagh,	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3
Galway County,	1	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	2
„ Town,	1	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.
Kerry,	.	.	19	5	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	6
Kildare,	1	1	9	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	10	3
Kilkenny County,	1	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1
„ City,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
King's,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Leitrim,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Limerick County,	.	.	10	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3
„ City,	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Londonderry,	1	.	17	6	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	18	6
Longford,	2	1	8	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	10	2
Louth,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Drogheda Town,	2	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	.
Mayo,	2	.	16	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	18	4
Meath,	1	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	2
Monaghan,	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Queen's,	.	.	10	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3
Roscommon,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Sligo,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	17	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	3
Tyrone,	1	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	2
Waterford County,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
„ City,	2	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	3
Westmeath,	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Wicklow,	.	.	18	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2
Total Males,	36	.	732	.	1	.	39	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	777	.
Total Females,	.	14	.	132	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	14	.	148
	50		864		1		49		.		9		2		1		51		925	
	914				50				9				2		1		976			

* Nine times.

Summary of Table XVIII.—Number of Juveniles committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Ages.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.				Summary Convictions.						Total Convicted.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.						Total not Convicted.		General Total.		Included in Foregoing Columns.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.		Dangerous Lunatics.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, Untried, &c.						Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, .	1	.	.	1	22	1	7	7	.	.	30	9	.	.	.	.	8	5	8	5	38	14	.	.	1	.
10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	35	5	17	.	604	121	8	15	8	2	672	143	16	5	11	1	129	29	156	35	828	178	18	1	16	.
Total Males, .	36	.	17	.	626	.	15	.	8	.	702	.	16	.	11	.	137	.	164	.	866	.	18	.	17	.
Total Females,	.	5	.	1	.	122	.	22	.	2	.	152	.	5	.	1	.	34	.	40	.	192	.	1	.	.
Total M. and F.,	41		18		748		37		10				21		12		171						19		17	
	59				795						854		204						204		1,058		36			

Summary of Table XIX.—Number of Individual Juveniles committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1866, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

Ages.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.		Total No. of Individuals committed in 1866.		Total No. of Committals of Juveniles in 1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, ...	36	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	14	38	14
10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	732	132	39	10	6	3	.	2	.	1	777	148	828	178
Total Males, . .	768	.	40	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	814	.	866	.
Total Females, . .	.	146	.	10	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	162	.	192
Total Males and Females,	914		50		9		2		1		976		1,058	

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	AGES. 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. Penal Servitude for 5 Years.		Imprisonment for 2 Years and above 18 Months.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		IMPRISONMENT FOR 1 Month and above 14 Days. Ages. Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	10	1
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	5	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	9	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	7	2
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	1	1
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	3	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	20	.	.	.	30	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	8
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	6	1
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	3	1
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	.
Meath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	1
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.
Total Males,	1	.	1	.	12	.	27	.	43	.	5	.	140	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	6	.	3	.	24
Total M. and F.,	1		1		13		33		49		8		164	
	1		96								172			

the Year 1866, together with the Number Not Convicted, Untried, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

Imprisonment for																
14 Days and above 7.				7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				24 Hours.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	29	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	10	.	Antrim.
.	.	6	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
1	.	10	1	1	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
1	1	10	2	2	1	6	2	1	.	7	1	1	.	17	1	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
1	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
2	.	10	2	.	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	3	Dublin County.
2	.	63	.	1	.	22	.	1	.	11	.	.	.	23	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	2	.	15	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	11	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Galway County.
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	„ Town.
.	.	3	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	Kerry.
.	.	4	1	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
1	.	4	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	5	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Mayo.
1	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding
.	.	5	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ S. Riding
.	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	„ City.
.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	3	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
9	.	199	.	7	.	138	.	3	.	32	.	6	.	70	.	Total Males.
.	3	.	33	.	2	.	39	.	1	.	15	.	.	.	16	Total Females.
12		232		9		177		4		47		6		86		Total M. and F.
244				186				51				92				

[*continued.*

TABLE XX. *concluded.*—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in the Year 1866, together with the Number Not Convicted, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR								Sentence respited and not passed.		Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.			
	Fine only.				Unlimited.													
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	1	1	.	97	3
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	3
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	1	34	5
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	53	9
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	13	3
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	15	4
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	43	6
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	68	.	8	.	246	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	4	.	80
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	11	3
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	13	2
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	25	7
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	11	6
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	8	2
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	4	.	19	6
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	2	1	12	2
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	7	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	2	.	12	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	20	4
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	8	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	12	3
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	7	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	24	3
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	17	2
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	3
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	20	2
Total Males,	.	.	1	.	1	.	11	.	2	.	8	.	157	.	39	.	834	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	35	.	14	.	178
Total M. and F.,	.		2		1		13		2		13		192		53		1,012	
	2				14				2		205				1,065			

[SUMMARY on page 51.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILE PRISONERS in the Year 1866, together with the Number of those Not Convicted and Untried, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR			IMPRISONMENT FOR												Sentence respited and not passed.		Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.		TOTAL.		
	10 Years and above 7.	7 Years and above 5.	5 Years.	2 Years and above 18 Months.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Fine only.	Unlimited.							
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Under 10 years,	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5 3	9 3	7 2	3 1	6 .	. .	1 .	. .	8 5	39	14	53
10 and not exceeding 16 Years,	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	12 1	27 6	43 6	140 24	199 33	138 39	32 15	70 16	1 1	11 2	2 .	157 35	834	178	1,012
Total Males,	. .	. .	1 .	1 .	. .	. .	12 .	27 .	43 .	145 .	208 .	145 .	35 .	76 .	1 .	12 .	2 .	165 .	873	.	.
Total Females,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. 6	. 6	. 27	. 36	. 41	. 16	. 16	. 1	. 2	. .	. 40	.	192	.
				1	.	.	13	33	49	172	244	186	51	92	2	14					
Total M. & F.	1			857													2	205	.	.	1,065

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI. (pp. 52, 53).—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages.

AGES.	PARENTAGE.													INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.									
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.			Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	14	8	8	.	10	5	5	1	1	.	38	14	52	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	423	90	128	18	168	43	102	24	7	3	828	178	1,006	14	9	20	7	24	8	32	7	10	4
Total Males,	437	.	136	.	178	.	107	.	8	.	866	.		14	.	21	.	25	.	32	.	11	.
Total Females,	.	98	.	18	.	48	.	25	.	3	.	192		.	9	.	7	.	9	.	7	.	4
Total Males & Females,	535		154		226		132		11				1,058	23		28		34		39		15	

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.				BOTH PARENTS DEAD.				FATHER DEAD.				MOTHER DEAD.				COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	46	1	.	.	11	1	.	.	24	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	97	3
Armagh,	.	.	10	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3
Carlow,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.
Cork County,	.	1	17	4	1	.	4	.	1	.	11	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	34	5
„ City,	.	.	25	2	.	.	14	3	3	2	9	3	2	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	53	9
Donegal,	2	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	3
Down,	.	1	10	3	.	.	1	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	15	4
Dublin County,	2	.	16	2	.	.	9	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	43	6
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	2	.	123	.	3	.	50	.	1	.	34	.	2	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	243	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	2	.	38	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	25	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	80
Fermanagh,	.	.	9	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	3
Galway County,	1	.	9	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	2
„ Town,	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.
Kerry,	.	.	20	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	25	7
Kildare,	.	1	7	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	6
Kilkenny County,	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
King's,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Limerick County,	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	3
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Londonderry,	.	.	9	2	2	.	1	1	1	.	8	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	19	6
Longford,	.	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	12	2
Louth,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Drogheda Town,	2	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	.
Mayo,	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	1	2	.	20	4
Meath,	1	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	8	3
Monaghan,	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Queen's,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Sligo,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	13	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	3
Tyrone,	1	.	12	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	2
Waterford County,	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	3	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	3
Westmeath,	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Wicklow,	.	.	9	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2
Total Males,	14	.	423	.	8	.	128	.	10	.	168	.	5	.	102	.	1	.	7	.	38	.	828	.
Total Females,	.	8	.	90	.	.	.	18	.	5	.	43	.	1	.	24	.	.	.	3	.	14	.	178
Total M. and F.,	22		513		8		146		15		211		6		126		1		10		52		1,006	
	535				154				226				132				11				1,058			
	1,058																							

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages and Sexes.

Having Stepfather.				Having Stepmother.				Abandoned by Parents.				Absconded from Parents.				Illegitimate.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	5	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	3	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	Down.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Fermanagh.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	Wicklow.
.	.	14	.	1	.	20	.	1	.	24	.	.	.	32	.	1	.	10	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	9	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	Total Females.
.		23		1		27		2		32		.		39		1		14		Total M. and F.
23				28				34				39				15				

[Summary on page 51.]

TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES com-

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNEW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	15	.	.	.	39	2	.	.	10	.
Armagh,	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	2
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	13	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	3	.
„ City,	.	.	18	2	.	.	17	3	.	.	4	2
Donegal,	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	1	.
Down,	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	11	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	5	.
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	1	.	115	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	3	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	15	.	1	.	10
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	7	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.
Kildare,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1
Kilkenny County,	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
King's,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	6	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	1	1	.	12	4	.	.	3	1
Longford,	1	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	5	2
Louth,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	5	.
Mayo,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	1
Meath,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	1
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nth. Riding,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
„ Sth. Riding,	.	.	5	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	3	2
Waterford County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.
„ City,	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	10	.
Total Males,	4	.	281	.	3	.	194	.	4	.	88	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	38	.	2	.	23
Total M. and F.,	4		307		3		232		6		111	
	311				235				117			
	1,058											

mitted to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages and Sexes.

Knew Alphabet.				Wholly Illiterate.				Could not be ascertained.				Total.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	6	.	1	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	97	3	Antrim.
.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	Clare.
1	1	8	1	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	34	5	Cork County.
.	.	10	.	5	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	5	2	53	9	„ City.
.	.	2	1	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	3	Donegal.
1	.	1	1	.	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	15	4	Down.
.	.	3	2	2	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	43	6	Dublin County.
																Dublin City:
.	.	6	.	7	.	69	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	243	.	Richmond B.
.	2	.	16	.	1	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	80	Grangegorman P
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	2	Galway County.
1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	„ Town.
.	.	1	1	.	.	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	7	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	1	1	2	5	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	6	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	„ City.
.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	3	Limerick County
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	„ City.
2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	19	6	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	12	2	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	.	Drogheda Town.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	20	4	Mayo.
.	.	7	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3	Meath.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	Queen's.
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	Sligo.
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	3	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	2	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	3	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	Wexford.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	Wicklow.
.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
6	.	65	.	21	.	200	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	828	.	Total Males.
.	4	.	26	.	8	.	63	.	.	.	2	.	14	.	178	Total Females.
10		91		29		263		.		2		52		1,006		Total M. and F.
101				292				2								
												1,058				

[Summary, p. 58.]

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Not Ascertained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	92	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	97	3
Armagh,	.	.	16	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	3
Carlow,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.
Cork County,	2	1	34	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	34	5
„ City,	5	2	32	7	.	.	21	2	.	.	5	2	53	9
Donegal,	2	.	11	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	12	3
Down,	1	2	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	15	4
Dublin County,	2	.	34	3	.	.	9	3	.	.	2	.	43	6
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	8	.	197	.	.	.	46	.	.	.	8	.	243	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	4	.	79	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	80
Fermanagh,	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3
Galway County,	.	.	13	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	2
„ Town,	1	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.
Kerry,	.	.	25	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	7
Kildare,	.	.	9	2	1	1	2	4	.	.	1	1	11	6
Kilkenny County,	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
King's,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Leitrim,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Limerick County,	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	3
„ City,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	2
Londonderry,	3	.	17	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	19	6
Longford,	2	1	10	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	12	2
Louth,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	1
Drogheda Town,	1	.	11	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	12	.
Mayo,	2	.	16	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	20	4
Meath,	1	.	6	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	8	3
Monaghan,	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Queen's,	.	.	11	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	3
Roscommon,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Sligo,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	4	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	7	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	23	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	3
Tyrone,	1	.	13	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	17	2
Waterford County,	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	3	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	3
Westmeath,	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5
Wicklow,	.	.	14	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	20	2
Total Males,	33	.	709	.	5	.	117	.	2	.	38	.	828	.
Total Females,	.	10	.	157	.	4	.	20	.	1	.	14	.	178
Total M. and F.,	43		866		9		137				52		1,006	
	909				146				3		1,058			

[SUMMARY, p. 58.]

TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.				Presbyterian.				Roman Catholic.				Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	35	.	.	.	17	.	1	.	45	3	.	.	1	.	97	3
Armagh,	.	.	6	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	18	3
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	2	4	.
Cork County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	33	5	.	.	2	1	34	5
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	51	9	.	.	5	2	53	9
Donegal,	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	8	3	.	.	2	.	12	3
Down,	1	1	6	2	.	.	4	.	.	1	5	2	.	.	1	2	15	4
Dublin County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	40	5	.	.	2	.	43	6
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	230	.	.	.	8	.	243	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	77	.	.	.	4	.	80
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	11	3
Galway County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	1	.	13	2
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	13	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	7	.	.	.	.	25	7
Kildare,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	6	.	.	1	1	11	6
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	7	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Limerick County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	12	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	8	2
Londonderry,	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	3	3	.	8	3	.	.	3	.	19	6
Longford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	12	2	.	.	2	1	12	2
Louth,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	7	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	12	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	20	4	.	.	2	.	20	4
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3	.	.	1	.	8	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	12	3
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	1	7	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	3	.	.	.	.	23	3
Tyrone,	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	11	1	.	.	1	.	17	2
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	3	.	.	2	.	4	3
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	1	5
Wicklow,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	20	2
Total Males,	3	.	98	.	.	.	32	.	35	.	698	.	.	.	38	.	828	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	5	.	12	.	165	.	.	.	14	.	178
Total M. and F.,	5		106		.		37		47		863		.		52		1,006	
	111				37				910						1,058			

[SUMMARY p. 58.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.														
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	4	.	3	.	4	2	6	4	21	8	.	.	38	14	52
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	281	26	194	38	88	23	65	26	200	63	.	2	828	178	1,006
Males,	285	.	197	.	92	.	71	.	221	.	.	.	866	.	.
Females,	.	26	.	38	.	25	.	30	.	71	.	2	.	192	.
Total Males and Females,	311		235		117		101		292		2		.	.	1,058
	1,058														

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	33	10	5	4	.	.	38	14	52
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	709	157	117	20	2	1	828	178	1,006
Males,	742	.	122	.	2	.	866	.	.
Females,	.	167	.	24	.	1	.	192	.
Total Males and Females,	909		146		3		.	.	1,058
	1,058								

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1866, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	3	2	.	.	35	12	.	.	38	14	52
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	98	8	32	5	698	165	.	.	828	178	1,006
Males,	101	.	32	.	733	.	.	.	866	.	.
Females,	.	10	.	5	.	177	.	.	.	192	.
Total Males and Females,	111		37		910		.		.	.	1,058
	1,058										

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1866, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL.		Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.	
	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	7	1	4	2	120	55	25	4	.	.	11	1	167	63	1	2	2	2
Armagh,	2	.	2	.	20	4	1	1	.	1	5	9	30	15	1	.	1	.
Carlow,	.	1	1	.	8	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	15	6	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	.	.	.	14	4	2	3	.	3	21	4	39	14	3	.	.	3
Clare,	2	.	.	.	10	4	3	2	.	.	13	.	28	6	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	2	.	1	1	67	38	10	5	.	.	1	.	81	44	.	5	1	1
„ City,	7	.	1	2	40	31	7	2	.	.	.	.	55	35	.	.	2	1
Donegal,	1	.	4	1	30	12	6	1	.	.	.	.	41	14	.	.	.	.
Down,	4	1	3	.	30	18	6	6	.	.	25	15	68	40	3	1	.	2
Dublin County,	4	1	.	.	39	16	14	1	.	.	2	4	59	22	1	2	.	.
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	168	.	25	.	.	.	50	.	243	.	66	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	75	.	10	.	.	.	59	.	144	.	21	.	6
Fermanagh,	1	.	2	.	13	9	3	2	.	.	.	.	19	11	1	2	1	1
Galway County,	1	.	2	.	17	8	6	3	.	.	1	.	27	11	5	5	.	3
„ Town,	.	1	.	.	7	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	10	.	1	.	.
Kerry,	4	.	.	.	29	8	8	5	.	.	.	.	41	13	1	1	1	2
Kildare,	2	.	.	.	23	21	8	4	.	.	17	1	50	26	.	.	.	2
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	16	3	4	1	.	.	2	.	22	4	1	.	.	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	1
King's,	1	.	.	.	10	6	.	1	1	.	1	.	13	7	.	1	1	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	9	1	11	3	.	.	.	.	20	4	3	.	.	1
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	20	5	16	4	.	.	3	2	40	11	.	.	1	2
„ City,	1	.	.	.	26	6	10	5	.	.	.	.	37	11	3	.	.	.
Londonderry,	1	.	2	.	30	10	8	2	.	.	.	.	41	12	.	.	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	7	4	3	4	.	.	.	1	10	9	.	1	1	.
Louth,	1	.	.	.	5	7	1	1	.	.	3	1	10	9	.	.	2	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	6	5	1	.	.	.	2	.	9	5	.	1	.	1
Mayo,	2	.	.	.	32	12	9	3	.	.	.	.	43	15	1	2	1	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	9	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	3	1	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	16	7	9	5	.	.	8	10	34	22	1	1	2	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	12	5	6	1	.	.	.	.	19	6	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	2	.	4	.	19	9	8	1	.	.	.	1	33	11	6	.	1	1
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	12	5	6	1	.	.	.	.	19	6	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	.	.	31	6	6	.	.	.	1	.	39	6	1	.	.	1
„ S. Riding,	.	.	1	.	37	29	10	1	.	.	.	.	48	30	2	2	2	1
Tyrone,	2	.	1	.	17	12	4	2	.	.	.	.	24	14	.	.	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	9	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	13	5	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	17	7	6	2	.	.	.	.	23	9	.	2	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	16	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	21	12	2	1	1	1
Wexford,	2	.	1	.	26	6	3	6	.	.	44	3	76	15	1	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	1	1	.	20	3	5	5	.	.	7	3	38	12	.	1	.	.
Total Males,	56	.	32	.	1,043	.	270	.	1	.	217	.	1,619	.	106	.	23	.
Total Females,	.	6	.	6	.	478	.	106	.	4	.	114	.	714	.	53	.	35
Total M. and F., 1866,	62		38		1,521		376		.		.		.		.		.	
	100				1,897				5		331		2,333		159		58	

Table XXVI.—Commitments to and Expenses of Bridewells, in the Year 1866.

Counties and Bridewells.	Number of Commitments.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Salaries.	Total.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
													M.	F.
Antrim:	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.
Antrim,	83	37	25	19	80	37	388	4 0 10	10 6 10	1 6 10	30 0 0	45 14 6	5	5
Ballymena,	260	42	132	19	260	42	1,544	16 1 8	10 17 9½	0 18 1½	28 0 0	55 17 7	5	5
Ballymoney,	89	15	31	3	81	15	614	6 7 11	8 16 8½	3 2 4	28 0 0	46 6 11½	5	5
	432	94	188	41	421	94	2,546	26 10 5	30 1 4	5 7 3½	86 0 0	147 19 0½	–	–
Armagh:														
Ballybot,	146	71	27	19	139	69	1,163	8 9 6	10 0 0	11 15 1	25 0 0	55 4 7	3·5	3·5
Lurgan,	179	58	82	20	162	55	1,140	8 4 11	10 0 0	8 6 11	30 0 0	56 11 10		
Markethill,	37	7	22	3	34	5	116	0 17 0	8 0 0	9 17 8	20 0 0	38 14 8		
N.T.Hamilton,	138	27	96	16	138	27	511	3 14 4	8 0 0	10 14 1	20 0 0	42 8 5		
	500	163	227	58	473	156	2,930	21 5 9	36 0 0	40 13 9	95 0 0	192 19 6	–	–
Cavan:														
Bailieborough,	84	14	55	7	83	14	399	3 14 5¼	6 0 0	1 18 3½	30 0 0	41 12 8¾	4·5	4·5
Ballyconnell,	35	6	4	2	28	–	84	0 17 6	6 0 0	3 1 0	30 0 0	39 18 6	5	5
Cootehill,	44	30	19	18	42	25	272	2 16 10	6 0 0	1 18 9½	30 0 0	40 15 7½	5	5
	163	50	78	27	153	39	755	7 8 9½	18 0 0	6 18 1	90 0 0	122 6 10½	–	–
Clare:														
Ennistimon,	55	31	9	12	46	30	647	6 14 9½	6 0 0	0 18 6	20 0 0	33 13 3½	5	5
Killaloe,	39	4	17	–	32	4	127	1 3 9¾	6 0 0	0 19 6	20 0 0	28 3 3¾	4·5	4·5
Kilrush,	100	23	52	13	100	23	553	5 18 7¾	6 0 0	1 13 0	30 0 0	43 11 7¾	5	5
Sixmilebridge,	38	13	6	–	23	13	404	3 17 4½	6 0 0	0 15 3	20 0 0	30 12 7½	4·5	4·5
Tulla,	47	7	12	3	47	7	306	3 3 6	6 0 0	—	20 0 0	29 3 6	5	5
	279	78	96	28	248	77	2,037	20 18 1½	30 0 0	4 6 3	110 0 0	165 4 4½	–	–
Cork:														
Bandon,	190	40	44	10	174	41	736	1 12 10	9 12 0	2 12 6	30 0 0	43 17 4	2·4	–
Bantry,	58	11	19	2	34	5	291	1 11 5	8 10 0	2 13 9	25 0 0	37 15 2	2·6	–
Charleville,	39	11	24	2	38	11	276	1 9 0	7 19 0	2 16 3	20 0 0	32 4 3	2·5	–
Clonakilty,	124	15	64	2	133	19	620	3 7 9	9 1 0	16 1 8	25 0 0	53 10 5	2·6	–
Dunmanway,	42	3	22	–	30	2	150	0 11 8	7 19 0	1 11 2	20 0 0	30 1 10	2·2	–
Fermoy,	111	42	40	11	108	39	1,237	4 6 11	11 16 0	2 7 3	31 12 2	50 2 4	2·4	–
Kanturk,	50	15	28	5	57	17	586	2 14 11	7 19 0	4 8 10	25 0 0	40 2 9	3·1	–
Kinsale,	19	20	11	19	16	20	182	0 3 1	7 19 0	9 5 4	20 0 0	37 7 5	2·8	–
Macroom,	73	10	12	2	45	9	320	1 14 3	8 10 0	0 8 8	25 0 0	35 12 11	2·6	–
Mallow,	152	48	54	8	148	47	1,710	3 18 1	10 14 0	8 9 9	30 0 0	53 1 10	2·7	–
Middleton,	107	17	39	4	102	17	671	2 7 8	8 8 4	4 10 9	25 0 0	40 6 9	2·7	–
Mitchelstown,	54	11	33	6	56	15	464	2 4 9	8 10 0	0 5 11	20 0 0	31 0 8	2·3	–
Queenstown,	188	120	27	63	125	92	734	3 11 9	9 14 0	3 2 6	25 0 0	41 8 3	3	–
Skibbereen,	65	13	30	1	74	14	447	2 15 2	8 8 4	16 3 6	25 0 0	52 7 0	3	–
Youghal,	61	13	39	7	50	13	227	1 6 5	7 19 0	3 2 4	21 1 6	33 9 3	2·8	–
	1333	389	486	142	1190	361	8,651	33 15 8	132 18 8	78 0 2	367 13 8	612 8 2	–	–
Cork City,	4032	2563	2980	1683	1423	2188	8,056	49 12 3	60 17 2	158 17 2	300 4 0	569 10 7	3·25	3
Donegal:														
Buncrana,	42	9	10	5	38	9	460	3 16 8	8 3 1	2 15 7	33 0 0	47 15 4	4	4
Donegal,	63	35	24	8	57	35	543	5 5 4	7 2 7	2 17 10	33 0 0	48 5 9	4·5	4·5
Glenties,	16	8	7	2	10	6	118	0 19 8	5 17 8	3 4 7	32 0 0	42 1 11	4	4
Letterkenny,	100	24	45	8	110	12	560	5 6 4½	10 7 2	3 18 0	34 0 0	53 11 6½	4·5	4·5
	221	76	86	23	215	62	1,681	15 8 0½	31 10 6	12 16 0	132 0 0	191 14 6½	–	–

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1866.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commitments.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
DOWN:														
Newry, . .	218	168	54	40	212	157	2,309	15 17 6	15 6 6	66 0 10	56 0 0	153 4 10	3·4	3·05
Newtownards,	98	40	11	3	96	40	599	4 16 5	13 4 1	4 15 11	35 0 0	57 16 5	4	3·5
	316	208	65	43	308	197	2,908	20 13 11	28 10 7	70 16 9	91 0 0	211 1 3	–	–
FERMANAGH:														
Newtownbutler, . .	15	6	–	–	12	4	120	1 10 0	10 0 2	3 7 7½	20 0 0	34 17 9½	6	6
GALWAY:														
Ballinasloe, .	180	57	68	14	134	52	973	5 16 0	5 19 9	6 0 0	18 9 0	36 4 9	3	2·75
Clifden, . .	39	15	15	–	33	14	344	3 4 7	6 13 0	45 13 8	27 9 0	87 0 3	4·5	4
Eyrecourt, .	17	1	2	–	16	–	154	1 11 11	5 1 0	14 5 0	18 9 0	39 6 11	5	4·9
Gort, . .	56	37	7	16	45	31	651	7 0 3	11 12 8	14 3 0	26 9 0	59 4 11	5	4·9
Loughrea, .	114	41	36	4	108	41	631	4 15 1	6 14 10	4 13 4	27 9 0	43 12 3	3·6	3·3
Oughterard, .	75	32	4	–	75	31	400	3 18 8	6 6 2	6 16 4	18 9 0	35 10 2	4·9	4·25
Portumna, .	34	11	11	7	23	8	244	1 14 3	8 10 8	4 19 4	18 9 0	33 13 3	3·7	3
Tuam, . .	95	84	20	19	95	84	1,073	7 3 0	7 3 2	5 14 10	18 9 0	38 10 0	3·4	3
Woodford, .	16	1	–	–	13	1	101	0 18 7	4 13 4	2 7 6	18 9 0	26 8 5	4·6	4·1
	626	279	165	60	542	262	4,571	36 2 4	62 14 7	108 13 0	192 1 0	399 10 11	–	–
KERRY:														
Cahersiveen,	53	20	23	–	53	20	505	4 17 0	6 0 0	10 19 6	10 0 0	31 16 6		
Castleisland, .	21	9	1	1	21	9	131	1 6 1	6 0 0	3 7 10	10 0 0	20 13 11		
Dingle, . .	50	4	35	–	47	4	208	3 1 8	6 0 0	4 15 0	10 0 0	23 16 8		
Kenmare, .	59	9	26	2	58	8	324	3 4 6½	6 0 0	6 0 6½	10 0 0	25 5 1	5	4·25
Killarney, .	112	51	49	21	115	54	861	8 10 4	6 0 0	14 0 2	20 0 0	48 10 6		
Listowel, .	297	25	251	3	299	25	1,004	10 4 5	6 0 0	5 15 9	20 0 0	42 0 2		
Milltown, .	45	3	1	–	57	10	249	2 10 10	6 0 0	6 14 2	10 0 0	25 5 0		
Tarbert, .	19	10	12	7	11	10	79	0 15 1	6 0 0	7 14 6	10 0 0	24 9 7		
	656	131	398	34	661	140	3,361	34 9 11½	48 0 0	59 7 5½	100 0 0	241 17 5	–	–
KILKENNY:														
Callan, . .	78	10	59	3	54	10	223	1 17 2	6 0 0	0 3 3	15 0 0	23 0 5	4	4
Thomastown,	61	3	41	–	36	3	229	1 18 2	6 0 0	4 1 7	30 0 0	41 19 9	4	4
Urlingford, .	50	11	19	2	30	10	350	2 18 4	6 0 0	0 1 5	15 0 0	23 19 9	4	4
	189	24	119	5	120	23	802	6 13 8	18 0 0	4 6 3	60 0 0	88 19 11	–	–
KING'S:														
Parsonstown,	166	35	75	9	166	35	962	8 0 10	22 10 10	36 4 0½	40 0 0	106 15 8½	4·1	4
LEITRIM:														
Ballinamore,	79	8	21	1	35	8	314	2 11 2¼	4 6 7	5 0 6½	35 0 0	46 18 3¾	4	3·7
Manorhamilton, . .	64	4	18	–	54	2	376	3 0 2½	5 3 10½	4 12 7	35 0 0	47 16 8	4	3·25
	143	12	39	1	89	10	690	5 11 4¾	9 10 5½	9 13 1½	70 0 0	94 14 11¾	–	–
LIMERICK:														
Bruff, . .	80	20	45	1	78	20	492	4 12 3	15 7 1	6 12 9	25 0 0	51 12 1		
Croom, . .	5	1	1	–	5	1	41	0 7 8¼	13 13 1	2 18 0	15 0 0	31 18 9¼		
Glin, . .	14	6	7	–	14	6	136	1 5 6	11 12 9	6 7 1	15 0 0	34 5 4	4·5	4·5
Kilfinane, .	55	4	31	1	55	4	347	3 5 1	16 2 11	3 0 9	15 0 0	37 8 9		
Newcastle, .	72	41	16	9	47	40	624	5 17 0	17 6 10	23 2 6	25 0 0	71 6 4		
Rathkeale, .	100	41	13	1	93	41	334	3 2 7½	16 5 4	4 17 5	25 0 0	49 5 4½		
	326	113	113	12	292	112	1,974	18 10 1¾	90 8 0	46 18 6	120 0 0	275 16 7¾	–	–

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1866.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commitments.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
LONDONDERRY:														
Coleraine, .	120	49	27	20	118	49	833	8 13 6½	8 0 0	5 14 6	25 0 0	47 8 0½		
Magherafelt,	68	53	21	42	57	50	674	7 0 5	8 0 0	6 7 2	25 0 0	46 7 7	5	5
Newtownlimavady, . .	32	11	10	5	28	11	174	1 16 3	8 0 0	4 13 10	25 0 0	39 10 1		
	220	113	58	67	203	110	1,681	17 10 2½	24 0 0	16 15 6	75 0 0	133 5 8½	–	–
LOUTH:														
Ardee, . .	138	23	112	18	128	22	498	4 12 9	6 0 0	6 1 2	55 5 0	71 18 11	4·5	4
MAYO:														
Ballina, .	126	41	40	6	103	37	574	5 19 7	6 0 0	1 5 9	15 0 0	28 5 4		
Ballinrobe, .	53	5	18	2	51	5	253	2 12 8	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	23 12 8	5	5
Belmullet, .	33	9	8	–	24	8	226	2 7 1	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	23 7 1		
Swineford, .	96	15	20	3	98	15	770	8 16 5	6 0 0	1 12 3	15 0 0	31 8 8		
Westport, .	64	10	9	2	46	9	127	1 1 2	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	22 1 2	4	4
	372	80	95	13	322	74	1,950	20 16 11	30 0 0	2 18 0	75 0 0	128 14 11	–	–
MEATH:														
Kells, . .	76	25	28	11	61	22	447	4 11 2¾	12 7 11⅓	3 13 8	40 0 0	60 12 10¼	5·1	4·4
Navan, . .	144	12	117	3	126	12	546	4 16 1	10 10 6	3 8 6	40 0 0	58 15 1	4·5	3·75
	220	37	145	14	187	34	993	9 7 3¾	22 18 5½	7 2 2	80 0 0	119 7 11¼	–	–
MONAGHAN:														
Carrickmacross, .	88	16	39	13	127	29	534	4 14 6¾	6 0 0	11 12 10	35 0 0	57 7 4¾	4·25	4·25
Castleblayney,	137	32	68	22	123	31	821	6 16 10	6 0 0	10 6 5	40 0 0	63 3 3	4	4
Clones, . .	51	49	30	42	42	44	362	3 0 4	6 0 0	5 10 7	35 0 0	49 10 11	4	4
	276	97	137	77	292	104	1,717	14 11 8¾	18 0 0	27 9 10	110 0 0	170 1 6¾	–	–
QUEEN'S:														
Abbeyleix, .	31	11	7	–	26	10	169	1 13 5	6 0 0	—	25 0 0	32 13 5	5	4·5
Borris-in-Ossory, .	18	17	4	1	18	17	332	3 4 0	6 0 0	1 7 9	25 0 0	35 11 9	5·5	4·5
Stradbally, .	14	6	5	–	14	6	54	0 13 6	6 0 0	—	25 0 0	31 13 6	6	6
	63	34	16	1	58	33	555	5 10 11	18 0 0	1 7 9	75 0 0	99 18 8	–	–
ROSCOMMON:														
Athlone, .	87	31	12	14	79	30	735	6 2 6	6 0 0	2 3 11	15 0 0	29 6 5	5	4
Boyle, . .	66	32	9	12	50	30	668	5 11 4	6 0 0	1 0 9	15 0 0	27 12 1	4	4
Castlerea, .	125	32	71	8	123	32	675	6 6 6¾	6 0 0	3 14 5	15 0 0	31 0 11¾	4·5	4·5
Strokestown,	47	42	5	26	34	42	448	4 4 8	6 0 0	14 9 6½	15 0 0	39 14 2½	4	4
	325	137	97	60	286	134	2,526	22 5 0¾	24 0 0	21 8 7⅓	60 0 0	127 13 8¼	–	–
SLIGO:														
Ballymote, .	30	7	14	3	34	7	323	3 5 3	6 0 0	5 12 9	40 0 0	54 18 0	4·9	4·9
TIPPERARY, NORTH RIDING:														
Borrisokane, .	26	13	22	–	34	15	132	2 6 2	6 4 8½	3 19 4	33 15 0	46 5 2½	3·25	2·9
Newport, .	45	2	20	–	10	1	56	0 9 4	5 17 8½	30 8 0½	33 15 0	70 10 1	4	3·5
Roscrea, .	147	35	101	17	122	32	706	5 12 9	13 14 2	9 14 8½	33 15 0	62 16 2½	3·7	3·4
Templemore,	163	20	75	7	134	19	860	7 4 5	11 0 2½	8 10 9½	33 15 0	60 10 5	4	3·75
Thurles, .	255	71	114	27	242	71	1,307	11 4 0	27 2 3	96 1 9	53 15 0	188 3 0	4·25	3·75
	646	141	332	51	542	138	3,061	26 16 8	63 19 0⅓	148 14 2½	188 15 0	428 4 11	–	–

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *concluded.*—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1866.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commitments.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING:														
Caher,	204	74	90	16	191	73	1,432	12 1 7	21 12 5	29 7 8	40 0 0	103 1 8	4·1	4·1
Carrick-on-Suir	182	54	32	6	130	46	885	7 15 3	16 1 7	29 6 2	40 0 0	93 3 0	4·25	4
Cashel,	350	83	208	26	338	83	1,314	13 17 5	34 11 6	51 17 7	40 0 0	140 6 6	5·1	5
Clogheen,	74	14	58	4	72	14	436	3 14 5	16 11 3	24 6 0	40 0 0	84 11 8	4·1	4·1
Newbirmingham,	40	18	28	–	39	7	262	3 1 11	10 19 0	18 7 6	40 0 0	72 8 5	6	5
Tipperary,	401	114	253	70	367	109	2,045	18 1 5	33 2 11	50 1 6	40 0 0	141 5 10	4·25	4·25
	1251	357	669	122	1137	332	6,374	58 12 0	132 18 8	203 6 5	240 0 0	634 17 1	–	–
TYRONE:														
Clogher,	62	22	11	8	58	22	544	5 0 4	16 1 2	2 13 9½	60 0 0	83 15 3½	4	4
Dungannon,	218	40	105	18	191	40	1,225	10 2 0	20 13 8	31 18 4	105 0 0	167 14 0	3·7	3·7
Strabane,	44	27	29	14	37	22	214	1 17 9½	11 8 4	4 6 8½	60 0 0	77 12 10½	4·2	4·2
	324	89	145	40	286	84	1,983	17 0 1½	48 3 2	38 18 10	225 0 0	329 2 1½	–	–
WATERFORD:														
Dungarvan,	162	59	38	7	153	59	1,589	10 7 8	8 0 0	36 18 7	55 0 0	110 6 3	4	3·75
Lismore,	71	7	34	4	58	4	296	2 6 5½	6 0 0	16 8 8	25 0 0	49 15 1½	3·8	3·37
	233	66	72	11	211	63	1,885	12 14 1½	14 0 0	53 7 3	80 0 0	160 1 4½	–	–
WESTMEATH:														
Moate,	108	52	16	26	86	51	753	5 10 3	7 16 4	12 10 2	46 0 0	71 16 9	3·5	3·5
WEXFORD:														
Enniscorthy,	86	34	12		83	34	763	7 18 11½	4 10 0	4 17 0	35 0 0	52 5 11½	5	5
Gorey,	79	5	18	–	78	5	584	6 1 8	5 2 5	2 10 10½	35 0 0	48 14 11½	5	5
New Ross,	74	16	16	5	63	15	439	4 17 9	4 7 7	1 14 10	35 0 0	46 0 2	5·5	5
	239	55	46	5	224	54	1,786	18 18 4½	14 0 0	9 2 8½	105 0 0	147 1 1	–	–
WICKLOW:														
Baltinglass,	66	5	28	–	66	5	1,069	8 9 9¾	31 5 0	57 17 0	95 0 0	192 11 9¾	4	4
Tinahely,	23	2	3	–	19	1	190	2 4 5	6 0 0	1 2 1	30 0 0	39 6 6	5	5
	89	7	31	–	85	6	1,259	10 14 2¾	37 5 0	58 19 1	125 0 0	231 18 3¾	–	–
Total, 1866,	13931	4,516	7,098	2,674	10396	5,006	69,288	554 17 2½	1,096 2 11½	1,259 13 11	2,453 13 8	5,364 17 9	–	–
	18,447		9,772		15,402									
Total, 1865,	14868	5,688	7,991	2,659	11623	5,258	77,881	610 15 0½	1,038 3 1	1,283 13 3½	3,484 9 4	6,417 0 8½	–	–
	20,556		10,650		16,881									
Increase in 1866,	—		—		—		—	—	57 19 10½	—	—	—	–	–
	2,109		878		1,479		8,593	55 17 9½	—	23 14 4½	30 10 8	52 2 11½	–	–
Decrease in 1866,														

Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1865 and 1866.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Increased* in 1866.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1865.	Expenses. 1866.	Increase in 1866.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	185 15 9	192 19 6	7 3 9
Cork City,	544 13 0	569 10 7	24 17 7
Donegal,	175 3 4	191 14 6½	16 11 2½
Down,	205 8 5	211 1 3	5 12 10
Fermanagh,	33 11 7½	34 17 9½	1 6 2
Galway,	344 8 6	399 10 11	55 2 5
Kilkenny,	84 13 5	88 19 11	4 6 6
Leitrim,	92 3 7½	94 14 11⅔	2 11 4⅙
Limerick,	265 8 10	275 16 7¾	10 7 9¾
Roscommon,	113 4 11	127 13 8½	14 8 9½
Tipperary, N. Riding,	422 1 0½	428 4 11	6 3 10½
Tipperary, S. Riding,	613 1 9	634 17 1	21 15 4
Tyrone,	317 11 2	329 2 1⅝	11 10 11⅝
Westmeath,	65 0 0	71 16 9	6 16 9
1865,	3,462 5 4½	—	—
1866,	—	3,651 0 8½	—
Increase, 1866,	—	—	188 15 4½

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Decreased* in 1866.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1865.	Expenses. 1866.	Decrease in 1866.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	169 7 4	147 19 0½	21 8 3½
Cavan,	131 12 0⅝	122 6 10½	9 5 2⅜
Clare,	165 15 5½	165 4 4½	0 11 0⅝
Cork County,	705 17 10	612 8 2	93 9 8
Kerry,	249 15 8	241 17 5	7 18 3
King's,	111 16 1½	106 15 8½	5 0 5
Londonderry,	133 6 8	133 5 8⅓	0 0 11⅓
Louth,	76 9 1	71 18 11	4 10 2
Mayo,	130 16 0	128 14 11	2 1 1
Meath,	119 18 11½	119 7 11¼	0 11 0¼
Monaghan,	170 6 6⅔	170 1 6⅝	0 4 11⅛
Queen's,	104 18 11½	99 18 8	5 0 3½
Sligo,	55 8 6¼	54 18 0	0 10 6¼
Waterford,	189 18 3	160 1 4½	29 16 10½
Wexford,	156 15 9⅝	147 1 1	9 14 8⅝
Wicklow,	282 12 1⅓	231 18 3⅔	50 13 9⅔
1865,	2,954 15 4½	—	—
1866,	—	2,713 18 0½	—
Decrease, 1866,	—	—	240 17 4
Increase, 1866,	—	—	188 15 4½
Total Decrease, 1866,	—	—	52 1 11¾

Table XXVII.—List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol & House of Correction.
	*Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County & City Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	County Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
	Drogheda,	Borough Gaol.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.
Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlereagh,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXIX. *continued.*—LIST of PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
Tyrone,	Omagh,	County Gaol.
	*Clogher,	Bridewell.
	*Dungannon,	ditto.
	Strabane,	ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	County Gaol.
	Moate,	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow,	Carlow,	County Gaol.
Clare,	Ennis,	County Gaol.
	Ennistimon,	Bridewell.
	Killaloe,	ditto.
	Kilrush,	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge,	ditto.
	Tulla,	ditto.
Cork,	Cork,	County Gaol.
	Bandon,	Bridewell.
	Bantry,	ditto.
	Castletown,†	ditto.
	Charleville,	ditto.
	Clonakilty,	ditto.
	Dunmanway,	ditto.
	Fermoy,	ditto.
	Kanturk,	ditto.
	Kinsale,	ditto.
	Macroom,	ditto.
	Mallow,	ditto.
	Middleton,	ditto.
	Mitchelstown,	ditto.
	Queenstown,	ditto.
	Skibbereen,	ditto.
	Youghal,	ditto.
	Cork,	City Gaol.
	Cork,	Bridewell.
Galway,	Galway,	County Gaol.
	Ballinasloe,	Bridewell.
	Clifden,	ditto.
	Eyrecourt,	ditto.
	Gort,	ditto.
	Loughrea,	ditto.
	Oughterard,	ditto.
	Portumna,	ditto.
	Tuam,	ditto.
	Woodford,	ditto.
	Galway,	Town Gaol.
Kerry,	Tralee,	County Gaol.
	Cahersiveen,	Bridewell.
	Castleisland,	ditto.
	Dingle,	ditto.
	Kenmare,	ditto.
	Killarney,	ditto.
	Listowel,	ditto.
	Miltown,	ditto.
	Tarbert,	ditto.
Kildare,	Naas,	County Gaol.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	County and City Gaol.
	Callan,	Bridewell.
	Thomastown,	ditto.
	Urlingford,	ditto.
King's,	Tullamore,	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown,	District Bridewell.
Limerick,	Limerick,	County Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.
	Croom,	ditto.
	Glin,	ditto.
	Kilfinane,	ditto.
	Newcastle,	ditto.
	Rathkeale,	ditto.
	Limerick,	City Gaol.
Queen's,	Maryborough,	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix,	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally,	ditto.
Tipperary, North Riding.	Nenagh,	County Gaol.
	Borrisokane,	Bridewell.
	Newport,	ditto.
	Roscrea,	ditto.
	Templemore,	ditto.
	Thurles,	ditto.
Tipperary, South Riding.	Clonmel,	County Gaol.
	Caher,	Bridewell.
	Carrick-on-Suir,	ditto.
	Cashel,	ditto.
	Clogheen,	ditto.
	New Bermingham,	ditto.
	Tipperary,	ditto.
Waterford,	Waterford,	County and City Gaol.
	*Dungarvan,	Bridewell.
	Lismore,	ditto.
Wexford,	Wexford,	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy,	Bridewell.
	Gorey,	ditto.
	New Ross,	ditto.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass,	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely,	Bridewell.
DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
Dublin, Dublin City,	Kilmainham,	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell, South Circular-road.	City Gaol and House of Correction for males. ditto for females.
	Grangegorman-lane.	
	Marshal-lane,	Four Courts Marshalsea.

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.
† Closed 1st July, 1864.

APPENDIX—PART II.

REPORTS ON PRISONS SEPARATELY.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION THE 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	2	7	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	6	4	10	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	3	17	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	6	10	16	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	17	1	18	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	27	26	53	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	42	17	59	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	11	2	13	1	1	2
Total in Custody,	142	67	209	1	3	4

Juveniles in custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted summarily (first conviction), 1 male and 1 female.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	144	58	1865,	210	71
1864,	237	72	1866 (day of inspection),	142	67

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	10	1	1866, (Up to and including day of inspection),	7	2
1864,	8	2	Day of inspection,	2	1
1865,	14	4			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	4	–	2	1	1	1
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	3	–	4	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	4	1	5	–	1	–
Bigamy,	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	451	213	515	135	158	52	41	18
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	10	2	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	26	1	118	21	–	–
Other assaults,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	25	10	17	2	7	–
Robbery,	5	–	11	10	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	4	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	180	134	139	86	67	42	14	13
Receiving stolen goods,	3	1	18	11	2	3	4	1
Embezzlement,	11	4	9	1	7	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	4	–	3	–	2	–	2	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	12	7	17	2	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	3	2	12	3	2	1
Forgery,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	87	–	51	2	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	24	–	22	–	17	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	16	2	19	6	3	–	1	–
Revenue offences,	15	2	15	6	7	8	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	6	6	1	1	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence	4	3	1	3	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	491	565	522	788	513	588	40	22
Having weapons in a proclaimed district,	30	–	5	–	2	–	–	–
Illegal procession,	3	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Under Lord Lieutenant's warrant,	–	–	–	–	136	–	–	–
Contempt of court,	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Misconduct in service,	–	–	30	3	23	–	–	–
Illegal pawning,	7	9	5	7	5	7	–	2
Illegal fishing,	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Absconding from Reformatory,	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
Total criminal class,	1,358	938	1,478	1,093	1,133	732	118	59
Vagrancy,	12	11	15	12	17	11	2	–
Drunkenness,	321	382	385	449	225	256	1	1
Lunacy (under 1st Vic. c. 27),	12	8	28	9	17	4	11	2
Debt,	97	7	92	5	38	2	4	1
Remanded for further examination,	158	39	146	37	168	68	6	4
Total,	1,958	1,385	2,144	1,605	1,598	1,073	142	67

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	92	5	Debtors,	38	2
Criminals,	1,616	1,122	Criminals,	1,301	800
Vagrants,	15	12	Vagrants,	17	11
Drunkards,	393	457	Drunkards,	225	256
Dangerous Lunatics,	28	9	Dangerous Lunatics,	17	4
Total,	2,144	1,605	Total,	1,598	1,073

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	1,647	748	Committed	Once within the year,	1,161	517
	Twice ,,	110	118		Twice ,,	114	92
	Thrice ,,	35	33		Thrice ,,	31	35
	Four times ,,	6	19		Four times ,,	13	9
	Five times ,,	4	19		Five times ,,	1	12
	Six times ,,	2	8		Six times ,,	–	6
	Seven times ,,	2	6		Seven times ,,	3	4
	Eight times ,,	–	9		Eight times ,,	–	4
	Nine times ,,	–	4		Nine times ,,	–	2
	Ten times ,,	1	5		Ten times ,,	–	3
	Eleven times ,,	–	4		Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	2		Twelve times ,,	–	1
	Thirteen times ,,	–	–		Thirteen times ,,	–	1
	Fourteen times ,,	–	1		Fourteen times ,,	–	–
	Sixteen times, ,,	–	1		Sixteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	1,807	977		Total,	1,239	686

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	173·3	65·3	—	187·76	47·368	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	337		19th July.	310		22nd July.
Lowest ditto,	145		30th Jan.	143		26th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	250		19th July.	256		27th June.
Ditto, of females,	101		30th July.	83		22nd Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	100		30th Jan.	103		23rd Feb.
Ditto, of females,	38		9th Jan.	26		4th June.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

2nd August, 1859,	248	16th July, 1863,	241
7th August, 1860,	232	21st August, 1864,	354
7th April, 1861,	224	19th July, 1865,	337
12th October, 1862,	212	22nd July, 1866,	310

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	104	66	79	129	81	74	142
Acquittals,	59	61	58	125	62	57	109

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (8½ months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, . . .	205	319	235	355	321	382	385	449	225	256
To the bridewells of the county, . . .	163	54	83	37	98	40	98	39	—	—
	368	373	318	392	419	422	483	488	—	
	741		710		841		971		—	

Population (including the town of Belfast), 378,588 inhabitants; area, 745,177 acres.

Daily average numbers of prisoners in custody in the gaol during the last six years—fractions not included :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1861, ...	102	71	1864, ...	156	66
1862, ...	111	62	1865, ...	173	65
1863, ...	121	63	1866, ...	187	47

The tables of criminal statistics of the county Antrim show a progressive increase in the daily average number of male inmates of the county gaol at Belfast from 102 in 1861, to 173 in 1865, and a further increase since the commencement of 1866; the latter, however, arising solely from the number of political prisoners, strangers to the district, drafted from other counties into it under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of the excellent cellular accommodation which this fine prison affords.

The preceding schedule of offences for the three past years, and a retrospect of others previously published, indicate a considerable increase in the number of commitments in 1863–4–5 of males, for crimes against the person; since, however, the commencement of 1866, this class of offences has considerably diminished, as likewise larcenies and like offences against property; committals for drunkenness, especially of females have increased, the numbers being 710 in 1863, 841 in 1864, and 971 in 1865.

I found on the day which I selected for my official inspection of this gaol, besides lunatics and debtors, 127 male and 64 female prisoners in custody, included in which numbers were some drunkards, vagrants, and 1 deserter.

Five males and 1 female had been convicted before the Judge at assizes, and 14 males and 2 females before the Chairman of the county at quarter sessions. Six males and 2 females were under committals for trial at quarter sessions. All the remaining criminal prisoners in the gaol had been summarily convicted by magistrates or were on remand for trial at petty sessions; in the latter class were some lunatics, whom it was the wish of the magistrates to have admitted into the asylum when an opportunity offers, and were lodged in the gaol on criminal committals, as there is always a delay when an application is made to have lunatics committed as dangerous transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.

Two males in custody were under a sentence of imprisonment of two years each, and 11 of one year; 4 also for a term of nine and 11 of six months. One of the female prisoners had been sentenced to nine and 1 to eight months' imprisonment. Seven others for a term of six months; 1 of four, and 5 of three months; 8 males had been sentenced to three, and 5 to four months' imprisonment. The other convicted prisoners under sentence in the gaol were for short periods.

One of the two prisoners sentenced to an imprisonment of two years had been convicted soon after the Belfast riots in 1864; the other was a

clerk, found guilty of the embezzlement of a sum of money. Six of those under sentences of twelve months were "in default of bail, being notorious thieves, and suspected of a purpose to commit a felony;" others also were under similar commitments for shorter periods. One very young woman had been committed "for concealing a birth," "until discharged by due course of law."

Ninety-two males and 5 females arrested for debt had been committed to this gaol in 1865, 41 of whom were paupers supported at the cost of the rates; 40, including 2 females, had been committed prior to my inspection in 1866, of whom 5 (4 males and 1 female) occupied the debtors' quarters when I visited them.

Juveniles.

Sixty-two male and 2 female juveniles were inmates of this gaol during the nine and half months previous to my inspection; of these 13 boys and 1 girl had been sentenced to be transferred to a reformatory at the end of their punishment in the gaol. The girl and 1 boy were in custody on the day of my visit, both sentenced to an imprisonment of one month antecedent to their removal to the reformatory. The father of the boy was at the time a criminal in the gaol, convicted of an assault, and sentenced to an imprisonment of four months. The girl was only twelve years of age.

Sixty four boys and 5 girls were committed in 1865, of whom 26 boys and 2 girls were "not convicted," and were discharged; all were dealt with by the magistrates at petty sessions. Five were twice convicted during the year; 2 only were strangers to the district.

In the April previous to inspection 1 boy escaped from the gaol; he crossed the boundary wall at the rear, but was retaken. This boy, who is a sailor, has, I understand, been induced by the Governor to again go to sea on board ship at Liverpool, and by this means has been abstracted from the criminal class of Belfast, of which he was becoming a dangerous member. Thirteen boys and 1 girl were sent to reformatories from this gaol during the present year.

Lunatics.

Besides insane prisoners on remand under criminal committals, for their more easy transfer to the asylum, 11 males and 2 females committed as dangerous occupied the quarters for lunatics of this strictly cellular prison on the day of my inspection. The accommodation for prisoners of this class, especially of females, is very unsuited for their treatment. The males sleep in the cells of the D wing, except one old man, who is accommodated at night in the hospital. During the day they are crowded into two double cells, and have a yard in which they can exercise, but the number of outer doors required for the accommodation of lunatics and debtors in the D wing necessarily impairs the security of the gaol. There are eight such doors to this wing alone. The female lunatics are confined in the cells for criminals of the female prison; one old woman was, when I visited her, lying on the floor of her cell, she complained to me that she could not eat the stirabout given her for breakfast and asked for some tea instead. I found that it had been ordered for her by the Medical Officer previously to my visit.

The insane here receive a diet of which meat for dinner on two days in the week forms a part, besides supper, in addition to the ordinary food provided for criminal prisoners, and the Surgeon of the gaol carefully attends to their comforts as far as the appliances at his disposal will

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

permit, but lunatics, shut up in cells, debarred from out-door employment or the hygenic treatment so necessary for their state, must have the symptoms of their disease greatly aggravated from the influences to which they are subjected. I append extracts from a letter written to me by Doctor Purdon, the Medical Officer of this gaol, whose high professional acquirements make his opinion of considerable weight. On this subject, when referring to the insane under his care in the gaol, he observes :—

"Belfast Gaol, September 20, 1866.

"Some have attempted suicide; some manifested the highest degree of excitement and violence; others, on the contrary, are in a state of prostration and debility after, perhaps, a temporary excitement; some epileptics, who occasionally, after the convulsive paroxysm, make outbreaks, and often patients labouring under softening of the brain; also occasionally idiots, of whom the friends are glad to be relieved, and who of course can easily be provoked to commit an act of violence; I may mention also cases of delirium tremens. Were all these sent to prison merely "in transitu," for a few days, and then transferred to an asylum for suitable treatment, I should not trouble you with this; but owing to the overcrowded state of our asylums, they are left in prison for months and even years; moreover, a gaol is not the place for poor creatures afflicted with the loss of reason, not a crime but a disease. We have no appliances for either treatment or management; in the case of the violent no means of restraint, except the straight waistcoat or handcuffs; no padded rooms, no trained assistants, but obliged to break through the separate system of our gaol by appointing two of our inmates to be together present in the cell both night and day. Again, should the case be one tending to dementia, what possible prospect can there be even of improvement, where the party is subject to the monotony of the gaol, no employment adapted to the case, no recreation, the same tedious repetition of daily observances; no doubt our humane and attentive Governor has done all in his power towards their amusement by supplying the day ward with coloured engravings; but they soon cease to amuse, and, when a patient is returning to his senses, or has a lucid interval, he feels, often acutely, the irksomeness of his confinement in our gloomy walls, and I would fear that the lengthened abode with us, if it do not confirm the disease, tends to render the recovery much more tedious.

"I may add that many of the poor creatures sent in are in a state of broken health, and require more care and nursing than can possibly be given. The County Antrim Gaol is a bad hospital for the treatment of bodily ailment, but much worse for mental.

"THOMAS HENRY PURDON."

I would add that either the expensive establishments fitted up as District Asylums, and maintained at a heavy cost to the rates, for lunatics, are unnecessary, or the detention and treatment in gaol, under circumstances so well described by Doctor Purdon, of patients suffering from the same disease and with equal claims on public charity should not be permitted to continue year after year.

In January, 1866, 3 lunatics died in this gaol—1 of disease of the lungs, and 2 of disease of the brain; and in June 2 others died—1 of consumption, the other of disease of the brain, the result of delirium tremens; and the Local Inspector adds, in reporting some of these cases, "many persons are sent here as dangerous lunatics who ought not to be committed to a gaol."

One lunatic met with an accident in falling down an area.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	391	7
Sheets, pairs of,	647	18½
Rugs,	388	41
Hammocks or Cots,	355	–
Bed-ticks,	403	–
Bedsteads,	63	–
Bolsters,		60

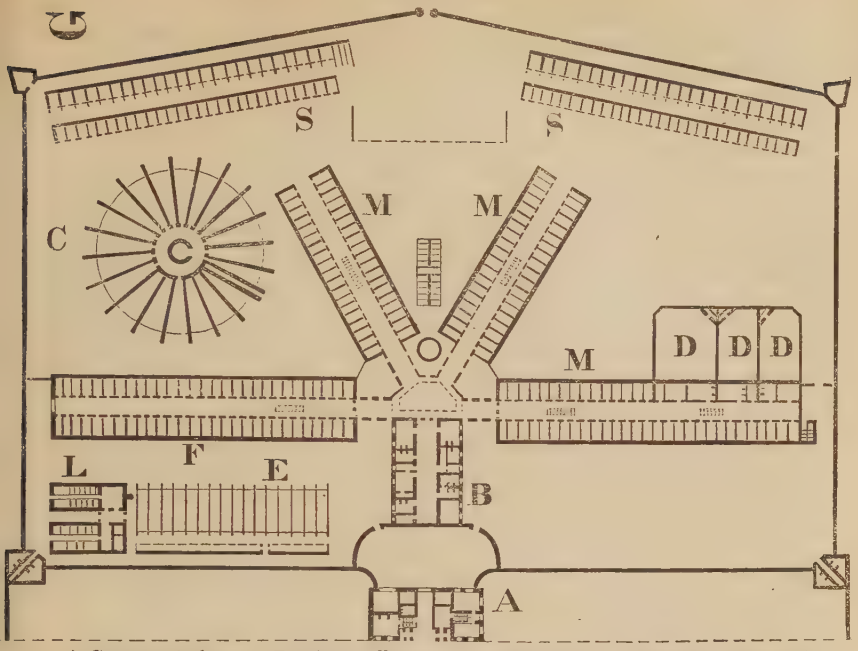
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	468	43
Jackets,	254	23
Vests,	236	17
Trowsers,	254	24
Caps,	263	–
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	305	40
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	508	135

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	200	22
Jackets,	180	–
Gowns,	200	13
Petticoats,	250	19
Aprons,	67	40
Caps,	150	12
Stockings, pairs of,	200	12
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	100	11

Plan of Gaol.



A Governor's house; B prison offices, over which are the chapel and hospital; C exercising yards for males; D debtors and male lunatics; E exercising yards; for females; M M male prison; F female prison; I inspection hall; G gas works. L laundry; S S stone-breakers' sheds.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Worksheds,	107	–
Yards,	23	15	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	4	1	Store Rooms,	3	2
Solitary Cells,	8	8	Laundries,	–	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying Rooms,	–	2
			Lavatories,	2	1
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	8	1
Single Cells of larger size,	329	103	Water-closets,	275	103
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Reception Rooms,	4	3
Chapel, one.			Pump,	1	–
School-room—Stalls in Chapel used for this purpose.			Wells,	2	–
			Other machines for hard labour—crank Pump,	1	–
Workshop, Carpenter,	1	–			
(other trades in cells),			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

I found Belfast Gaol on my several visits in the course of 1866, always in a satisfactory state of order and discipline; and it is right to add that when Government, at very short notice, required large cellular accommodation for political prisoners the authorities of this gaol at once responded to the wishes of the Executive, and promptly made arrangements for the reception and safe keeping of all the prisoners whom it was deemed right to place in their charge.

My official inspection for the year 1866 took place after the political prisoners had been removed. I then found the male prison being put into thorough repair. The roof was not yet stanch so that damp showed itself on the walls of the upper cells, and on the ceiling of the chapel, under the water tank. Neither had the female prison been put into thorough repair, and it required some plastering, and the cells to be whitewashed;

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

but it was to receive a general overhauling as soon as the reparation of the male prison was completed.

The bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing were sufficient to meet the requirements of the establishment; besides a small stock was in store. As regards the bedding, I would observe that the custom practised here of keeping the prisoners' bed-clothes wrapped up in the cots during the day, is for several reasons objectionable, and it is considered better that the blankets and sheets should be folded up and laid on the cot, exposed to the air, and ventilated as much as possible during the day. Water for prison use is obtained from a deep well on the premises, and is raised by a small steam-engine, the superfluous steam from which is economically applied to the cooking of the food of the prisoners. The sewerage is stated to be good, and I believe it is so. The hospital is badly constructed, and the sittings in the chapel are framed after a faulty model, formerly adopted in the gaols of Mountjoy, Kilkenny, and elsewhere; close boxes, such as are here, have been now removed from the prison chapels in the above-mentioned gaols, and open seats have been substituted for them. School is held in this apartment, but as I pointed out fully in my report for 1864, the arrangement of the seats is still more unsuited for the present system of school teaching than even for a chapel. In former reports of Inspectors-General the unfitness of the quarters in which female debtors are located has also been noticed.

There is an excellent laundry in this gaol, one of the best in any county gaol in the kingdom, but the drying-room is faulty; it is, however, proposed to make some improvements in it immediately.

The prison is unlocked in the morning during summer and winter at 6, A.M., and the cells are locked for the night at 5.45, P.M., during the entire year; each warder locks his own class; the Deputy Governor then goes round, sees each prisoner, and the locks are ascertained to be secure. Gas is kept lighting in the cells until 8 o'clock, P.M., and at 9, P.M., a superior officer makes a final round of the prison. One watchman and three turnkeys patrol during the night, two always remaining on duty; the watchman from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M., the turnkeys in rotation. Their vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks, one in the central hall, the other at the end of a corridor. The markings of these clocks are regularly entered in a book "The State of the Prison at Lockings."

Two prisoners escaped from the gaol in 1866—one a boy, who was working in a stone-shed, from which he got out unobserved, in April last, and passed to the boundary wall at the rear, which he climbed, but was retaken some time afterwards; the other, a notorious thief and burglar, committed on the 22nd August, for twelve months, in default of bail, effected his escape, also from the stone-sheds, on the 18th September following; he has since been retaken through the exertions of the Governor, in Glasgow, by a prison officer. This prisoner, I understand, climbed the rustications of a gateway, and so reached the top of the boundary wall. This spot also had been previously pointed out by me as insecure. The officers in charge on both occasions were suspended.

Gas is manufactured within the prison grounds at a cheaper rate than the price charged by the gas company in the town, and the court-house is lighted from the prison gasometer.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	46	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	146	–
Stoppage of Diet,	211	1	Stoppage of Diet,	63	6
Straps,	–	1	Straps,	–	–
Other Punishments,	4	–	Other Punishments,	6	–
Total,	261	2	Total,	215	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

The punishments during the present year were all by the sole authority of the Governor. No offence against the rules is passed over without an admonition, which, if neglected, punishment will follow.

Cautions to prisoners are not included in the Schedule of punishments as given above.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Breaking stone and free-stone,	31	–	Whitewashing,	9	–
Labourers,	3	–	Orderlies,	10	4
Cook-house,	7	–	Washing,	10	24
Shoemaking,	1	–	Smoothing,	–	3
Weaving,	1	–	Veining,	–	4
Carpentering,	2	–	Knitting,	–	1
Painting,	8	–	Sewing,	–	8
Matmaking,	4	–	Flowering,	–	4
Plastering,	5	–			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Nursing,	–	2
Industrial labour,	91	48
Sick,	8	2
Unemployed,	20	7
Discharged (before labour hours),	8	5
Debtors (unemployed),	4	1
Lunatics,	11	2
Total in custody,	142	67

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1863, . £886 4*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £936 2*s.* 6¾*d.* | 1865, . £867 19*s.* 4*d.*

The preceding table may be considered as a fair representation of the daily occupation of the prisoners in this gaol. The males are employed at stone-breaking, trades, mat-making, prison duties, and repairs of the prison; they were employed in whitewashing and replastering the cells on the day of my visit. The females are for the most part engaged in sewing and washing; the latter occupation of the prisoners is a source of considerable profit to the establishment, as the washing for the public is executed in a superior manner, which insures adequate remuneration.

As has been observed in former reports, there is here no waste of human labour, which, judicially applied, produces a large income and diminishes the cost to the rates of this well-managed institution, in which the prisoners are maintained at a cheaper rate than in any other county gaol in Ireland.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan. 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	216	49	219	38
Average daily number of pupils,	10	7	17·18	4·54
Number of days on which school was held,	130	79	102	11

School-hours.—Males—10 to 1 o'clock. Females—12 to 1½ o'clock.

Having in my report for 1864 explained fully my opinion of this branch of the establishment, I now merely refer to that report, as my impressions on the subject remain unaltered by subsequent experience.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Males and females under 15—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread, and 1 pint newmilk. Females—12 oz. white bread, and ¾ pint newmilk. Males and females under 15—8 oz. white bread, and ¾ pint gruel.

Prisoners sentenced to one month and under get gruel in place of milk for dinner.

Supper.—Males and females under 15—4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—White bread, per cwt., 12*s.* 3*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; newmilk, per gallon, 9½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 15*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 3*s.* 9*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 14*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·77*d.* | 1864, . 2·82*d.* | 1865, . 2·70*d.*

I found the provisions for prison use on the day of my inspection of good quality; and as the bread is baked in rolls, each of the size of a single portion, the quantity allotted to each individual is insured. The Chaplains report on the food supplied for the prisoners in the approved tabular form, and for the most part favourably; occasionally I find the buttermilk is stated to be sour, and the milk and stirabout thin. The gruel (oatmeal and water) is stated by them to be pretty good.

Books and Accounts.

The various books and registers of discipline and finance are here kept with considerable care and attention. Some of the forms adopted are of a superior description and well worthy of imitation. All the superior officers have journals, and those of the Governor and the Medical Officer are kept with especial minuteness. This branch of the establishment is very satisfactory.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £2,314 17*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £2,874 18*s.* 10½*d.* | 1865, . £2,572 2*s.* 3½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £11 13*s.* 9·91*d.* | 1864, . £11 10*s.* 10·3*d.* | 1865, . £10 7*s.* 6·84*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £17 8*s.* | 1864, . £12 2*s.* | 1865, . £12 8*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £13 9*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £13 6*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . —

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, . £378 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £460 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £458 14*s.* 4*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
Thomas H. Purdon, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Episcopal Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. George Conway, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
James Moore, Apothecary,		—	
Resident.			
Captain Thomas M. Keogh, Governor,	300	0	0
Henry Dunfoy, Deputy-Governor,	75	0	0
Thomas Andrews, Clerk,	60	0	0
Robert Auld, Schoolmaster,	46	10	0
John M'Aninch, Turnkey,	52	0	0
Turnkeys. James Gorman, *Shoemaker*,	52	0	0
John Mullan,	52	0	0
David Beattie,	46	10	0
John Martin,	46	10	0
George Hancock, *Matmaker*,	46	10	0
Wm. Gorman, *Shoemaker*,	46	10	0
Robert Dick,	38	0	0
Robert Blair,	38	0	0
Arch. Thompson, *Tailor*,	38	0	0
William M'Callan,	38	10	0
George Smyth,	38	10	0
Samuel Blair,	38	10	0
George Campbell, *Gas man*,	51	2	0
Sarah Bramble, Matron,	49	10	0
Margaret Holmes, Assistant-Matron,	30	0	0
Matilda Pollock, *Laundress*,	33	0	0
Mary Orr, Assistant *do.*,	25	17	0
Eliza Stanfield, Hospital Nurse,	24	15	0
Wm. Maconbreg, Messenger,	26	0	0
Bessy Boyle, Servant,	9	2	6

Vacancies.

Rose Mullin, Matron, died; Edward M'Kenney, Warder, died; John Forbes, Esq., Governor, resigned; Mr. Rankin, Deputy-Governor, resigned; Mrs. Sarah Bramble, Assistant-Matron, promoted; George Clarke, Schoolmaster, resigned; George Gardner, Weaver, resigned; William Morris, Clerk, promoted; William Wallace, Warder, resigned; William Morris, Deputy-Governor, dismissed; Richard Gold, Warder, resigned; Robert Auld, Warder, appointed Schoolmaster; George Smith, Warder, resigned.

Appointments.

Mrs. Sarah Bramble, Matron; William Wallace, Warder; Captain T. M. Keogh, Governor; William Morris, Deputy-Governor; Miss Margaret Holmes, Assistant-Matron; Robert Auld, Schoolmaster; William Morris, Clerk; Richard Gold, Warder; Thomas Andrews, Clerk; William M'Callan, Warder; Mr. Henry Dunfoy, Deputy-Governor; George Smith, Weaver; Samuel Blair, Warder.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	246	178
Protestant Chaplain,	191	113
Presbyterian Chaplain,	166	109
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	158	173
Surgeon,	188	146

The turnkeys in this gaol dine together at a long table, but each have a separate mess. Food rations are not given to officers, but the turnkeys are provided with uniforms and firearms.

In consequence of their great increase of duties and the trouble taken by the Governor, the Local Inspector, and some other officers of this gaol during the period in 1866, when a large number of political prisoners were in custody, transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant from other gaol districts, the Government, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence, presented a gratuity to each of these officers, a compliment to which they were well entitled; and the Inspectors-General were directed to convey the thanks of the Lords Justices to the Board of Superintendence for the assistance which they so promptly afforded, at a time when the cellular accommodation possessed by the Executive was insufficient.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into Hospital,	23	21	18	24	12	12	12	5
No. of prisoners in hospital,	24	27	22	23	13	13	13	7
No. of days therein,	541	839	396	1017	730	547	581	444
Average daily number,	$1\frac{27}{73}$	$2\frac{152}{365}$	$1\frac{4}{73}$	$2\frac{33}{73}$	2	1·5	2·27	1·74
Number of deaths,	1	2	2	2	1	–	8	–
Cost of medicine,	£13 4*s.* 7*d.*		£16 1*s.* 4*d.*		£31 4*s.* 4*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates:—

Nine—March 24th 1865: January 12th, 26th, and 29th; February 17th, March 24th, May 29th, June 1st and 9th, 1866.

The hospital here is cellular; but as I have already observed, it is ill-constructed, and not suited for a prison. I consider that the hospital attached to every separate prison should be cellular, but on a different plan from this.

One male, committed in July, 1864, died of peritonitis, after dysentery, in March, 1865. H. D. and I. C., two lunatics, died in January, 1866. T. H., committed by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, on the 10th March, died on the 23rd of that month of disease of the kidneys. W. D., committed as a dangerous lunatic on the 26th May, died on the 1st June, of delirium tremens; and W. S., a prisoner for trial, died of phthisis senilis on the 28th May, 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

Ths. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.
Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.	Henry H. M'Neile, esq., J.P.	James Owen, esq., J.P.
Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	John Young, esq., J.P.	Edwd. O'Neill, esq., J.P., M.P.
James E. Leslie, esq., J.P.	Charles Lanyon, esq., J.P.	Edward H. Clarke, esq.

The Board meets regularly each month for the discharge of business, when accounts, which have been examined by the Local Inspector, and found correct, are liquidated by separate drafts, drawn in favour of each creditor.

The superior officers are paid half-yearly, by presentment, at assizes; the interns monthly, by the Board.

One servant employed in cleaning entrance hall, board-room, and offices, gets gaol allowance.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

	Ballymoney.		Antrim.		Ballymena.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	108	35	45	23	153	44
Of whom were Drunkards,	39	10	10	10	49	19
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	24	4	15	14	61	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	2	3	9	31	9
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Ballycastle and Ballymoney every second Monday in the month; Bushmills every third Friday; Dervock every first Tuesday, and Rashkarkin every first Wednesday in the month.		Antrim every first Tuesday, and Randalstown and Toomebridge every second Tuesday in the month.		Ahoghill every third Friday, Ballymena every second Monday, Killagan every third Wednesday, and Portglenone every third Thursday in the month.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.		One irregularly drawn.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		Buildings in good repair; yards should be gravelled; gas in day-rooms.		Some slight repairs required; plastering in day-room for males; roof over day-room for females admits wet.	
Security,	Yards insecure; walls too low.		Sufficient.		Yards insecure; walls too low.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells, with one bed in each; a cell for lunatics and drunkards, with guard bed, but no bedding except rug; females, day-room and two cells.		Four cells and day-room for each sex.		Day-room and two cells for each sex, also drunkards' cells with guard-beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient; but the long forms in the day-rooms might facilitate an escape.	
Water, how supplied?	A good metal pump in yard for males.		A good pump in each yard.		A good pump in each yard, with well-hole under wall, which separates them but only ten or eleven feet from privies.	
Sewerage,	Improved, but still imperfect; cleanable through house.		Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20; Matron, £8.		£20; Matron, £8.		£20; Matron, £8.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-keeper, salary £10.		Court-keeper salary £10; weigh-master and clerk of the markets.		Court keeper, salary £10.	
Official Inspection,	10 Sept., 1866.		11 Sept., 1866.		11 Sept., 1866.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		This is a certified Bridewell.		Two males, drunkard and deserter, in custody; prisoners occasionally kept a long time here.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 20TH JULY, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Fenianism,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	13	–	13	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	4	9	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	2	6	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	6	6	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	37	21	58	–	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	53	26	1865,	58	22
1864,	58	24	1866 (day of Inspection),	37	21

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	1
1864,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1865,	1	–			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	40	5	Debtors,	17	1
Criminals,	210	136	Criminals,	37	51
Vagrants,	5	6	Vagrants,	3	4
Drunkards,	103	81	Drunkards,	47	59
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	6	Dangerous Lunatics,	3	6
Total,	371	234	Total,	207	121

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	76	23	84	34	48	15	10	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	1	15	–	10	–	7	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	1	11	–	2	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	67	66	23	40	18	17	4	8
Embezzlement,	18	3	10	2	9	1	4	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	1	–	10	1	2	1
Military offences,	4	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	3	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Offences against Fishery Laws,	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving employment,	5	3	14	2	2	1	–	–
Abduction,	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–
Having arms, ammunition, and drill-book, and firing at a target by night,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Fenianism,	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–
Against property, with violence,	11	8	1	1	1	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	5	1	3	1	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	30	14	39	15	11	1	–
Total criminal class,	238	148	199	129	123	51	33	14
Vagrancy,	7	2	5	6	3	4	–	1
Drunkenness,	61	90	103	81	47	59	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	22	13	13	6	3	6	–	6
Debt,	45	2	40	5	17	1	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	25	4	11	7	14	–	–	–
Total,	398	259	371	234	207	121	37	21

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	267	127
	Twice ,,	18	15
	Thrice ,,	2	5
	Four times ,,	1	3
	Five times ,,	1	4
	Six times ,,	–	3
	Seven times ,,	–	1
	Nine times ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	1	–
	Total,	290	158

From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	160	80
	Twice ,,	7	8
	Thrice ,,	3	3
	Four times ,,	1	1
	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	1	–
	Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	170	94

Averges, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	43·78	23·48	—	40·97	19·19	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	88		5th Jan.	71		25th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	46		5th Dec.	48		7th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	57		12th July.	48		7th April.
Do. of females,	42		5th Jan.	28		25th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	28		5th Dec.	27		9th July.
Do. of females,	16		28th Oct.	12		14th May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

9th July, 1859,	88	28th June, 1863,	96
9th August, 1860,	78	7th October, 1864,	97
1st September, 1861,	100	5th January, 1865,	88
6th June, 1862,	99	25th February, 1866,	71

Population, 190,080 inhabitants ; area, 378,076 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	84	133	115	112	111	120	83
Acquittals,	64	59	44	79	88	52	76
Total,	148	192	159	191	199	172	159

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	48	50	42	41	61	90	103	81
To the Bridewells of the County,	193	66	124	57	130	43	151	49
	241	116	166	98	191	133	254	130
Total,	357		264		324		384	

Notwithstanding that the criminal calendar of the county Armagh at the summer assizes held just preceding my inspection of this gaol in July, 1866, showed a larger number of prisoners for trial than that in any of the adjoining counties (altogether 43 names of prisoners for trial were

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County of Armagh Gaol.

on the list), still on an analysis of the offences charged all but 3 were connected with party processions, or were assaults consequent thereon. None were agrarian. I find also that of the 3 prisoners not charged with party processions or riots, only 1 was convicted he having been guilty of an assault, for which he was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months.

I found in custody on the day of my inspection 1 military offender under a sentence of two years' imprisonment; another prisoner convicted at the spring assizes, 1865, of abduction, and sentenced to an imprisonment of 18 months; and a female for a term of 12 months for larceny. Eight prisoners (4 males and 4 females) had been sentenced to 6 months, and 1 (male) to 4 months' imprisonment; all the remaining inmates of the gaol, not lunatics or debtors, were under sentences in no case exceeding 3 months, for assaults, larcenies, and embezzlement of yarn (a common offence in this district). The female, however, in custody, now under a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment in this gaol for shoplifting, had previously been sentenced to penal servitude, after many former convictions. Another returned convict (male) who was only discharged from the Convict Depot on the 20th of January last was, on the 7th April following, committed here for stealing potatoes; he was summarily convicted by the magistrates at petty sessions, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three months.

Altogether 33 males and 14 females were in custody, besides lunatics and debtors; 18 had been convicted before the Judge of assize or the Chairman of the county—13 for party riots and assaults, and 5 for offences against property; the other prisoners criminally convicted had been summarily sentenced by magistrates sitting at petty sessions. Two of the inmates were detained under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act; 2 were master and 2 pauper debtors; 6 females were lunatics. No revenue prisoner was committed to this gaol during the present year; 1 was committed in 1865.

Juveniles.

Fourteen juveniles were inmates of this gaol in 1865, and 12 previously to my inspection in 1866, including 1 female thirteen years of age, without friends, whose parents were both dead; having, I understand, been resident in the workhouse, she was sentenced to an imprisonment of 14 days, and afterwards to spend 2 years in a Reformatory, that period is, I consider, too short—first to eradicate the effects of a previous life of idleness and vice, and then to teach and train to persevere in habits of industry, through which she could gain an honest livelihood afterwards, and it is to be remembered that, under the Reformatory Act, the managers of Reformatories have the power at the end of half the sentence to place out children on licence, with proper surveillance over them.

With regard to this girl, the Rev. Dr. Shore, Rector of St. Nicholas Within, the Manager, and Honorary Secretary of the Dublin Protestant Reformatories, has written to me the letter which I append. He is also Protestant Chaplain of Mountjoy Convict Depot, and having devoted himself to the care of deserted children is, I consider, a high authority on the subject, he says:—

"Cork-street Reformatory,
"26th July, 1866.

"We lately received the first juvenile ever sent to us from Armagh; a nice little girl, aged 13; but sent for two years only. That time, being hardly enough to teach and improve her, will not suffice to obliterate the evil reminiscences of the past, or to *confirm* her in better dispositions for the future. At the end of her sentence she will be still too young to be placed in a situation, however well she may

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deserve it; and she will not have had time to be trained and practised sufficiently to be able to earn her livelihood. We must discharge her at the age of 15. She is an orphan, and has no home; what is to become of her? Had she been sent for five or even four years, we could, at the end of three, have gotten her into some place on trial; and if she did not suit, we would take her back, and try again. But our power over her is too limited, and she may be lost in consequence. As, I believe, you have this year the inspection of prisons in the northern provinces, I thought it well to inform you of this case, as affording a striking illustration of the evil of short terms of detention in reformatories. I am sure you will take opportunity to urge it upon the local authorities, for you know how futile is the idea that two years can suffice to eradicate the effect of many past years of neglect and crime; and that those poor creatures have to be taught not merely to 'Cease to do evil,' but in addition to 'Learn to do well.'

"Thos. R. Shore."

Two boys were also sent to Reformatories for three years each.

Lunatics.

I found 6 female lunatics committed as dangerous in custody on the day of my inspection; the male insane prisoners having previously been removed to the asylum. One of the female lunatics, however, a young girl committed from the workhouse in April last, appears to have been labouring at the time under incipient typhus, as soon after her removal to the gaol, the symptoms of that disease showed themselves in her. Within a short period the matron also, under whose charge she was placed, the assistant matron, three of the male turnkeys, a master debtor, and a criminal prisoner, were, in succession, attacked by the fever in an aggravated form, and although, through the constant care of the Medical Officer, the lives of these 5 officers and 2 prisoners were saved; it is, however, attributable to the mischievous results of the Act 1st Vic., ch. 27, which legalized the removal of this young woman from the wards of a union workhouse to the cells of a separate criminal prison that so great a calamity was brought on some of the best officers in this establishment. I would add that this girl who on the death of her mother (her father having married again), had become insane, recovered her intellect during the progress of the fever, but has now, on her recovery from it, relapsed into her former state of mental disease. The Medical Officer, who is unremitting in his attention to these unfortunate beings has, however, still hopes of the recovery of her intellect also.

The lunatic women confined in this gaol sleep in the cells of the female prison, each in charge of a sane prisoner; they receive a suitable diet, including half a pound of beef on three days in the week, and half a pound of bread with half a pint of milk for supper. There is, however no suitable place in which they can take exercise.

One lunatic committed for the murder of her infant on the 15th July, 1865, died on the 24th of the same month of "nervous excitement."

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	Chapel,	1	–
Yards,	15	1	Worksheds,	10	–
Day Rooms,	2	–	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Store Rooms,	4	–
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
Single Cells of larger size,	61	38	Baths,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	11	–	Privies,	4	–
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Water-closets,	66	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	–	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

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County of Armagh Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	127	41
Sheets, pairs of,	191	56
Rugs,	68	21
Hammocks or Cots,	61	–
Bed-ticks,	121	16
Bedsteads,	–	33

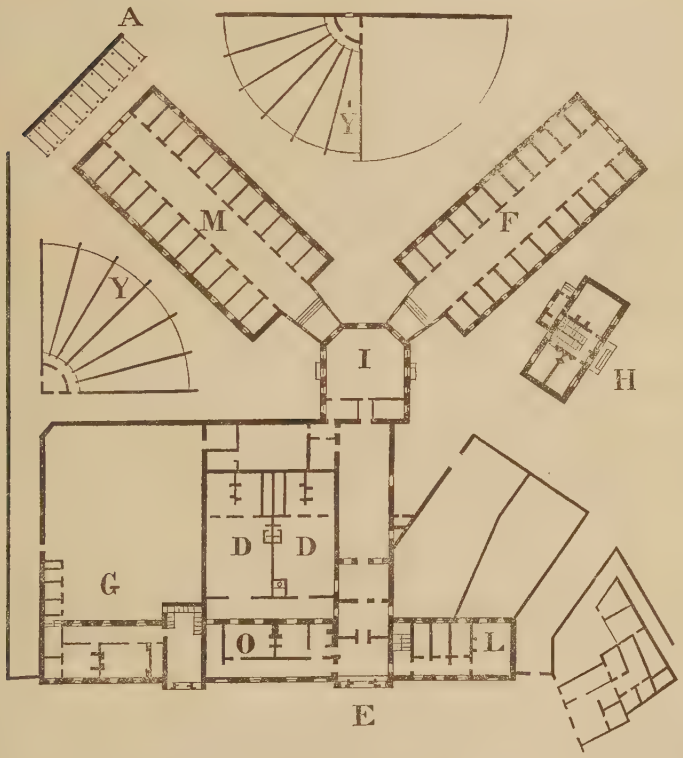
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	94	14
Jackets,	45	–
Vests,	47	16
Trowsers,	34	–
Caps,	32	2
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	12	12
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	36	9

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	39	32
Gowns,	40	32
Petticoats,	50	23
Aprons,	39	7
Caps,	50	90
Stockings, pairs of,	12	9
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	15

Plan.



Since my colleague last inspected this prison in 1865, the house for the Governor has been completed, and the gaol now presents a highly architectural front to the street: many useless walls have been pulled down, and the block of buildings preserved, which was in a very dilapidated condition has been judiciously restored; one short wall, however, has still to be built it is required to separate the space adjoining the Governor's house from the yard in which criminal prisoners are employed, and might be constructed after the same plan as the wall separating the male from the female exercising ground. Stone sheds are likewise much required, as well as separation in the laundry and a marshalsea for female debtors, which is imperative under the Prisons Act.

I found when I made my inspection of the gaol the buildings all in sound repair, clean, and well kept, the ventilation good, and the supply

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of water sufficient: it is taken from a reservoir outside the prison boundary, on a high level which commands all the buildings. The sewerage is, I am informed, effective, and the stock of bedding and prison clothing sufficient for present requirements; a suitable apparatus for disinfecting the prisoners' clothing and destroying any vermin that may be therein is much required. I would suggest that either a hot air or a steaming apparatus such as is used in Dundalk Gaol be put up; the cost is trifling; and when it is remembered that the poison of typhus, introduced into this gaol during the past year by a prisoner, was nearly being fatal to five of the prison officers, the importance of having the clothes of all prisoners entering the gaol disinfected is evident. Dr. Lancaster observes, "At the temperature of boiling water all these poisons are destroyed, a most important fact, as we have in every household the means of destroying them;" "the germinal elements otherwise retain their vitality long after they have been removed from the body and may be conveyed in linen, cotton, or woollen fabrics, and only need the awakening influence of a little moisture to summon them to live anew." The fact that cow-pock infection, sent by post to the most distant places, and after long periods communicates the disease, is evidence of the correctness of this observation, and shows the necessity of the precaution I recommend.

The cells of the prisoners are lighted by gas, and the water-closets in the cells are stanch and kept in repair by contract; £18 is paid for the contract to keep the plumber's work, gas, and water-pipes, pumps, and similar works, in repair during the year.

The Governor, accompanied by the head warder and turnkey in charge of the male side of the gaol, and with the matron on the female side, attends lock-up, which is held at 6 o'clock in both summer and winter. The prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. At a quarter past 9 o'clock, after lock-up, the Governor, with two warders, inspects each cell in the male prison, and sees that the prisoner has lain down in his cot. The locks are then ascertained to be secure.

Gas light is supplied to the cells of such criminal prisoners only as are engaged at trades, and is extinguished at 8 o'clock, P.M.

The night watch comes on duty at 10 o'clock. One tell-tale clock of excellent make had been purchased at a cost of £10, but had not been placed when I inspected. No superior officer visits the watch at late hours during the night.

The prison keys are kept after lock-up in a box in the bed-room of the Governor to which no person has access. An excellent lock and bolt has been put on the outside of the female prison; the Governor is thus enabled to lock the outer door of that prison at night, the matron keeping the key of the inside lock. Four alarm bells, rung by the vibration of the air, are placed at the entrance to the central hall; they can be heard all over the prison at night, and are used to call the night watchman, if necessary. When the locks require repair they are taken home by a whitesmith, and after being put in order, are returned by him, without passing through the hands of a third person.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	17	6	Dark or refractory cells,	7	7

All these were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, but subsequently sanctioned by the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	5	Knitting,	7
Winding,	2	Sewing,	3
Tailoring,	1	Mangling,	2
Shoe-making,	1	Prison duties,	2
Stone-breaking,	19		
Prison duties,	5		
Total,	33	Total,	14

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	33	14
Sick,	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	4	–
Lunatics,	–	6
Total in custody,	37	21

The only punitive labour in the gaol is the breaking of hard whinstone, for which work one shilling per ton is obtained; reproductive labour is encouraged and looms are supplied for weaving. Four prisoners were employed weaving fine pocket handkerchiefs on the day of my visit. Three other looms were being prepared for work, making altogether seven to be in use after the assizes had concluded; ten to twelve shillings per piece is obtained for this work. One prisoner was engaged in shoemaking and 1 making clothes from frieze of a superior description, for prison use.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the the gaol—for the last three years:—

1863, . £46 4*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £46 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £39 7*s.* 7*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	91	75	68	39
Average daily number of pupils,	13·11	7·23	11·56	6·3
Number of days on which school was held,	277	260	158	145

School-hours.—Males—From 4 to 6 o'clock, P.M. Females—From 1 to 3 o'clock, P.M.

The teachers are, I understand, regularly trained—the master in the Church Education Society's schools; the assistant-matron in the Newry Model school, under the National Board of Education. The Chaplains visit, and the registry is in the approved form.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Second Class—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Third Class—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. of brown bread.

Gruel is substituted for milk every Monday and Thursday at dinner for all prisoners and daily for those whose sentences do not exceed one month.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1$\frac{37}{50}$*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 10*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 5*d.* candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

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Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2·67*d.* | 1864, . 2·566*d.* | 1866, . 2·6*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made to me by any. The Chaplains inspect the provisions supplied and report in the tabular form recommended for their use. I find that occasionally they remark that the milk is not good; and on a few occasions, that the bread was not sufficiently baked. On the day of inspection, the food for the prisoners, which I tasted, was of good quality.

Books.

The books and accounts of this gaol appear to be kept with more than ordinary care and attention. The checks on expenditure adopted by the Local Inspector are excellent and calculated to prevent the occurrence of any irregularity. Every creditor is paid his account, if beyond a few shillings, by cheque signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector; and as each turnkey gets a separate cheque for the amount of his salary, it passes as money in the city, and if lost is recoverable as it can be traced through the bank. This is a system which should be adopted elsewhere. A separate account is opened for each bridewell and the gaol—the balances can always be at once seen and must correspond. The bank-book is produced at every meeting of the Board. The approved forms for journals and statistical registers have been adopted.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,494 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £1,638 7*s.* 7*d.* — 1865, . £1,556 15*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £17 10*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £18 10*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £21 0*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £3 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £3 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £2 8*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £13 16*s.* 4½*d.* | 1864, . £ — | 1865, . £2 15*s.* 5*d.*

Repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1863, . £197 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £262 14*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £231 17*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Kinstry, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. G. Murphy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. William Henderson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Rafferty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon,		—	
James Armstrong, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0

	Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
	John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	200	0	0
	Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Turnkeys.	John Armstrong,	50	0	0
	Henry Jenkinson, *Weaver*,	40	0	0
	Asaph Moore,	38	0	0
	Robert Coulter,	35	0	0
	John M'Coy,	35	0	0
	Samuel M'Arthur, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
	Thomas Stringer,	35	0	0
	Margaret Pain, Matron,	40	0	0
	Maria Craig, Sub-Matron,	30	0	0
	Mary A. Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	25	0	0

Vacancies.

John Stringer, turnkey, resigned. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Thomas Stringer as turnkey.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	150	104
Chaplain, Established Church,	160	68
Presbyterian Chaplain,	159	87
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	160	88
Surgeon,	123	106
Apothecary,	138	115

The Grand Jury at the summer assizes, 1866, increased the salary of the Local Inspector from £80 to £100; of the Governor from £170 to £200, and £5 has been added to the salaries of all the inferior officers. I highly approve of these additions to the salaries of deserving officers; but the Chaplains still receive only £30 a year each, being £5 less than is given to the lowest turnkey in the gaol and £5 more than the wages of the hospital nurse. I would call particular attention to the inadequacy of the remuneration given to these gentlemen, whose duties are arduous and of the greatest importance in a gaol managed on the separate system. Another officer attached to the establishment, the Surgeon, who is likewise Surgeon of the County Infirmary, is now obliged to give his attendance and professional assistance under the 86th section of the Act 6 & 7 Geo. IV., cap. 116, without fee or reward, to the prisoners and others in the gaol; it is, however, to be hoped that in future legislation on the subject this section will be repealed, and that the skill and high professional attainments of Dr. Robinson, who holds the appointment, and who now devotes so much time gratuitously to this institution, will be adequately remunerated. Dr. Robinson has addressed a letter to me as Inspector-General of the northern district, which I append.

"Armagh County Infirmary,
"July 26, 1866.

"The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury of this county, having alluded to a contemplated recast of the Prisons Act for Ireland, the occasion tempts me to bring under the immediate notice of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland, the case of the surgeons of infirmaries in this kingdom, and trust they may consider the time opportune for doing us an act of justice, and the case a fit one to procure for us the benefit of their advocacy and assistance.

"Our case is this:—Such of us as reside within five miles of the county gaol are bound to give our 'attendance and professional assistance, without any other or further fee or reward, to the prisoners and others in the gaol,' attending for that purpose 'twice in the week, or oftener, if necessary.' I assure you, sir, the duties thus cheaply imposed are anything but perfunctory. On the contrary, I can testify that in my own case they are very responsible and laborious. In this prison we have just emerged from a very severe visitation of typhus fever, bringing into great peril the lives of many of the prisoners, and prostrating no fewer than five of the prison officers, some of them for six weeks. During all that time my visits were at least daily, often more frequent than once a day. And this is by no means a solitary occasion. In the famine year of 1847, there were often as many as forty prisoners at one time down in fever, entailing much anxious and perilous attendance; and when the gaol was visited by cholera, I have been as often as five times in one day in attendance upon urgent, but happily not fatal, cases.

"Now are labours such as these worthy of no substantial recognition? At the time when they were superadded to our legitimate obligations as surgeons of infirmaries, our duties in these latter institutions, mine certainly, were not nearly so onerous as they have since become. I had then charge of thirty-six beds; there are now just double that number. Again, I had then only sane patients to deal with in the prison; since then it has become a subsidiary lunatic asylum; and in many counties, when

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certificates of lunacy or restoration to sanity become necessary, the signature of the infirmary surgeon must be given gratuitously—his joint signatary, who need have no permanent connexion with the gaol, being adequately, and very properly, paid for the very same service.

"Such, sir, are some of the facts of our case. Your own official experience will enable you to judge whether I have overstated them. If they are undeniable facts, do they not demand an equitable remedy? And who can urge the reasonableness of the appropriate remedy with such force and effect as the Inspectors-General of Prisons? 'Fair wages for fair work' is all we seek for, and this reasonable demand at this opportune season, we trust the public authorities will not deny to the unbiassed representations of the Inspectors-General, who best can judge how the work is done.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

"ALEXANDER ROBINSON, A.M., M.B.,
"Surgeon, Armagh County Infirmary."

Hospital.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	57	46	69	42	60	48	24	..
Number of days therein,	700	511	832	448	645	561	257	84
Average daily number,	1·92	1·39	2·33	1·226	1·76	1·48	1·27	·39
Number of deaths,	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£32 5*s.* 11*d.*		£36 10*s.* 11*d.*		£38 6*s.* 4*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

One on 25th July, 1865. None up to day of inspection, 1866.

As has already been observed, fever of a low typhoid character, invaded this gaol during the early part of the present year, but happily without fatal results.

When I visited the hospital on the day of my inspection, only 1 patient, a female, was an inmate; and although the accommodation is limited, consisting of but one ward for each sex, it is found sufficient, as the Medical Officer treats all trifling cases in the cells of the prison. The wards are well ventilated and with water-closets attached, but the bath in the hospital is out of order and useless. There is, however, in the basement of the female prison, adjoining the laundry, an excellent bath and shower-bath, with hot water always ready, for prisoners of that sex. Convalescent patients have no separate exercising yards—a very great defect, having regard to the importance of sun and light, and that the sick are thereby deprived of the opportunity of remaining in the open air, more especially considering the diseases to which prisoners are generally subject.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Lurgan,	William Paton, esq.	John Hancock, esq.
Hon. Henry W. Caulfeild.	Henry L. Prentice, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.
Sir James M. Stronge.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	Hugh Boyle, esq.
Sir Capel Molyneux.	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John Q. Blacker, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the Local Inspector submits the various books and registries for approval. The accounts are then examined, and liabilities discharged.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

	Ballybot.		Lurgan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	109	33	147	77
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	5	57	26
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	41	19	46	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	5	16	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	*Newry*, on every Wednesday; *Forkhill*, on every second Tuesday in the month.		*Lurgan*, on the first and third Tuesday; *Portadown*, on the second and fourth Monday; and *Clonmacate*, on the first Monday in each month.	
Committals,	Some prisoners were kept in this bridewell for other offences besides drunkenness or on remand.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Buildings in good repair.		In good order.	
Security,	Insecure; a shed in yard affords facilities for escape; a loose iron bar to door of yard might be used as a weapon, or as a crow-bar for breaking down the wall; some of the locks are of an inferior description.		Insufficient.	
Accommodation,	*Males*, day-room, and two cells, each with two beds; these cells are dark and damp, the floors should be boarded. *Females*, day-room, with one cell off it, with three beds; good exercising yards for each sex; check-gates have been put up in the day room and cells for males.		*Males*, day-room and three cells. *Females*, day-room, and two cells, one with three beds; a cell for drunkards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding required, also a table for each day-room, and single seats. The long forms now in the day-rooms would afford facilities for escape.		Bedding sufficient; gas is supplied to kitchen of keeper and lobby, but not to day-rooms of prisoners.	
Water,	A good pump in yard for males.		A pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	A cesspool in yard for males.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept, but cells dark and damp.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	3½*d.* for both sexes.		3½*d.* for both sexes. Food supplied per day to each prisoner—bread, males, 14 oz., females, 12 oz.; two pints of either gruel or buttermilk are given to each.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court keeper, salary, £5.		None.	
Official Inspection,	21st July, 1866.		25th July, 1866.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		One female workhouse offender in custody on remand, only one magistrate having attended last Petty Sessions.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Markethill.		Newtown-Hamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	37	16	108	21
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	5	66	13
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	12	1	37	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	1	22	9
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	*Markethill*, monthly, on the last Monday of the month; *Tandragee*, on the second and fourth Wednesday; and *Poyntzpass*, on the first and third Monday in each month.		Monthly, *Newtownhamilton*, on the last Monday, and *Crossmoglen* on the second Saturday in each month.	
Committals, ...	One prisoner was kept for three days in this bridewell on a verbal committal.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In fair repair, except that back floor is worn; walls of yards require coping and pointing.		Not in good repair; roof admits wet.	
Security, ...	Scarcely sufficient.		Insufficient.	
Accommodation, ...	Day-room and three cells for each sex, one for drunkards.		Day-room, and one cell for each sex; one cell for drunkards, with straw for bedding; yards very small and insecure; only one privy for prisoners of both sexes, another adjoining well-hole, from which the supply of water is taken cannot be used.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except one tick required.		Sufficient for accommodation, except that only one sheet on some of the beds.	
Water, ...	A pump on premises.		A pump on premises.	
Sewerage, ...	Fair.		None; a cesspool cleared through the house.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept, but damp and ill-ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	3½*d.* for both sexes.		3½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£20.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is a tailor.		Holds land.	
Official Inspection, ...	19th July, 1866.		20th July, 1866.	
Remarks, ...	One male prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 2ND MARCH AND 13TH JUNE, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, further examination,	3	2	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	7	2	9	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	–	10	1	–	1
Criminal Lunatics,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	4	14	–	–	–
Total,	41	11	52	3	1	4

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	56	21	1865,	55	18
1864,	55	16	1866 (day of inspection),	41	11

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1866 (up to and including day of inspection),	–	–
1864,	–	–			
1865,	–	–	Day of inspection,	–	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	–	Debtors,	1	–
Criminals,	241	43	Criminals,	38	6
Vagrants,	1	–	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	64	31	Drunkards,	8	3
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	3	Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	333	77	Total,	48	9

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
Having Arms in a proclaimed district,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	106	23	97	3	14	–	10	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	–	6	–	5	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	3	5	2	2	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	1	3	1	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	15	17	14	16	4	2	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	3	–	–	3	–	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Bringing forbidden things into the gaol,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	9	–	27	–	–	–	–	–
Gambling,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	11	1	8	–	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	17	–	7	–	–	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	17	4	5	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	2	2	1	–	3	–	2	–
Soliciting on streets,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Game and Fishing Laws,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service, and refusing to work,	2	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal classes,	207	74	185	37	31	4	26	5
Vagrancy,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	44	23	64	31	8	3	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	13	10	13	3	1	–	10	4
Debt,	23	–	14	–	1	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	32	8	56	6	7	2	3	2
Total,	321	115	333	77	48	9	41	11

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	284	56
	Twice, ,,	8	2
	Thrice, ,,	3	–
	Five times, ,,	2	1
	Thirteen times, ,,	–	1
	Total,	297	60

	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	46	9
	Twice, ,,	1	–
	Thrice, ,,	–	–
	Five times, ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times, ,,	–	–
	Total,	47	9

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	44·71	13·58	—	38·27	9·62	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	75		17th May.	53		12th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	42		31st Dec.	41		4th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	55		17th May.	44		12th Feb.
Ditto of females,	22		4th May.	12		22nd Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	32		31st Dec.	31		4th Jan.
Ditto of females,	5		25th Nov.	8		14th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

22nd October, 1859,	79	5th July, 1863,	110
15th January, 1860,	66	20th June, 1864,	98
23rd January, 1861,	61	17th May, 1865,	75
14th May, 1862,	93	12th February, 1866,	53

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	57	47	51	86	93	72	–
Acquittals,	81	46	88	99	88	75	–
Total,	138	93	139	178	181	147	–

Committals of drunkards in 1863, 1864, and 1865 :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the county gaol,	61	48	44	23	64	31
To the bridewells of the county,	40	30	68	27	60	29
	101	78	112	50	124	60
Total,	179		162		184	

Population in 1861, 153,906 inhabitants ; area, 477,360 acres.

When I made my inspection in March, 1866, 41 males and 11 females, of all classes, were in custody, including 19 lunatics and 2 debtors ; 21 males and 3 females were under sentences of imprisonment, and 7 of both sexes on remand or waiting for trial. I again inspected the gaol in June following, and then found 49 male and 9 female prisoners in charge, of whom 12 (10 males and 2 females) had been convicted at assizes or quarter sessions, and 13 males summarily by

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

magistrates at petty sessions, for the most part of assaults, besides 1 female for drunkenness. Three males and 2 females had not been convicted, and all the remaining prisoners were either lunatics or debtors. Seven males and 2 females were under sentences for terms of imprisonment exceeding six months; 5, of six months; 12, of two months or shorter terms; 3 males and 2 females had not yet been placed on their trial.

Only 2 prisoners were under sentences of 2 years' imprisonment—both were old offenders; 1 (male), a notorious pickpocket, the other is one of the only two females (not including the drunkard) under conviction in the gaol. She is a returned convict, a woman of the worst description, and her residence for 2 years in an associated gaol exercises a most injurious effect on the morals of females less guilty who may be placed in association with her. She is now in hospital under treatment.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain assures me that from such association with women of this class many are completely contaminated during their imprisonment here, and leave the prison much worse than when they entered it.

The greater number of the male offenders in custody at the time of my visit had been convicted of assaults, and it will be seen by reference to the preceding tables that such offences are very frequent within this district, amounting in 1864 to 140, and in 1865 to 111. None of the more grave crimes, however, against the person are recorded as having been committed within the past year. Two prisoners, however, were convicted of manslaughter in 1865, but as they were only sentenced to an imprisonment of one month each, without hard labour, it is evident that the offence was of a very mitigated character.

I would further observe that although the number of inmates of the gaol during 1865, averaged 44 males and 13 females, the class for whom cellular accommodation should be provided, when the gaol is placed on the separate system, is comparatively small, as the many lunatics constantly in custody have considerably increased the averages during the year. The average number of lunatics in the gaol in 1865 was 16 males and 4 females.

Seventeen offenders against the revenue laws were convicted in 1864, and 7 in 1865.

The number of debtors in custody in 1864 was 23, in 1865, 14; 1 old man, a pauper debtor, 76 years of age, has been in custody here since 1860.

No escape from this gaol, or from any of the bridewells of the county, was attempted during the past or present year.

Lunatics.

I found 15 male and 4 female lunatics in custody on the 2nd March, and 19 males and 3 females when I made my inspection in June. The females are placed with sane prisoners of that sex in association in the day-room of the female prison. The males occupy one of the sections of the cellular prison for males, and take exercise in a small yard railed off for the block which they occupy, it being the only place where they can be accommodated. Formerly the insane inmates of the gaol were brought for exercise into an adjoining plantation during several hours of each day, with the approval of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, who has recorded in the Visitors' Book of this gaol his great satisfaction at the practice which he considers both humane and beneficial; but as they are prisoners committed under a special Act of Parliament

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

it was found that they could not legally be allowed to pass outside the boundary wall of the gaol, hence they are now confined within the narrow space which forms the yard belonging to their section of the prison, where, at the time of my visit, their only occupation appeared to be—walking on the coarse gravel, or listening to the sound of a fiddle played by one of their number. Even this source of amusement should in strictness be denied them, as the sound of the instrument is heard over the entire prison, and is most unsuited to a place of punishment, but the authorities of the gaol feel that it would be cruel to deprive them of this their only enjoyment, and which, to a certain degree, may divert their thoughts from morbidly dwelling on the subject of their delusions, more especially as it is to be remembered that in the asylums built for persons in their state and condition, they would be surrounded by pleasure grounds and gardens, with the various amusements (of which music forms a part) which are there provided for the purpose. For this reason I cannot recommend its discontinuance, but at the same time I lament the operation of a law permitted, as far as I can ascertain, in no other country, alike injurious to the sane and insane occupants of the gaol and destructive of the discipline of the establishment. Amongst the other privations to which the insane are subjected in this gaol, animal food does not form a part of the diet which they receive, notwithstanding the opinion on the subject expressed by the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, who recommends its use, and states in a memorandum in the books of the gaol as far back as 1864.—"*I would desire animal food to be given them twice or thrice in the week.* J. N." It thus appears that the heads of an important department of the public service have not the power to direct the use of food which they consider necessary for the wellbeing of the patients placed by the Legislature under their charge, and which is given in every lunatic asylum under their control in the kingdom; and the insane who, if committed in England to a house licensed for the purpose, enjoy the benefit of open-air exercise in fields or gardens, and receive the diet which the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums consider necessary for persons in their condition, are, in consequence of the operation of the Act 1st Victoria, chapter 27, here shut up within the walls of a small yard, with a diet which Dr. Nugent, the head of the lunatic department in Ireland, declares to be insufficient, and the one amusement permitted to them is what should not under ordinary circumstances be tolerated in a gaol. The food supplied to the insane in this prison consists of (as I am informed by the Governor), males, ten ounces of meal, in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk for breakfast; eighteen ounces of brown bread and one pint of newmilk for dinner, and five ounces of meal, in stirabout, and three-quarters of a pint of buttermilk for supper. On two days in the week one pint of oatmeal gruel is given at dinner instead of milk. Female lunatics get the ordinary prison diet, with the addition of half a pound of brown bread and three quarters of a pint of buttermilk for supper. Lunatic asylums are supported out of the same rates for the same class of the insane as are committed to gaols; and if the treatment of lunatics in gaols is not destructive to the healthy state of mind and body of the patients placed in them, a heavy and unnecessary burden is inflicted on the ratepayers for the maintenance of the costly asylums provided elsewhere for the insane.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Juveniles.

It appears from reference to the books that only 2 boys under 16 years of age were committed to this gaol in 1864, 1 in 1865, and none during the present year previously to my inspection in June; but I found in custody 2 youths of 18 and 19 years of age under sentences of 12 months' imprisonment, 1 for sheep-stealing, the other for stealing an ass; another boy of 16 years of age was waiting for trial; and a fourth, aged 19 years, had been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for an assault.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	2	–
Day Rooms,	9	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Bath,	1	–
			Privies,	8	1
Cells to contain three persons,	–	18	Water-closets,	1	3
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Reception Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	22	3	Pumps,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Wells,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	108	18	Shirts,	84	12	Shifts,	11	10
Sheets, pairs of,	126	22	Jackets,	43	47	Jackets,	11	38
Rugs,	95	20	Vests,	42	48	Gowns,	4	4
Bed-ticks,	95	38	Trowsers,	43	48	Petticoats,	11	38
Bedsteads,	120	–	Caps,	43	–	Aprons,	11	22
			Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	16	4	Neckerchiefs,	9	–
						Caps,	11	28
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	40	62	Stockings, pairs of,	11	25
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	11	9

On both my inspections I found the buildings of this gaol very clean and orderly, generally in fair repair, with the exception of the old part of the female prison, the tower and back wing of the old gaol, and some of the chimneys, which are not in a sound condition. The laundry is also in a bad state—very small and unsuitable, and there is no drying-room. The supply of water is taken from two pump-holes about seventy feet deep, from which an abundance of excellent water can always be obtained, but the tread-wheel is so old and lumbering that it is difficult to work it, and a proper crank should be provided for pumping purposes. The tread-well is not partitioned, and there are no stalls for prisoners waiting for their turn on the mill. The sewerage is stated to be effective and flushable. I found the stock of clothing, bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient for present use, and some in store. The classification of the males is according to the Act 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74; that of the females is almost a nullity, from the circumstances of the prison and the care of lunatics belonging to that sex. There are no reception-room or marshalsea for females, no covered lavatories or working sheds for prisoners in bad weather, and the hospital is very defective.

Unlock is held at 6 A.M. in summer, and at day-light in winter; the prisoners are locked for the night at 6 P.M. in summer, and at dusk in winter.

Gas has not been introduced into the cells of the criminal prison.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

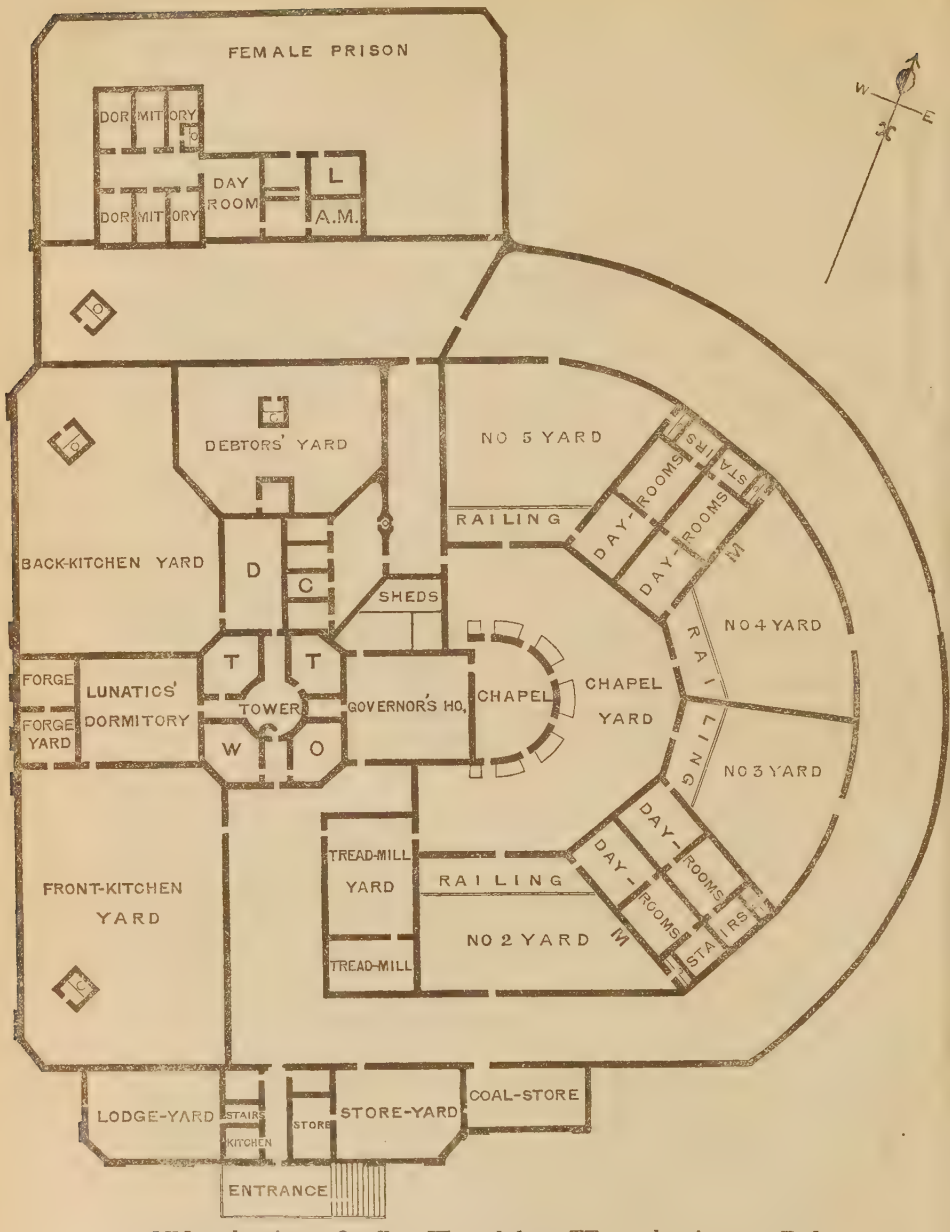
The Governor informs me that he examines the cells after lock-up, and ascertains that each prisoner is in his cell; he also occasionally inspects at uncertain hours during the night. Four turnkeys patrol in rotation between 10 o'clock at night and unlock in the morning; but there is no detector clock to test the vigilance of the watch or the regularity of his rounds. The outer keys of the gaol are kept by the Governor in his bedroom at night.

In accordance with a wish expressed by some members of the Grand Jury, I visited this gaol at the commencement of March and again in June, 1866, to confer with the architect and the authorities of the gaol as to the best method of making such alterations in the prison buildings as would adapt them to efficiently carry out the most improved form of discipline. After a careful examination of the buildings, and a consideration of the arrangements which should be adopted, in the proposed alterations, an admirable plan has been prepared by Mr. Hague, the architect, by which the present buildings can be altered into an excellent separate prison, which would meet all the requirements of the most improved system of discipline. The probable cost of the works, including fittings, is estimated at £5,000.

I consider that the manner in which Mr. Hague proposes to carry out the views of the Inspectors-General in the alterations is satisfactory, and I do not believe that a more perfect plan for remodelling the prison need be looked for. According to his plan the entire establishment would have but one entrance, at the same time that each class and sex would be perfectly distinct and separate. The female prison would contain 18, the male 42 cells. The general entrance would be through the central tower, the present chapel forming an inspection hall, the sunk storey under it, coal vaults, and space for heating apparatus. The chapel would be in the building now occupied by the Governor's apartments, and approached by a separate staircase for females. The infirmary for males would be in the same building, but altogether cut off from the rest of the block with a staircase leading into the infirmary exercising ground. The Governor's house is so placed in the plan, that although it is separate, and his family and servants altogether apart, he can have immediate supervision over every branch of the establishment. The quarters allotted for male and female criminal prisoners, for the warders, and for debtors, are separate and distinct, and should it ever be decided on to remodel the gaol, I would recommend that this plan be carried into execution; but under the present uncertain state of the laws with regard to prisons, and the possibility that the Executive may adopt a scheme for the management of prisons by which a considerable saving to the counties would be effected, my colleague and I do not feel ourselves justified in recommending the Grand Jury to incur any expense until the wishes of Parliament are known in reference thereto. We would, therefore, suggest that no presentment be passed for altering the prison at the summer assizes for this year, but that Mr. Hague's plan for the alterations be in the meantime approved and adopted by the Grand Jury, and next year it is hoped that the whole subject will come under discussion in Parliament.

In order that the alterations may be properly understood, I annex the plan of the buildings of this gaol as they at present exist, taken from my report in 1864.

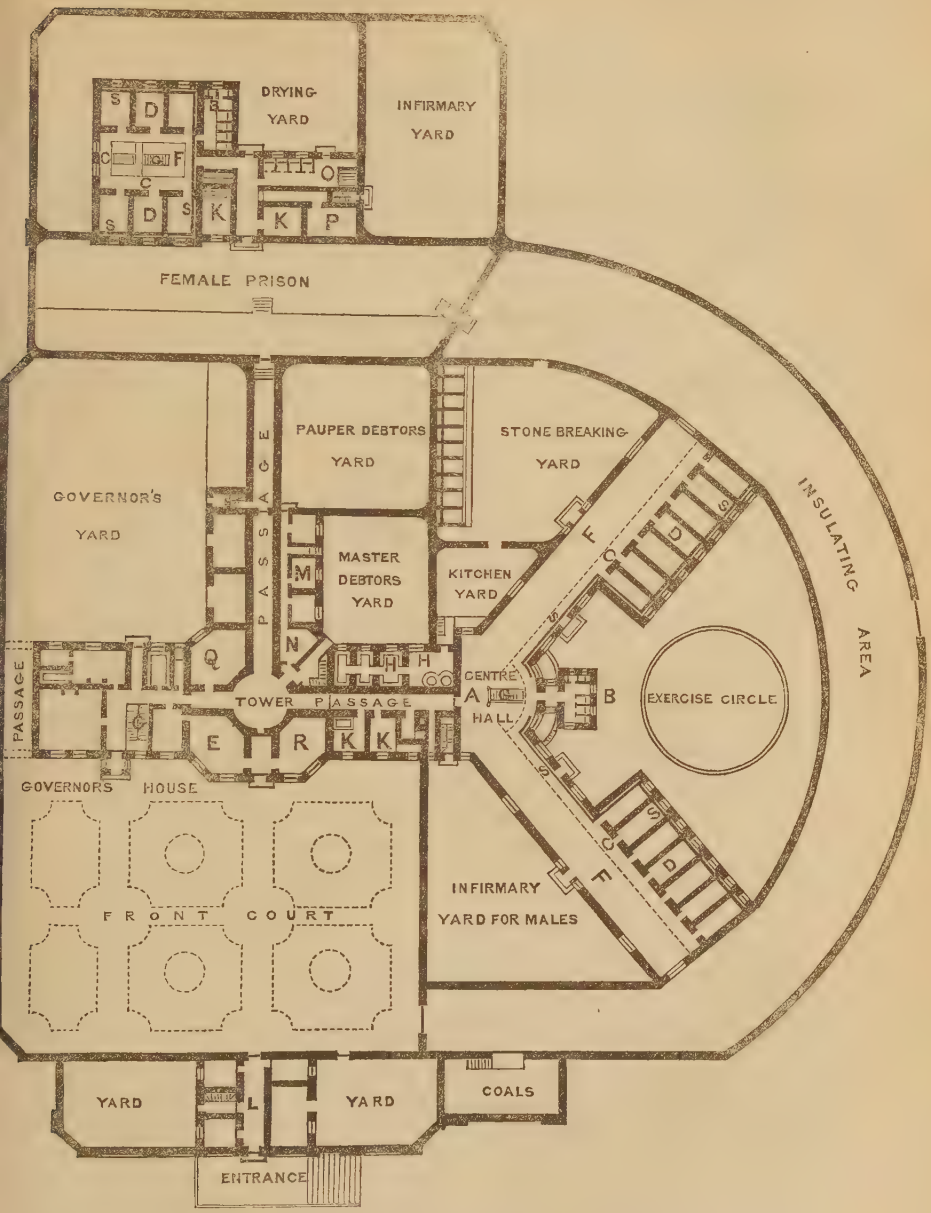
Ground Plan of Cavan Gaol.



MM, male prisons; O, office; W, workshop; TT, turnkeys' rooms; D, day-room for the lunatic class; C, punishment cells; AM, Assistant Matron's room; L, laundry. The marshalsea for males, and the hospital for both sexes, are situate in the upper part of the central building, marked "Tower," T, W, O, C, and D, on the plan.

The following is the ground plan of the gaol, with the improvements suggested by Mr. Hague :—

Plan.



A, centre hall, with heating apparatus, and coal stores under; B, lavatories; C, galleries; D, separate cells; E, office; F, corridors; G, stairs; H, kitchen, with store in connexion; K, reception-rooms and clothes stores; L, front entrance lodge; M, pauper debtors; N, entrance to marshalsea; O, laundry and drying apparatus; P, assistant matron; Q, workshop; R, head warder; S, heating pipes.

The door marked as leading from the corridor of the prison into the infirmary yard to be closed.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	–	–	Solitary confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	2	–	Whipping,	–	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–

It will be seen from the preceding table that no punishment for a prison offence was inflicted in this gaol during 1865, or up to the day of inspection in 1866. I find, however, that two males were whipped in the gaol by order of a court of justice in 1865.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Treadwheel, ... 14 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones,	8	Sewing,	2
		Knitting,	1
		Washing,	2
		Minding Lunatics,	1
Total,	8	Total,	6

Summary.

	Males.	Females.
Punitive Labour,	14	–
Industrial Labour,	8	6
Sick,	3	1
Debtor (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	15	4
Total in custody,	41	11

Convicted prisoners in this gaol, not sentenced to hard labour, have hitherto been employed to work the tread-wheel whenever, in consequence of the few males in custody sentenced to hard labour, sufficient power to work the machine and pump the necessary supply of water could not otherwise be obtained; but it is the opinion of the Law Officers that the tread-wheel being "*hard labour*," no prisoner not sentenced to it can legally be put on the wheel. I find that all prisoners in custody, whether convicted or not, if they do not pay for their own support, are employed for four hours during the day at breaking stones.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at the tread-wheel for two hours daily, and are employed breaking stones for five hours; those not sentenced to "*hard labour*," when required to work the tread-wheel, are employed at it for one hour in the day, and break stones for four hours. I would recommend that none but men sentenced to hard labour should in future be put on the tread-wheel, and that hand-crank machinery be fixed to the pumps to enable them to be worked by the available hands in the gaol. Female prisoners are here occupied in knitting, sewing, caring lunatics, and washing.

There are some looms and other implements for trade manufacture in the prison. When I visited in June a tin-worker was usefully employed making vessels for prison use. Two turnkeys are trained to handi-

crafts. Two tailors and one smith wholly ignorant of the trades were instructed in the gaol in 1865.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £9 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £7 10*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £4 12*s.* 6*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	212	40	45	10
Average daily number of pupils,	15	4½	12·45	3·8
Number of days on which school was held,	312	262	53	25
Aggregate number of attendances,	4,677	1,183	660	95

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 1 to 2 o'clock.

A turnkey (not trained under any public Board) gives instruction to prisoners of both sexes, a matron being present when the females are at school. The different Chaplains occasionally visit, and enter their observations in the book kept for the purpose. The approved forms have been adopted.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Male and female adults, whose term of sentence does not exceed one month, receive gruel in place of new milk for dinner; all other prisoners get gruel twice a week.

Lunatics.—Males get, in addition to the above, 2 oz. of oatmeal for breakfast, 4 oz. brown bread at dinner, and 6 oz. oatmeal and ¾ pint buttermilk for supper. Females get ½ lb. brown bread and ¾ pint buttermilk for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, 1¼*d.*, brown, 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 12*s.* 10½*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 7½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 5*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 5*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10*s.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., white, £1 8*s.*, do., brown, £1.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . . 2·44*d.* | 1864, . . 1·76*d.* | 1865, . . 2·043*d.*

I found the food provided for the inmates on the days of my inspection of good quality, and the Chaplains invariably report favourably of the supply sent. These reports are made in a form, which, although different from that generally in use, is satisfactory. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made to me by any. I was greatly pleased to find one of the lunatics (W. S.) usefully employed in the kitchen in company with a sane prisoner; he has been in the gaol since 1863; the system of employing lunatics at such work should be more generally adopted.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor has no clerk, and the various returns, books, registries, and accounts belonging to the gaol are kept by him without other assistant than the schoolmaster-turnkey who is occasionally employed to make copies of documents and to do other scrivenery work only.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

The Local Inspector, Chaplains, Medical Officer, and Governor have journals, and the various forms prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench are adopted. The Governor appears to bestow much attention upon this branch of his duties.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,675 2*s.* | 1864, . £1,636 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £1,574 9*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £20 3*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £21 6*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £25 5*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . . £2 4*s.* | 1864, . . £4 6*s.* | 1865, . . £3 8*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £9 3*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £20 16*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £12 7*s.* 5*d.*

Sums repaid by Treasury for maintainance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, . £280 13*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £257 1*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £157 6*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100
Doctor A. Mease, Physician,	74
Rev. J. C. Moore, Protestant Chaplain,	30
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30
Rev. John O'Connor, R.C. Chaplain,	30
William M. Brice, Apothecary,	—

Resident.

George R. Gallogly, Governor,	200
Charles Clandening, 1st Turnkey,	£60
Thomas M'Dowell, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	30
Turnkeys. George Reilly,	30
Turnkeys. Robert West, *Carpenter*,	30
Turnkeys. Thomas Story, *Whitesmith*,	30
Turnkeys. George M'Call, in charge of Lunatics,	30
Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron,	40
Fanny Mayne, Assistant-Matron,	16
Jane Jackson, Hospital Nurse,	10

Extern officers are paid their salaries half-yearly at assizes, the interns monthly. The latter are provided with fuel and light, but no food rations are given to any except the hospital nurse and assistant matron, who each receive two pounds of bread and one quart of sweet milk daily. The turnkeys wear a suitable uniform.

Vacancies.

Elizabeth Johnston, Assistant Matron, resigned, and Fanny Mayne appointed Assistant Matron in her place.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	219	45
Chaplain, Established Church,	242	35
Presbyterian Chaplain,	152	29
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	198	42
Physician and Surgeon,	134	25

Hospital.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners admitted into hospital,	14	12	20	8	19	3	4	1
No. of prisoners in hospital,	14	13	20	10	21	4	6	1
Number of days therein,	249	529	594	301	955	209	172	61
Average daily number,	·682	1·448	1·62	·77	2·61	·57	2·8	1
Number of deaths,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£22 0*s.* 3*d.*		£25 18*s.* 10*d.*		£23 4*s.* 2*d.*		—	

I found an old man, 76 years of age, a pauper debtor, in hospital, where I am informed he has remained since his commitment in 1864; he is now in a dying state. One woman under a sentence of two years' imprisonment occupied the female ward. The hospital is in the same unsatisfactory state as when inspected on former occasions—placed in the top of the central tower, and destitute of every requirement for the sick, with but one water-closet common to both sexes; it is perhaps the worst prison hospital in the kingdom.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	Nathaniel Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Michael Phillips, esq., J.P.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	David F. Jones, esq., J.P.	Wm. A. Moore, esq., J.P.
Robert Burrowes, esq., J.P., D.L.	Captain Carden, J.P.	James Fay, esq.
William Humphreys, esq., J.P., D.L.	Robert Erskine, esq., J.P.	Rev. Hugh Murray.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of business. All contracts and the salaries of extern officers are discharged at assizes by cheques drawn in favour of each individual. The salaries of inferior officers and incidentals are paid by the Board at its monthly meetings.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan.

ridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Bailieborough.		Ballyconnell.		Cootehill.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	108	17	33	8	49	49
Of whom were Drunkards,	46	5	4	4	10	20
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	30	7	11	–	11	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	18	3	1	–	3	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly; Bailieborough, Kingscourt, and Mullagh on Tuesday; Virginia on Wednesday, and Shercock on Thursday. Transmittals direct.		Fortnightly; Bawnboy on Monday, Ballyconnell and Swanlinbar on Wednesday, and Kellyglasson on Thursday. Transmittals direct.		Fortnightly, on Saturday. Transmittals direct.	
Committals,	One irregular.		Correct.		Some irregular.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Under repair.		In bad repair; chimneys smoke; some of the woodwork rotten; one cell for males and day-room for females admit wet.		Under repair.	
Security,	Yards now secure.		Yards very insecure.		Yard insecure.	
Accommodation,	Keeper's apartment has been enlarged and improved. Three cells and day-room for male prisoners; two cells and day-room for females.		Accommodation for keeper insufficient; males, day-room and two cells, one with two beds; females, day-room and one cell, with one bed.		Keeper's apartment altered and improved; males, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each; females, day-room and one cell, with two beds; the other cells not used.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding good and sufficient.		Bedding good and sufficient: seats for female day-room required.		Bedding good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By good pump.		By good pump.		By good pump.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; has a pension of £22 15*s.*		£30.		£30; has a pension of £15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	Two male prisoners in custody for drunkenness.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	
Official Inspection,	12th June, 1866.		1st March, 1866.		12th June, 1866.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 20TH OCTOBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	3	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Total,	30	9	39	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, {Convicted Summarily—Other Offenders, 1 male. {Committed—Once, 1 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	67	23	1865,	65	14
1864,	87	16	1866 (day of Inspection),	30	9

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	3	1
1864,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1865,	1	–			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F
Debtors,	14	1	Debtors,	13	2
Criminals,	333	59	Criminals,	194	44
Vagrants,	–	4	Vagrants,	7	6
Drunkards,	32	8	Drunkards,	16	18
Dangerous Lunatics,	28	13	Dangerous Lunatics,	22	15
Total,	407	85	Total,	252	85

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	3	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	121	15	101	8	72	6	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	28	3	16	2	15	2	6	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	–	15	2	7	3	–	–
Other assaults,	8	–	12	–	3	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	–	5	1	3	1	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	14	3	9	1	2	1	1	–
Larceny,	6	10	17	15	14	11	5	3
Receiving stolen goods,	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	1	–	5	1	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	4	1	4	–	5	1	1	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	24	2	8	–	4	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	3	–	–	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	67	25	47	16	21	6	2	1
Illegal fishing,	7	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Detaining muslin,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Contempt of court,	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Concealing a felony,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Absent from Militia training,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	6	5	6	3	5	2	1	–
Against property, with violence,	7	4	7	–	6	–	1	–
Against property, without violence,	11	14	12	1	3	–	–	2
Affecting the public peace,	18	2	21	1	11	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	364	91	304	55	187	43	25	8
Vagrancy,	6	3	–	4	7	6	–	–
Drunkenness,	36	12	32	8	16	18	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	21	15	28	13	22	15	–	–
Debt,	18	3	14	1	13	2	5	1
Remanded for further examination,	18	4	29	4	7	1	–	–
Total,	463	128	407	85	252	85	30	9

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year, .	342	68	Once within the year, .	221	61
	Twice, ,, .	19	4	Twice, ,, .	9	3
	Thrice, ,, .	3	1	Thrice, ,, .	–	1
	Four times, ,, .	1	–	Four times, ,, .	–	–
	Five times, ,, .	–	1	Five times, ,, .	–	1
	Eight times, ,, .	–	–	Eight times, ,, .	–	1
	Total, . .	365	74	Total, . . .	230	67

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	78·75	16·91	—	56·63	15·54	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	127		18th Jan.	119		18th Feb.
Lowest ditto, .	62		26th Oct.	31		19th Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	106		18th Jan.	99		18th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	24		14th June.	24		18th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	51		26th Oct.	21		11th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	11		7th Nov.	6		19th Oct.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

16th January, 1859, . .	82	17th May, 1863, . . .	135
17th June, 1860, . . .	76	3rd July, 1864, . . .	147
29th June, 1861, . . .	102	18th January, 1865, . .	127
14th December, 1862, . .	132	18th February, 1866, . .	119

Area, 1,193,443 acres; population, 237,393 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convicted, . .	63	96	146	127	107	125	89
Acquitted, . .	100	100	71	98	94	70	71
Total, . .	165	196	217	225	201	195	160

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866 (to 20th Oct.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol, . .	25	21	16	25	36	12	32	8	16	18
To the Bridewells of the County, . .	108	30	126	21	71	15	101	13		
Total, . .	133	51	142	46	107	27	133	21		

The preceding tables of criminal statistics of the county Donegal, show a considerable diminution in the number of committals to this gaol during the current year. On the day of my inspection 30 males and 9 females of all classes were in custody. Five debtors, 17 criminally convicted and 5 unconvicted prisoners, including 2 lunatics, occupied the male prison; and 1 debtor, 3 unconvicted, and 5 convicted, the female quarters of the gaol. One female and 4 males had received sentences of imprisonment for twelve months, 1 for eighteen, and 3 for nine months, making alto-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

gether 9 prisoners, whose terms of imprisonment exceeded six months; 5 of these had been found guilty of assaults, and 4 of offences against property, viz., 1 convicted of sheep stealing, 1 of absconding with clothes from the workhouse, and 2 who were pickpockets; 1 male had been summarily convicted of larceny of money, and 1 was waiting for trial, charged with stealing a pair of boots. The other prisoners in custody criminally committed were the males, for offences against the person, leaving service, &c., and 2 for breach of the revenue laws. The females were 3 prostitutes, convicted of larceny, and 1 of assault, 1 also was waiting for trial for larceny; 2 other females were in custody, committed for taking unlawful possession of a house, and 1 for a breach of the excise laws.

The prostitutes whom I found in the gaol are constantly recurrent to it; 1 only eighteen years of age has, I am informed, been seven times convicted during the past year and another fourteen times; 1 of this class under sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, is a returned convict. She was committed in October, 1865, and will be discharged in a few days, to resume her former career of crime, until again recommitted to perhaps this associated gaol for a longer or shorter period, to corrupt others less guilty with whom she may be in association. Long sentences of penal servitude are the only protection to the public from such offenders, who are hopeless for reformation.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody in this gaol during the last six years has been, omitting fractions—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1861, ...	64	13	1864, ...	90	18
1862, ...	76	19	1865, ...	78	16
1863, ...	84	21	1866 (ten months), .	56	15

These figures show a decrease of crime in this locality, notwithstanding the large number of lunatics which have in 1865, and until very lately, occupied this gaol. During 1865, 64 males and 20 females of the lunatic class were in charge, averaging daily 30·17 males, and 7·83 females.

Assaults have decreased in the district from 188 in 1864, to 152 in 1865; and to 114 for ten months in 1866; but are still numerous when contrasted with the small number of crimes against property, the committals for the latter offences being of 60 males and 21 females in 1865, and of 33 males and 17 females in 1866. These include malicious injuries and frauds of all descriptions. The number of recommittals show that crime is confined to comparatively few individuals, especially of females; 533 committals of males and 171 of females in 1865, being represented by 365 males and 74 females. Again, many of the offenders are strangers to the county Donegal.

The Governor of this gaol, who is anxious to repress crime within the district, has adopted photography for the purpose of ascertaining the antecedents of professional criminals committed to his gaol; and some years since he had his son instructed in the art. The lad has since emigrated; but he previously taught one of the prison officers, who now takes photographs of such prisoners as are suspected of being old offenders, and the results are very satisfactory. The following are some of the convictions of a few of the offenders whose antecedents he has traced: —

1. *W. D.*, now under sentence of twelve months' imprisonment in this gaol, with hard labour, for larceny, was committed here for the first time in May last (1866); his antecedents were then unknown, but his identity was ascertained through photography, and he was proved to be an old offender, who had suffered imprisonments in Cork and Mayo gaols, and had been discharged with disgrace from the regiment of Royal Marines.

2. *M. S.*, now in custody for trial for rape, has been identified through his photograph as having suffered two years' imprisonment in Omagh Gaol.

3. *A. D.*, convicted of larceny in July, 1866, has also been identified as an old offender by the officers of Omagh and Derry gaols, and has received a sentence of seven years' penal servitude.

4. *J. S.*, a pickpocket, with three other aliases, although apparently a simple person, and unknown in this locality, has been ascertained by photography to be a returned convict, well known as an old offender in the gaols of Antrim, Derry, and Mayo. He has now been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

5. *H. K.*, a pickpocket, identified as a returned convict—two former convictions in Derry and two in Omagh Gaol having been proved against him, he also has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Lunatics.

I have already remarked on the number of insane prisoners heretofore in this gaol; 35 males and 7 females of the lunatic class were in charge at the commencement of 1865; 28 males and 13 females were committed during the year, and on the first of January in 1866, 32 males and 10 females were still inmates of the prison. Twenty-two males and 15 females have since been committed as dangerous, but all are now transferred to the new asylum at Letterkenny. I found, however, 2 males in custody on the day of my visit—one committed for a dangerous assault on his wife, the other for threatening to burn his master's house, and assaulting his sister, for which offence he had been sentenced to be of the peace for six months, or in default of bail six months' imprisonment. Both these men are now certified as insane. The man committed on the second charge would not answer me when I questioned him; and I am informed that he has not spoken since his committal on the 23rd September last. I find that on the 4th October he was punished for being absent from morning roll, and injuring a wooden bedstead; and was then confined for twenty-four hours in a solitary cell, on bread and water; during his punishment he was given a shower bath by order of the Medical Officer. On the 8th October he was again confined for forty-eight hours in the punishment cell, on bread and water, for attempting to strike an officer of the prison with a stone; and on the 11th of the month he was a third time placed on bread and water in the punishment cell for being absent from morning roll call, and because he would not leave his cell to go to work; after a period of four hours however he went to work. Three days afterwards, on the 14th of October, he was certified as of unsound mind by the Medical Officer, and was ordered to be placed under restraint.

Juveniles.

One boy summarily convicted was in custody when I made my inspection; 14 juveniles had previously been committed, of whom 2 were lunatics. Two were females, one of whom, convicted of detaining muslin given her to work, was committed for one week, the other was discharged; 1 boy was sent to a reformatory in 1866, and 1 in 1865. Fourteen males and 2 females were committed in the latter year; all but one belonged to the county, 1 was a lunatic, 1 was under ten years of age, 2 were not convicted. Three were tried by a jury, the remainder summarily by magistrates at petty sessions; 2 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months; and three (including 1 girl and a boy of ten years of age), for three months.

Forty-seven male and 16 female offenders against the revenue laws were committed in 1865, and 21 males and 6 females in 1866; 2 males and 1 female were in the gaol for such an offence at the time of inspection.

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One female and 14 male debtors were in custody in 1865, and 13 males and 2 females in 1866. Two master debtors, and 4 in the pauper class, including 1 female, were in charge when I visited.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	Workshops,	4	1
Yards,	8	2	Worksheds,	4	–
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	11	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Privies,	10	2
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Water-closets,	4	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	12	Fumigating Boxes,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	138	15
Sheets, pairs of,	127	30
Rugs,	127	8
Bed-ticks,	127	27
Bedsteads,	127	7

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	54	118
Jackets,	24	152
Vests,	24	126
Trowsers,	24	117
Caps,	24	92
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	24	34

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	18	25
Jackets,	9	31
Petticoats,	18	59
Aprons,	18	62
Neckerchiefs,	18	67
Caps,	18	62
Stockings, pairs of,	9	6
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	19

I found the buildings of this gaol remarkably clean and well-kept, properly ventilated and in sound repair, except that the walls are shaken in some places from faulty foundations, the soil being sandy; the cracks going quite through the buildings. The stock of prison clothing is ample, with a supply in store; the bedding, blankets, and sheets, also, are sufficient for present requirements; but some ticks in the upper cells and blankets are thin and worn. The blankets, although too light for bed covering, would make excellent material for female clothing, and other blankets might be put in use in their place. The supply of water to the gaol from a reservoir at a distance from the prison bounds is abundant, and has only failed, as I am informed, for a few weeks in very dry seasons. The tank into which it formerly flowed within the walls of the gaol is not now used, and the pipes go directly to the different sections, and every yard and part of the establishment is supplied thereby. There is however no sewerage except from the female prison, which latter discharges itself into a foul and stagnant ditch in a field behind the gaol, where, from the want of fall in the drain, the sewage matter lies at the bottom until washed by floods into the river. The Governor pointed out to me six cesspools round the main building, into which the gutter drainage from the roof discharges itself; a useless expedient, for, as the Sanitary Commissioners remark, water tanks above ground are far preferable for many reasons to those placed close to and under the foundations of the buildings. No sewerage exists from the male prison, and the latrine arrangements are very imperfect, being only open wooden boxes of a most clumsy construction, which I understand are emptied every morning by a labourer employed for the purpose. The system as now carried out requires amendment; under any circumstances these boxes should be improved, or at least

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charcoal or else bog mould used as a deodorizer in them. I understand that roche-lime is now used for the purpose; this is a mistake and a popular fallacy, as it tends rather to increase the evil which it is designed to prevent. I am unwilling to ask the Board to incur expense at present, while there is a prospect of prisoners under long sentences being removed to a central depôt; but should it be decided to alter the buildings to suit an improved system of discipline, the field at the back of the gaol appears to me well adapted for carrying into effect the method for the disposal of latrine sewage suggested by the Royal Commissioners appointed to report on the sanitary condition of barracks and hospitals in 1861. The position of the ground affords facilities for the adoption of either of the plans they propose, pages 85–91, and therefore under no circumstances should the drainage from the latrines of this prison be permitted to flow into the river.

Since my last inspection in 1864, plans and specifications for remodelling the buildings of this prison for separation have been prepared by Mr. M'Curdy, C.E., who has much experience as a gaol architect. The principles which guided him in the proposed alterations are well suited for the purpose intended, and when altered the buildings will meet all the requirements for an improved prison system; but some of the details require revision—amongst others the Governor's house should not be on the present site, but the building now used as an hospital might be fitted up for the purpose. As, however, the Grand Jury have deferred the consideration of the plans until the wishes of Parliament are known, it is unnecessary for me now to dwell further on the subject; in the meantime the Governor of this gaol, who is most attentive to details, and anxious to carry out a strict discipline, will, I have no doubt, render the defects in the present system as innocuous as possible.

The classification for males is very much that directed by the Prisons Act; the prisoners are divided into master and pauper debtors, tried and untried felons and misdemeanants. The female prisoners being few in number, and as (besides the nurse in hospital) there are only two female officers in the gaol, this classification cannot be carried out. The marshalsea for males has but one common staircase, and one exercising yard for both master and pauper debtors, hence the separation which the Act directs is not enforced in it.

Amongst the other defects of this gaol the very faulty drying-room has no proper heating apparatus, but merely a stove with iron flues passing through the room, round which horses are ranged, on which the clothes hang, without protection from the heated flue.

As there are no exercising yards attached to the hospitals, the prisoners in them have not the benefit of air and exercise which the 6th and 109th sections of the Prisons Act direct. The punishment cells are not artificially heated; that for females is entered directly from the open air; neither it nor the punishment cells in the male prison have means of communication with an officer of the gaol, and the latter cells are in other respects unsuited for the purpose.

The Medical Officer always visits prisoners under punishment.

There is a suitable fumigating box attached to the male prison, and another in that for females.

No gas is I understand made in the town of Lifford, and therefore oil lamps and candles are used for the purpose of lighting the passages of the gaol; the cells are not artificially lighted.

The prisoners are served with breakfast at half-past eight, A.M., and with dinner at half-past two.

Unlocking is held in summer at six o'clock, A.M, and in winter at seven. The prisoners are locked up for the night at six in the evening during summer, and at dark in the winter.

The Governor, head warder, and all the turnkeys attend the night

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lockings. The prisoners are paraded in their yards, counted and marched to their sleeping-cells, where each prisoner standing at his cell-door is seen by the Governor and head warder; he is then locked up in his cell for the night, when the keys are given to the Governor, the head warder having previously tried the locks. A turnkey remains in charge of the prison from locking-up until relieved by the officer on night service at ten, P.M., whose duty it is to patrol the gaol every hour during the period of his watch. The keys of the back-gate, sleeping-cells, and hospital, are delivered to the Governor immediately after lockings; the keys of the front gate, outer gates of the female and debtors' prison at 10, P.M., and they remain in his charge until morning. The locks and keys when out of order are repaired within the walls of the prison. The Governor occasionally goes round the prison at unexpected hours during the night. There is no tell-tale clock in the gaol.

At one place the gaol is not secure, and a prisoner outside the building might escape during the night; but to improve the security at this point would be attended with an expense of about £19, and the Board of Superintendence having perfect confidence in the watchfulness of their zealous and vigilant Governor, have postponed making the outlay until the other alterations in the gaol are being carried out.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	46	2	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	26	–
Other Punishments, . .	25	–	Other Punishments, . .	16	–
Total, . .	71	2	Total, .	42	–

All the punishments during the present year with one exception were inflicted by the Governor, and the book in which they are recorded duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence for approval. In one instance Magistrates, members of the Board, sentenced a prisoner, G. M. G., to 21 days in the punishment cell on bread and water diet, which sentence however was not fully carried out, the prisoner having, before its completion, been released by order of the Medical Officer. This man, G. M. G., who is undergoing an imprisonment of 12 months with hard labour for sheep stealing, has, I find, 14 punishments for insubordination recorded in the books against him since his committal to the gaol. When I made my inspection in October, he lodged a complaint with me that the Governor had kept him for nine days in the punishment cell on bread and water diet without magisterial intervention, but he admitted having been out of the cell and that he received one meal on prison diet between. I inquired into the particulars of the case, and found that G. M. G. was sentenced by the Governor to three days in cell on bread and water diet, on three different occasions, for three distinct offences. For the first offence he was placed in punishment on the 16th July at 10.30, A.M., and released on the 19th July, at 10.30, A.M. For the second offence he was placed in punishment at 8, A.M., on the 20th July, and on the following day he was brought before the Board and sentenced to 21 days on bread and water diet; the remainder of the second and the third sentence to go on contemporaneously with it. He continued on punishment diet until the 2nd August, when the Surgeon directed that he receive the ordinary prison diet, and he was released from punishment by that officer on the 5th of August.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones, ...	12	–
Washing and scouring, ...	–	3
Total, ...	12	3

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	6	–
Sewing, &c.,	–	4
Total,	6	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	3
Industrial labour,	6	4
Unemployed (treated as lunatics),	2	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	5	1
Cooks,	2	1
Warders of lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	30	9

Very little industrial employment is carried out in this gaol, the males being principally occupied in breaking stones. No prisoner acquainted with skilled labour was in the gaol on the day of my visit; the females sew and wash.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1863, . — | 1864, . £5 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £16 0*s* 3*d.*

Proportion of profits paid to poor prisoners for work under the 107th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, £1 19*s.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	288	58	198	56
Average daily number of pupils,	33·74	4·7	22	5·91
Number of days on which school was held,	258	214	153	206

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2.30; Females—12 to 1.

The school-teacher, who is also turnkey, was formerly employed in the model school of the National Board of Education at Belfast, and understands the National system, but was never trained as a teacher. All the Chaplains inspect the school, and enter the date of their visits in the school register.

A black-board and some maps are much required for the school-room, which if provided would enable the teacher to give instruction on an improved system.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and ⅜ pint new milk.

The meal for breakfast is half Indian and half oatmeal.

Two oz. oatmeal gruel substituted for new milk to 1st and 2nd classes, on two days in each week, for dinner; and for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, gruel is used every day for dinner. Potatoes are substituted for bread for dinner four days in each week to prisoners whose time exceeds one calendar month—when potatoes can be procured.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 3*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 7*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

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I tasted the food for prison use on the day of my visit, and found it good. The Chaplains report in the tabular form recommended for the purpose, on the quality of the provisions supplied, and almost always very favourably. I questioned the prisoners in custody. I have already mentioned one complaint made to me; a second was preferred by another prisoner, but I could find no corroboration of his statement, and he had not previously mentioned it to the superior officers of the gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . . 3·13*d.* | 1864, . . 2·9*d.* | 1865, . . 2·85*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of statistics and finance, the books and journals ordered by the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use, and the most approved forms have been adopted. The Governor's journal is kept with much care, and all the details connected with his duty are fully entered in it; all the other superior officers have journals. The Local Inspector and Governor deserve much credit for the manner in which this branch of the establishment is carried on. The clerk and storekeeper, Mr. Brown, takes photographs of prisoners suspected of being old offenders.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £2,502 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £2,452 1*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £2,265 18*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £22 18*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £21 12*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £22 11*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . — | 1864, . £2 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £3 18*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1863, . £92 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £104 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £75 1*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

1863, . £252 4*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £238 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £182 8*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Samuel John Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector, . .	150	0	0
Rev. John Saml. M'Clintock, Protestant Chaplain, .	40	0	0
Rev. William M'Crea, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Physician and Surgeon, .	—		
James Gillespie, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Resident.			
Samuel Searle, esq., Governor,	213	0	0
John Browne, Clerk & Storekeeper, and *superintends trades*, ...	50	0	0
Cochrane Hammond, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. James Baird, . .	50	0	0
Turnkeys. George Walker, . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. John Vance, *Shoemaker*,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. John Scott, . . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. William Neely, . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Keatley, . .	30	0	0
Jane Ashe, Matron, . .	40	0	0
Anne Reilly, Assistant-matron and Schoolmistress, . .	25	0	0
Eliza Baird, Nurse, . .	15	0	0

Vacancies.

John Clendinning, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, resigned, and Cochrane Hammond was appointed in his place.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	231	204
Chaplain, Established Church,	217	165
Presbyterian Chaplain,	183	151
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	198	153
Physician and Surgeon,	145	136
Apothecary,	381	329

It is shown by the preceding schedule that all the superior officers are constant in their attendance to their duties, more especially the Apothecary and the Local Inspector. The latter visits the gaol almost daily, and carefully superintends the working of the establishment.

The turnkeys mess together in the hospital. They wear a neat uniform, and are subjected to military drill with fire-arms morning and evening, but they keep their side-arms when on duty singly in the yards with the prisoners in association, a practice attended with a certain amount of danger. Batons with wrist bands, such as are used by the police, are far safer weapons, and more efficacious in the hands of persons trained to their use.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	25	6	46	3	23	2	22	4
No. of days therein,	427	177	732	41	272	21	301	40
Average daily number,	1·16	·48	2	0·11	·74	·05	1	·13
No. of deaths,	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Cost of medicine,	£24 8*s.* 6*d.*		£17 5*s.* 8*d.*		£25 9*s.* 11*d.*		—	

The hospital wards are good and well ventilated. They have water-closets, but there are no exercising grounds for convalescent patients, or those whose cases are benefited by being constantly in the open air, a contingency frequent in the diseases to which prisoners are peculiarly liable. No prisoner was in hospital on the day of my visit.

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates:—

Two inquests in 1865—5th February and 9th March.
Two inquests in 1866 (up to day of inspection)—27th January and 1st February.

Both deaths in 1865 were of lunatics, one of diarrhœa. The other when committed was in a moribund state, and died soon after his admittal into the gaol. Two lunatics also died in the prison during the month of January in the present year.

The Medical Officer receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, being also surgeon to the County Infirmary, he is compelled under the 86th section of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 116, "to give his attendance and professional assistance without fee or remuneration to the prisoners and others in the gaol;" he has so attended the large number of lunatics confined in it for many years, averaging daily in 1865, 38 persons; and when certificates for the admission of the insane into the lunatic asylum are required, he must give them gratuitously, although another medical man has received for the last three years twenty-two pounds for counter-signing the certificates which he makes out. I trust that this anomaly will be remedied in future legislation.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.
John V. Stewart, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.
William Fenwick, esq.
William Sinclair, esq.
Alex. J. R. Stewart, esq.
T. W. D. Humphrey, esq.
Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M.
Wm. H. M. Style, esq.
William Knox, esq.
Robt. G. Montgomery, esq.
Geo. Spence Fenton, esq.

NORTH DISTRICT.

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The Board assembles for the discharge of business on the third Thursday of the month. Except in August, when, after the assizes, the Board does not meet unless specially summoned, there has been a sufficient attendance of members for ordinary business since January last when only one was present; latterly, however, there has not been a Board sufficiently numerous to confirm the appointment of the schoolmaster, as required by the 19th section of the Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. Creditors are here paid by cheques to each individually, unless, when the amounts are very small, the aggregate is then included in one cheque to the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at next meeting of the Board.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Donegal.		Glenties.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	63	13	24	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	25	4	8	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	13	7	8	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	4	2	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Ballintra, every second Tuesday; Ballyshannon, second Thursday; and Donegal, every third Wednesday; Killybegs and Pettigo, monthly.		Monthly at Ardara, on the second Tuesday; at Arranmore on the last Thursday, and at Glenties on the first Friday of the month; at Dungloe, bi-monthly, on the first and third Tuesday of the month.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and order, . . .	In good repair.		In good repair.	
Security, ...	Yards quite insecure.		No secure place for prisoners to take exercise.	
Accommodation, ...	Two very small day-rooms, one with a bed in it; two cells, each with one bed, and one with two beds; two very small yards.		Three cells and two day-rooms; a yard with privies for both sexes, quite insecure; not sufficient separation of sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding good, and sufficient for accommodation.		Bedding good, and sufficient for accommodation.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	None; pump out of order, and water brackish.		None; pump in yard, but water unfit for use.	
Sewerage, ...	There is a sewer, but offensive after rain.		A cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly, but dark, damp, and unwholesome.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Court-keeper; salary, £4.		Is Clerk of the Church.	
Official Inspection, . . .	28th July, 1866.		28th July, 1866.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

	Letterkenny.		Buncrana.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	104	14	54	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	54	8	14	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	18	4	10	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	13	3	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly at Bunbeg, Churchhill, Dunfanaghy, Letterkenny, Milford, Ramilton, Rathmullen, Tamney, Raphoe, and Stranorlar; monthly at Newtown Cunningham, on first Friday.		Monthly at Malin, Carndonagh, Moville, and Purnfoot; at Buncrana on every second Thursday.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and order,	In good repair.		In sound repair, except that day-room for males shows signs of damp.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Security much improved by the building of the walls in front of the privies, but the spout still remains, by which a prisoner could climb to the roof.	
Accommodation,	Males' day-room, and two cells, with four beds in each; yard large; females' day-room and two cells, with two beds in each; yard large, with pump.		Two cells and day-room for each sex; two small yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding good, and sufficient.		Bedding good, and sufficient, except sheets, of which there should be a change.	
Water,	Water in both yards; pump in female yard.		None, except from roof.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		Sewerage into cesspools outside.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly, but damp in wet weather; ventilation imperfect.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Court-keeper; salary £4.		Court-keeper; salary £4; Petty Sessions' Clerk.	
Official Inspection,	20th July, 1866.		19th October, 1866.	
Remarks,	I found two male prisoners locked up in the same cell for the night, contrary to the 6th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.		One male for assault in custody. A prisoner escaped from this Bridewell on the 22nd October, 1866, but was retaken soon afterwards.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	3	1	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	4	14	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	–	10	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	2	5	1	–	1
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	32	15	47	2	–	2
Total in Custody,	76	31	107	4	1	5

Juveniles.

Two males summarily convicted by Magistrates at Petty Sessions.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	91	41	1865,	79	36
1864,	79	42	1866 (day of Inspection),	76	31

I found one workhouse offender in custody, besides three males and one female—committed for being vagrants and having no fixed place of residence—the latter, a young woman of weak intellect, who had been committed for some offence to this gaol from the town of Newry, 24 miles distant, and having after her discharge remained in Downpatrick, was again re-committed for vagrancy. It would be desirable that this woman, after her discharge, be sent back to her native place.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	3	2	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	–
1864,	2	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1865,	4	–			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Offences.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	3	–	2	–	2	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Common assaults,	62	30	60	20	25	8	4	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	2	4	–	8	–	6	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	12	2	12	1	14	3	3	1
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	–	4	–	9	–	4	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	49	42	37	31	25	19	–	5
Receiving stolen goods,	6	3	6	2	2	1	–	–
Embezzlement,	11	1	3	–	4	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	4	2	–	–	1	–	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	6	1	2	–	4	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Other malicious offences against property,	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	5	–	4	–	6	–	–	–
Military offences,	6	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	5	4	1	5	2	1	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	7	1	–	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	1	9	1	12	–	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	16	32	31	48	20	36	1	4
Leaving service and misconduct,	15	2	23	2	12	2	1	–
Detaining materials of work, keeping dogs unmuzzled, and forfeited recognizance,	11	6	4	3	–	–	–	–
Seditious language,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Fenianism, under suspension of Habeas Corpus Act, and illegal hawking of goods,	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	232	146	230	114	169	73	33	12
Vagrancy,	10	2	9	1	12	5	3	2
Drunkenness,	33	32	38	40	28	14	–	1
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27)	29	10	25	7	17	12	32	15
Debt,	35	3	37	4	28	4	5	–
Remanded for further examination,	16	18	22	8	15	13	3	1
Total,	355	211	361	174	269	121	76	31

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	37	4	Debtors,	28	4
Criminals,	252	122	Criminals,	184	86
Vagrants,	9	1	Vagrants,	12	5
Drunkards,	38	40	Drunkards,	28	14
Dangerous Lunatics,	25	7	Dangerous Lunatics,	17	12
Total,	361	174	Total,	269	121

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	295	120	Committed	Once within the year,	231	86
	Twice ,,	9	10		Twice ,,	5	9
	Thrice ,,	1	3		Thrice ,,	–	3
	Four times ,,	2	2		Four times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	307	137		Total,	236	99

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	63·59	30·29	—	81·09	25·87	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	131		30th Oct.	137		17th March.
Lowest ditto,	58		12th April.	86		10th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	95		30th Oct.	111		17th March.
Ditto of females,	43		20th Aug.	35		22nd Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	43		12th April.	63		9th June.
Ditto of females,	15		12th April.	16		3rd April.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1866:—

5th August, 1859,	100	22nd August, 1863,	133
9th March, 1860,	92	20th February, 1864,	122
21st September, 1861,	99	30th October, 1865,	131
2nd July, 1862,	115	17th March, 1866,	137

Population, 299,866 inhabitants; area, 612,495 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	104	83	111	114	107	95	104
Acquittals,	73	49	73	83	67	51	64
Total,	177	131	184	197	174	146	168

Committals of drunkards:—

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. Nine Mths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	45	42	46	42	26	41	33	32	38	40	28	14
To the Bridewells of the county,	68	74	93	105	81	113	68	31	68	31	–	–
Total,	113	116	139	147	107	154	101	63	106	71	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

When I first visited this gaol in March, 1866, 83 male and 21 female prisoners of all classes were in custody; of these 41 were lunatics and 7 debtors. In the September following, when I made my official inspection for the year 1866, besides 47 lunatics and 5 debtors 38 male and 14 female prisoners were in charge under criminal committals. Of these, 14 males had been sentenced for long periods of twelve months and upwards, including 1 for three years, 2 for two years, and 3 for eighteen months.

Two males were under sentences for nine and 2 for six months each; none of the other males were for terms exceeding three months, and the majority were for shorter periods; 12 had been summarily convicted including 3 vagrants, 1 poor law offender, and 1 other convicted under the Excise Acts. Six were waiting for trial, and 32 males were lunatics committed as dangerous.

None of the sentences on the female prisoners exceeded six months; 2 were for that term; the women were prostitutes convicted of larcenies from the person; 2 others were for three months, 4 for two, and 2 for one month each, besides which one female had been committed for seven days for drunkenness. One also was on remand, and 2 fully committed for trial, 15 were lunatics.

The classes of offences for which the prisoners were convicted were—6 males for offences against property, viz., 1 for cowstealing, 2 for burglary, 1 for uttering base coin, a forged bill, and 2 for embezzlement of yarn. Four others, untried, were in custody on suspicion of felony, all the remaining male prisoners in the gaol were for assaults, and similar offences against the person. Four of the female prisoners had been convicted of larceny, and 1 committed for trial charged with obtaining money under false pretences; all the remainder were for begging, vagrancy, or disorderly conduct and drunkenness.

During the past year (1865) 41 males and 6 females were committed for trial for offences against the person, 4 males for house-breaking and burglary, 4 males and 2 females for taking forcible possession, and 13 males and 6 females for larceny and other offences against property without violence.

The total number of known thieves and depredators proceeded against by indictment in this district in 1865, were 18 males and 2 females.

The only revenue prisoner in custody on the day of inspection had been convicted in 1865. Seven males and 1 female were convicted for breaches of the excise laws in that year, but none since the commencement of 1866.

Twenty-eight males and 4 females had already, been under arrest for debt previously to my visit in 1866, and 37 males and 4 females in the course of 1865. Five master debtors occupied the marshalsea on the day of my visit. The numerous manufacturing and trading population of this county, which extends into the town of Belfast, accounts for the large number of debtors who find their way into this gaol.

Juveniles.

Two juveniles (males) were in custody at the time of my visit; 16 had been committed previously, since the commencement of 1866, of whom 2 were girls, 1 nine and a half, the other eleven years of age, but both were acquitted and discharged. One boy, nine and a half years of age was sent to a reformatory for larceny for four years, after fourteen days' imprisonment as a punishment in this gaol; 8 others also were sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen days, and 1 for three months.

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In 1865, 30 males and 1 female were committed, 1 under ten years of age. The girl and 6 boys were not convicted; 1 was committed as a dangerous lunatic, 3 were tried by jury at assizes or quarter sessions, the remainder summarily by magistrates at petty sessions, 1 was twice convicted. The only juvenile sentenced to penal servitude in Ireland during 1865 was from this district, he received a sentence for six years; 1 other was sentenced to an imprisonment for six months, and 2 for three months.

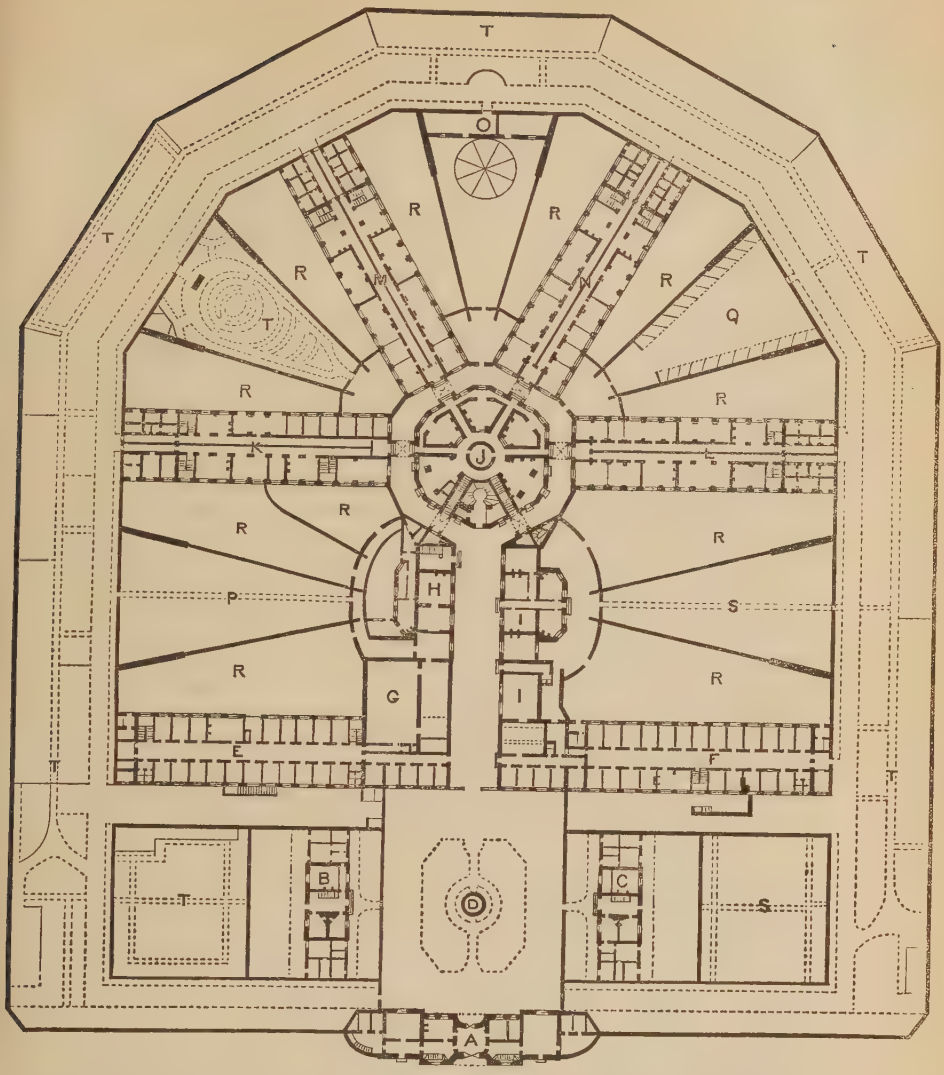
Lunatics.

Thirty-one male and 9 female lunatics were inmates of this gaol at the commencement of 1865; 23 males and 7 females were committed in the course of the year, 2 died (1 by suicide), and 33 males and 15 females were still in custody at its close. They averaged during the year (1865) 40 of both sexes in charge daily. Seventeen males and 12 females were committed previously to my inspection in 1866, and on the day of my visit 32 males and 15 females occupied the lunatic wards of the gaol, 1 of the former was in such a state that it was necessary for an officer to remain in his cell during the night.

My colleague and I have so frequently in our former reports called attention to the evil results of the Act 1st Vic. cap. 27, authorizing the committal of the insane to prisons that it is unnecessary for me here to repeat the reasons for condemnation of a system fraught with so much evil. In this gaol, although the quarters in which the insane are confined is most unsuitable for persons in their state, and the flagged yards in which they exercise, as well as the gloomy cells of the old prison buildings where they reside, are far different from the accommodation provided for patients of their class in an asylum, and now considered essential for the treatment of their disease, still the gaol officials here bestow on them every care within their power. The diet given to the insane includes meat for dinner twice in the week, and half a pound of bread with half a pint of milk is given to them for supper in addition to the ordinary prison dietary for criminal prisoners.

The accommodation for the female insane prisoners is even more defective than that for the males. On the day of my visit the 15 lunatic women in custody were confined in a room little larger than two ordinary prison cells.

Six insane prisoners died in the gaol in 1866. The suicide already referred to occurred on the 24th December, 1865, the lunatic, having been committed only two days previously. He hung himself from the bars of his cell by the sheets of his bed, but the coroner's jury who investigated the circumstances of the man's death acquitted the officers of the gaol of any blame in the matter. Indeed in a gaol such as this it is impossible to prevent patients with suicidal tendencies from accomplishing their desire.



A, entrance gate; B, female hospital; C, male hospital; D, reservoir for water; E, female wing; F, male wing; G, laundry; H, Governor's house; I, Deputy-Governor's house, office, and Board-room; J, kitchen, &c., ground-floor—Governor's house, principal floor—chapel, upper floor; K, female lunatics, half wing occupied; L, master debtors, half wing occupied; M, male lunatics; N, unoccupied; O, capstan-mill; P, laundry yard; Q, stone yard; R, airing yards; S, Deputy Governor's garden; T, Governor's garden.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	9	2	Store Rooms,	8	4
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	14	1	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	150	49	Lavatories,	13	7
			Baths,	3	1
			Privies,	14	4
Single Cells of larger size,	14	10	Water-closets,	7	7
Cells to contain three persons,	2	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Reception Rooms,	5	4
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	1
Workshops,	15	–	Capstan-mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	24	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–			

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Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of	199	21
Sheets, pairs of,	191	50
Rugs,	188	–
Hammocks or Cots,	–	2
Bed-ticks,	206	16
Bedsteads,	203	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	145	78
Jackets,	121	28
Vests,	115	28
Trowsers,	115	80
Caps,	115	150
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	64	6

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	76	53
Jackets,	85	17
Petticoats,	125	74
Aprons,	73	31
Neckerchiefs,	45	36
Caps,	64	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	12

I found all parts of the gaol on my inspection in a highly creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The ventilation good and the buildings in sound repair, except that the roof of the capstan mill admits the rain, and the plastering of the walls in the female prison is broken in some places. On the day of my visit a fire was lighted in the day-room, in which the lunatics were confined, and every care appears to be taken in the absence of all suitable appliances to make the condition of this class as comfortable as the arrangements of the prison will permit. I found the bells and fittings of the cells in the separate prisons in good order and the plumber's work stanch. The water for the supply of the gaol is derived from a reservoir outside the prison grounds, and flows into a tank (marked D on the plan), thence it is conveyed into every cell in the separate prison, and is likewise distributed to the different wards and to the other parts of the establishment. The sewerage is, I am informed, most expensively constructed and unnecessarily large, but cesspools are placed on the line of each sewer, one in front of the central building and in the immediate vicinity of the most inhabited part of the gaol. These cesspools may have been adopted for security to prevent an escape of prisoners by the sewers, but laterine matter must accumulate in them, and the deposit of decomposing organic matter, must injuriously affect the sanitary condition of the establishment. I would suggest that the sewerage be examined by the County Surveyor, or some other skilled person, and any defects which exist remedied, at the same time that proper precautions be taken to insure the security of the gaol. There is a large quantity of made-up clothing in use here, and some is in store. The supply of bedding, blankets, and sheets is also sufficient, besides linen for additional sheets, when required, has been provided; a tender for blankets has likewise been advertised for and will be at once taken. The bed rugs in use are much worn and in holes, but I am informed that the contract for a fresh supply has been entered into.

Since the commencement of the present year the gas fittings in the cells of the male separate prison have been altered as suggested by my colleague in his last report, and the new pipes introduced have been sunk in the wall and plastered and cemented over.

The prison chapel has been lately painted and a gas stove placed in it, but it is still very faulty, and is one of the worst in Ireland. The females cannot see the officiating clergyman nor be seen by him. A new boiler has been placed in the cook-house, the setting of which was nearly completed at the time of my visit. There is an excellent laundry, with twenty cells for the female prisoners, and a good drying-room adjoins it. The reception cells are provided with a bath. When the accommodation in the cells is not sufficient for the prisoners committed, large room in the hospital, with a guard bed, is used for the remainder.

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County of Down Gaol.

The following defects, enumerated in former reports of my colleague and myself, still continue. 1st. A good and well fitted-up school-room is required. 2nd. The solitary cells are not heated. 3rd. Suitable quarters for female debtors are not provided. 4th. Neither tables nor seats have hitherto been supplied to the cells for prisoners in separation. 5th. The hospitals have not water-closets off the wards. These could be put up at a small cost in an adjoining building, on each side by raising the roof, and breaking doors into the wards, an ante-room of a couple of feet, if cross ventilated, would prevent the possibility of annoyance to the patients. At present the slops are carried down the stairs. Fixed baths are also required in the hospitals. It has been suggested to put up cave gutters and shoots to the buildings, and I think doing so would be attended with advantage. I do not, however, recommend that any of these improvements should be carried out, or indeed expense be incurred at present or until the wishes of Parliament are known with rerference to the Prison Bill which it is proposed to submit to the House in the ensuing session.

According to a return furnished to the Prison Office this prison is unlocked at 6.30 A.M. in summer, and at 7 A.M. in winter. The cells are locked for the night in the presence of the Deputy Governor by the turnkey or matron in charge at 6 P.M. in summer, and 4.30 in winter. Since an investigation held by the Board of Superintendence in September, 1866, just following my inspection, the Deputy Governor inspects at 10 P.M. every occupied cell in the separate prison for males, and he then ascertains by personal examination the presence of each prisoner in his cell, and that the fastenings are secure. Gaslight is supplied to the cells in the separate prison after lock-up in winter, until 6 o'clock, when it is extinguished for the night. At 5 P.M. the night patrol comes on guard in winter, and at 7 in summer. Two turnkeys are told off for that duty within the separate prison, and three patrol the exterior rounds alternately. All remain on duty until 9 on the following morning.

Hitherto the only tell-tale clock in the gaol has been placed in the guard-room, where it might be regularly marked by the night watchman on duty without his leaving the guard-room during the night, but the Board of Superintendence have now provided two other clocks, and all will be properly placed to insure the regularity at stated hours of the rounds of the night patrol in his circuit through the gaol. Immediately after night-lockings the keys of the prison are given up to the Deputy Governor, and are kept by him in a press in his office. The key of the office and of the press are kept at present by the Deputy Governor in his bed-room during the night.

The outer gate of the gaol is locked by the gate-porter at 10 P.M., in the presence of the first watch, who deposits the key with the acting Governor; the turnkey on duty as first watch having a key also. The matron keeps the key of the female prison, and the hospital nurse that of the female hospital. The faults of this arrangement are evident, and after the appointment of a Governor a more satisfactory system with regard to the custody of the keys will be enforced. The nurse, who is an inferior officer, should not hold the key of the hospital at night; and it is most objectionable for the night watchman to have a duplicate key of the outer gate.

The prison locks are kept in repair by a trustworthy person residing in the town of Downpatrick, who himself removes them from the prison, and replaces them, when repairs are required.

Prisoners who act as cooks, and those in attendance on lunatics, and

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on the sick in hospital, are not subjected to the separation which is carried out with all other criminal prisoners.

Prison rules for the gaol were approved by the Executive in 1857, and some additional rules were made in 1861, when the prisons were fitted up for separation, but they are quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the separate system.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	15	3	Dark or Refractory Cells,	22	–
Other Punishments,	4	2	Other Punishments,	1	–
Total,	19	5	Total,	23	–

All the punishments inflicted during the present year, previously to inspection, were by the authority of the Governor. Three in 1865 were by magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence. The Punishment Book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

I would wish to call attention to the 17th Rule of the 109th Section of the Prisons Act, which directs that when handcuffs are used by order of the Governor, he is required to record the particulars of every such case in his journal, and to give notice of the fact to a member of the Board of Superintendence, being a magistrate of the county, and should it become necessary that the prisoner be kept in irons, further proceedings should be taken.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill and capstan-mill, 10 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones and freestone,	8	Prison duties,	1
Labouring,	2	Attending sick prisoners and lunatics,	3
Tailoring,	1	Washing,	3
Baking,	1	Needlework,	3
Prison duties,	5		
Attending sick prisoners and lunatics,	6		
Picking oakum,	2		
Total,	25	Total,	10

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	10	–
Industrial labour,	25	10
Sick,	4	1
Unemployed,	2	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	31	16
For trial at Petty Sessions,	1	–
A blind prisoner,	1	–
Committed this day,	–	1
Total in custody,	76	31

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County of Down Gaol.

Punitive labour here has in a great measure superseded the employment of the prisoners at works of a reproductive or industrial character. Hence the small amount of net profits realized in a prison population, deducting lunatics and debtors, averaging daily fifty-three individuals in 1865, and sixty in 1866.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £13 10*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £8 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, £3 3*s.* 1*d.*

The male prisoners are employed during the day alternately at shot drill (shot 9 lb. weight), and in walking round a capstan mill with boards fourteen inches high placed at short distances to step over in their path. The power of this mill is not applied to any useful purpose. During the past year no prisoner previously unacquainted with a trade received instruction in skilled labor, notwithstanding that six of the turnkeys of the staff are tradesmen. I find that 53 tradesmen were in custody in 1866, and 75 in 1865.

There is a good oven in this gaol, and on the day of my visit 1 prisoner was employed in the bakehouse, 1 other was in the tailor's shop, 8 were breaking stones, and 2 picking oakum. The prison clothing is made and repaired by prisoners, and the gardens of the Governor and Deputy Governor are laboured by them ; the washing for the families of the Governor and Deputy Governor, and for the matron, assistant matron, and schoolmaster, is done in the laundry.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan. 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	42	46	20	32
Average daily number of pupils, . .	3·2	3	2·76	2·30
Number of days on which school was held, .	299	183	174	199

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Females, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The school teacher is well qualified, having been trained in a school under the care of the Church Education Society for a period of four years, and he holds favourable reports from the Inspector of the Board. The matron who instructs the females was never trained. The Chaplains occasionally visit the schools, but do not enter their observations in the school registry. The last entry I could find was dated 30th September, 1865.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. wheaten bread, with 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. wheaten bread, with ¾ pint sweet milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. wheaten bread, with ¾ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. wheaten bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment and under, get gruel in place of milk for dinner. All other prisoners get gruel in place of milk for dinner on Tuesdays and Fridays. Lunatics get soup made of cows' heads two days in the week for dinner, and for supper 8 oz. wheaten bread and ½ pint sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 2*d.* ; ditto, brown, per lb., 1 1-13*d.* ; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* ; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.* ; rice, per cwt., £1 ; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.* ; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.* ; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.* ; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 4*d.* ; turf, per load, 4*s.* 6*d.* ; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.* ; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.* ; candles, per lb., 7½*d.* and 6 5-12*d.* ; soap, white, per cwt., £1 18*s.* ; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 16*s.* ; cows' heads, 1*s.* 8*d.* each.

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Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·53*d.* | 1864, . 2·48*d.* | 1865, . 2·42*d.*

The food for prison use on the day of my visit was of a good description, and I find that the Chaplains regularly inspect the supply sent. Bread is baked in the prison bakehouse, by which the best quality of bread for the purpose is insured. All the other provisions are reported by the Chaplains as good, "except that on one or two occasions the milk was stated to be 'bad,' or a little turned." Some prisoners lodged complaints with me, but only one as far as I could ascertain had reason. He had been sentenced to *imprisonment without hard labour*, but for several days he was kept at hard labour through mistake notwithstanding his remonstrance, but on his making the fact known to the Local Inspector the mistake was at once remedied.

Books and Accounts.

I found the various books and registries belonging to this gaol kept with much care and attention. The Governor's journal is regularly entered up, and he daily records such occurrences of importance as may come under his notice. The reports of the Local Inspector are made to the Board in writing, but generally on loose sheets of paper, and are not always preserved. The Chaplains and the Medical Officer have journals, and altogether this department of the goal appears satisfactory.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £2,133 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £1,999 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £2,047 17*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £17 9*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £20 3*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £20 1*s.* 0·37*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £0 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £6 4*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £6 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £7 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . —

Amounts repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, . £373 3*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £214 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £169 10*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.
James Stevenson, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Very Rev. T. Woodward, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
John K. Maconchy, Surgeon,	—		
E. F. Nelson, Apothecary,	27	13	10

		£	s.	d.
Turnkeys,	Elisha Jackson, *Tailor*,	55	0	0
	Hugh Jennings, *Shoemaker*,	42	10	0
	Samuel Malone,	32	10	0
	Kester Jennings, *Shoemaker*,	32	10	0
	James Hunter, *Baker*,	32	10	0
	William Magee,	32	10	0
	John Crawford, *Weaver*,	32	10	0
	Adam Young, *Carpenter*,	32	10	0

Resident.

	£	s.	d.
George F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	120	0	0
Robt. Stewart, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Wm. Gibson, Turnkey, *Miller*,	32	10	0
Nathaniel Yeates, Turnkey,	32	10	0
George Robinson, do.	32	10	0
John Hughes, Turnkey,	32	10	0
Thomas Cochrane, do.	32	10	0
Eliza Davidson, Matron,	30	0	0
Harriet Ellen Jackson, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Gibson, Lunatic Nurse,	30	0	0
Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	18	5	0

Vacancies.

S. K. Parkinson, apothecary, died 23rd June, 1866; E. F. Nelson, appointed 28th July, 1866. George Robinson, John Hughes, Thomas Cochrane, additional turnkeys, appointed 14th March, 1866. George F. Echlin, Governor, resigned 7th September. Kester Jennings and James Hunter, turnkeys, dismissed same date. James Stephenson, Local Inspector, resigned, and Major Thompson was appointed. The Very Rev. T. Woodward, Dean of Down, having ceased to hold the office of Protestant Chaplain, the Rev. James Eager was appointed in his place.

After the resignation of Mr. Echlin, Mr. Brown, Chief Warder of Mountjoy Convict Depot, and Mr. Elewett, the Deputy Governor of Kilmainham Gaol, were successively nominated to the office thus vacated; but their securities not having been pronounced satisfactory by the Clerk of the Peace, Major Thompson was finally elected Governor of the goal, and Mr. Beauchamp Johnson, the Local Inspector.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	177	120
Chaplain, Established Church, .	262	239
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	176	142
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	129	89
Surgeon, ...	139	136
Apothecary, ...	141	92

The visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain did not amount in 1865 to the minimum number required by the 69th Section of the Prisons Act, which directs that *he shall visit thrice at least in every week exclusive of Sundays.*

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	21	2	19	9	12	4	16	2
No. of days therein, .	1035	46	731	233	762	106	728	117
Average daily number, .	2·83	0·12	2	0·61	2·81	0·29	2·92	0·47
No. of deaths, . .	5	–	1	3	2	–	5*	1
Cost of medicine, . .	£2 18s. 6d.		£1 4s. 7d.		£1 1s. 5d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates:—

Two in 1865, 5th January and 26th December; three in 1866, up to day of Inspection—1st March, 6th August, 24th August.

There are two good and roomy hospital buildings for the accommodation of the sick in this gaol, but without fixed baths or water-closets. On the latter subject the Royal Sanitary Commissioners appointed in 1861, in their report on military hospitals, observe:—"Water-closets, one for every ten beds, should be placed at the end of the wards furthest from the centre of the building, and so that the external air can play freely around them. They should be cut off from the ward by a separately ventilated lobby, and each contain one seat with half door over entrance. The simplest form of soil-pan should be used and an abundance of water supplied. There should be a white stoneware urinal supplied with water; and in an adjoining compartment a white stoneware sink, shaped and trapped like an ordinary soil-pan, but larger, with a large water-tap over it for washing utensils. In this compartment the bed pans, urinals, &c., should be kept." I have given this quotation in full because it shows the importance attached to the matter, by the highest authorities on the subject, and in the expectation that the suggestion may be carried into effect at some future

* One of the males executed.

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period, but in the present unsettled state of the law with regard to prisons, I do not counsel that any expense be incurred until the new Prison Bill has passed into law.

As I remarked in my report on this gaol in 1864, notwithstanding that no epidemic has prevailed in the establishment, the number of deaths yearly is rather large; 4 deaths occurred in 1862, 5 in 1863, 4 in 1864, 2 in 1865, and 5 in 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

J. W. Maxwell, esq., J.P., D.L.	William Keown, esq., J.P.	D. S. Ker, esq., M.P., J.P.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.	P. H. Despard, esq., J.P.	Rev. J. H. Freke.
Rev. James C. Gordon, J.P.	Robert Heron, esq., J.P.	Robert Gordon, esq., J.P.
Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Lt.-Col. Wm. B. Forde, M.P., J.P.	

The Board meets with very great regularity on the last Saturday of each month, when the accounts are examined and liabilities discharged by draft drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board for the disbursements made by him.

General Observations.

In consequence of some irregularities in connexion with the treatment of a prisoner, which came within the knowledge of the members of the Board of Superintendence of this gaol at the latter end of August, 1866, an investigation was held by them under the provisions of the Prisons Act early in the month of September following, in which inquiry, at the expressed wish of the Board, I assisted as Inspector-General of the district.

The facts connected with the irregularities complained of having been the subject of comment and discussion in some of the leading journals of the kingdom, the Board of Superintendence forwarded to the Executive the full evidence taken at the investigation, with their report thereon, mainly influenced, as I understand, by a desire to place their proceedings on record, as for many obvious reasons it would not have been prudent to permit the representatives of the press to be present at the inquiry.

The investigation lasted during the entire of Friday and Saturday, 7th and 8th September, and I may add that I never was present on an occasion when more patience and judgment were exercised to ascertain the truth, at the same time without inflicting unnecessary pain on anyone. The report of the Board is clear and comprehensive as to the facts elicited. The decision at which they arrived was come to after due deliberation, and notwithstanding that the members were most anxious to lean to mercy as far as was compatible with the discharge of a public duty, that decision was necessarily unfavourable to the parties implicated; and the Board were coerced by the facts disclosed in the evidence to the adoption of such a course, because, under a lax and negligent management, the cellular system of prison discipline affords facilities for abuses and corrupt and illegal distinctions in the treatment of prisoners, which could never occur in a gaol where the inmates are in association under the provisions of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 47.

As my colleague and I fully concur in the decision of the Board, it is unnecessary for me to further dwell on the circumstances which gave rise to the inquiry; but it still remains my duty to call special attention to some matters which came under my notice during the investigation, and on my inspection of the gaol on the preceding day.

The first great defect which became manifest during the inquiry, was

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the want of an adequate code of bye-laws for the government of this gaol, in which would be defined the various duties of the different members of the staff, and proper checks established at the entrance gate to prevent the abuses which were shown to exist under the loose system which hitherto prevailed. To correct this evil, the Board have now framed new rules, which will be submitted to the Grand Jury for approval, at the spring assizes of the county, in March, 1867.

Again, some of the turnkeys now reside and take their meals in the cells of the separate prison, a practice which not alone leads to undue familiarity between officers and prisoners, but also facilitates the introduction of prohibited articles of food, drink, &c., to the inmates, besides which many other abuses may arise in consequence; and I would add that occasionally facts have come under my notice in connexion with other gaols throughout the kingdom, which satisfy me that the residence of the warders in the cells of separate prisons under such circumstances, is always objectionable. There are several unoccupied buildings within the precincts of this gaol, and I would suggest that one of them be appropriated for the residence of such warders as should reside within the prison walls, and that none be permitted to take their meals within the separate prison building. The officer on duty in it should remain as a policeman on his beat, and after a certain number of hours be relieved by another warder. A mess-room should be fitted up, where the officers might take their meals, and remain when off duty.

Thirdly, the persons of all prisoners, and the cells which they occupy, should be searched (for prohibited articles) daily at uncertain hours by the turnkey in charge, who should enter on his "daily state" the hours at which this duty is performed by him. The head turnkey, and the principal discipline officers of the gaol should each occasionally check these returns, and satisfy themselves that the search is effectually made.

My colleague in his report for 1865, has suggested, "that the cumbrous iron bedsteads in the cells be removed, and cots substituted for them." If this arrangement were carried out it would facilitate the search of the cells, and be attended with other advantages.

A small table and seat should be provided for each cell in the separate male prison, and all prisoners should have free access to the bath, as directed by the 9th Rule of the 109th Section of the Act 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

Suitable books should be furnished to the prisoners in the cells of the separate prison, as required by the 4th Section of the Act 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 44; but the introduction of newspapers should never be permitted in a well regulated gaol.

All these arrangements come within the scope of the Board of Superintendence, who have hitherto evinced a laudable anxiety to have the discipline and management of their gaol put on a proper footing. But there is another matter over which the Board have no control, and which under the Prisons Act comes solely within the province of the Medical Officer, and to it I wish now specially to call attention, in order that he may understand his legal powers, and the responsibilities which attach to his office.

When making my inspection on the day preceding the investigation referred to, I found a memorandum for the Board, dated May last, in the journal of the surgeon, in which he states:—

"Two of the prisoners from the county Antrim have applied for increase of dietary, saying they are weak with hunger, but have not complained of illness; under these circumstances I cannot order an increase of dietary, as I believe a man must be ill before he is properly under the charge of the Medical Officer. I take this opportunity of saying, that I believe the dietary of the gaol is calculated to reduce the strength of many of the

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prisoners, and without actually making them ill, reducing them to such a state that, on their liberation, they are not fit to do a day's work. I am aware that the same dietary is used in every gaol in Ireland, at least there are but slight differences in the published dietaries of the county gaols, and while the present dietary exists as the rule of this gaol I shall make as few exceptions to it as possible, though I consider as a rule it is insufficient.

(Signed) "JOHN K. MACONCHY."

The prison dietary for adult males, the subject of Dr. Maconchy's memorandum, was framed during the famine years, at a period when a danger existed that crime would be committed "for the mere purpose of obtaining food in gaols," and also "in consequence of the number of cases of persons committed for insubordination in workhouses, and for acts of vagrancy, solely in order that they might have the advantages of being fed in prison;" but under the 72nd sec. of the Prisons Act, the Medical Officer of the gaol is required *to examine the state of health of the prisoners under his care*," and "*at every visit to prescribe for all prisoners who shall stand in need thereof, and he shall order such sustenance and other articles as may be necessary, which sustenance and other articles shall be provided by the Local Inspector.*" The responsibility therefore rests with the Medical Officer to see that no injury results to the health of the prisoners from a dietary framed under the circumstances which I have mentioned, and it is plainly his duty to take care that no prisoner is rendered unfit to earn his bread after discharge, and thus forced back into the criminal class, or else to remain a burden on the rates in the workhouse. The diet for adult males, including those for long terms, and sentenced to hard labour in this gaol, consists of 8oz. of meal (India and oatmeal mixed), made into stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk for breakfast, and 14oz. of bread with one pint of sweet milk for dinner. On two days in the week no sweet milk is given, but oatmeal boiled in water for gruel instead. Breakfast is served at 8.30 A.M., and dinner at 2.30 P.M., so that those on prison diet remain for eighteen hours daily without food. There are at present in Down Gaol 14 men under sentences of imprisonment of one year and upwards, 1 of which sentences is for three years, 2 for two years, and 3 for eighteen months, all these prisoners, with one exception, being sentenced to hard labour. With these facts in view, and being aware that it never was contemplated in the sentence of the Judge that the health of the offender should be injured by the dietary to which he is subjected during imprisonment, and gathering from the evidence taken at the investigation, that in many instances such a contingency is more than probable, I have not hesitated to enter fully into the above details, to point out the grave responsibility which attaches to the Medical Officer in this matter, more especially as he is the only authority connected with the gaol having power to interfere with the dietary laid down for use. I would add that this power is largely exercised by Medical Officers of other gaols, who do not hesitate to order extra diet for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and for long terms. In the last report to Parliament for the year 1865, of my colleague and myself, we recommend a revision by a competent medical tribunal of the dietary tables of our gaols, which are lower than those in use in any similar institution in Great Britain, or I believe elsewhere; at the same time we consider that the recommendation of the Lords' Committee (resolution 8, section 6)—"*Whilst the Committee admit the necessity of giving to the surgeon of every gaol a discretion by the occasional increase of food to meet the special circumstances of individual cases, they cannot but feel that the issue of extra diets to prisoners who are not upon the sick list is a power to be sparingly used and carefully watched*"—should as far as possible be carried out,

but until that revision of the dietary tables has been made it is the duty of the Medical Officer of the gaol to use his legal powers to prevent the evils to which Dr. Maconchy refers, more especially as the surreptitious introduction of prohibited articles into this gaol will in future be prevented.

In conclusion, I feel it due to Dr. Maconchy, the surgeon of this gaol, whose skill and professional acquirements are of the highest order, to add that being also surgeon to the County Down Infirmary, he is precluded under the 86th section of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 116, from receiving any remuneration for his professional services in the gaol, notwithstanding that the average number of prisoners in custody has for some years exceeded one hundred daily, and since the commencement of 1866, exclusive of debtors, have averaged 111, many of whom are lunatics; nevertheless, he discharges this onerous and gratuitous duty with commendable zeal, and his anxiety for the interests of the institution was shown in the evidence taken in the course of the inquiry to which I have referred.

Note.—As this report was passing through press I received a communication from a member of the Board of Superintendence, who has with much care and attention drawn up rules for the government of the gaol, in which he suggests that an improved dietary for certain classes of prisoners recommended by the medical officer and approved by the Board of Superintendence should be inserted in the rules; but as such cannot legally be carried out, it only remains for Dr. Maconchy to act on his conscientious convictions, and notwithstanding the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament above referred to, to adopt the practice of some of the most experienced surgeons of county gaols in Ireland, and "*to order such sustenance and other articles as may be necessary to all prisoners who shall stand in need thereof.*" Dr. Maconchy in his letter to the Board observes that "the labouring classes are now better fed than formerly, and the continuance of the present gaol dietary for any long period would reduce most prisoners below what is safe with regard to health."

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newry.		Newtownards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	217	111	113	52
Of whom were Drunkards,	60	22	8	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	62	28	17	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	8	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Newry, weekly on Wednesdays; Gilford, monthly, on third Friday; and Warrenpoint on first and third Tuesday of the month; Rathfriland on alternate Fridays, and Banbridge on alternate Tuesdays.		Hollywood on second and fourth Monday; Bangor on first and third Wednesday; Donaghadee on first and third Thursday; and Newtownards on the first and third Saturday of each month; Greyabbey, on second Monday of the month.	
Committals,	Some irregular.		Correct.	
Registry,	Very well kept.		Well kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Building in good repair, but whitewashing and some plastering required.		Building in fair repair.	
Security,	Sufficient with care; a plan to escape was discovered and prevented by the keeper.		Yards not sufficiently secure.	
Accommodation,	Males: good day-room with wash-room attached, and six cells with three beds in each. Drunkard's cell. Same accommodation for females, except only two beds in two of the cells.		Two large day-rooms with wash-rooms attached on upper story, eight cells underneath.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding, blankets, and sheets quite sufficient for the number of prisoners likely to be committed to this bridewell.		Bedding insufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	An ample supply of water from the town reservoir.		Sufficient supply of water, but pump not in order.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Properly ventilated, clean, dry, & orderly.		Properly ventilated, clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, $3\frac{6}{16}d.$; females, $3d.$ 14 oz. of white bread supplied twice in the day to males with one pint of buttermilk at each meal. Same to females, except that only 12 oz. of bread is given at each meal.		Males $4d.$; females $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	
Salary of Keeper,	£50; Matron, £6.		£30; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper; salary £10.	
Official Inspection,	21st July, 1866.		7th September, 1866.	
Remarks,	Six male prisoners in custody, two deserters and four for larceny, one a returned convict, only discharged on licence in June, 1866. Local Board formed.		One prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 17TH OF OCTOBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	2	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	2	6	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	6	9	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	6	1	7	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	4	11	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	25	17	42	–	1	1

Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

10 years and under, Summarily convicted—Other offenders, . . 2 males.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Summarily convicted—Other offenders, . . 1 „ / Committed for trial—Felon, ... 1 „ / Committed—Once, 4 males.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	32	8	1865,	26	15
1864,	19	14	1866 (day of Inspection),	25	17

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1866, up to and including day of Inspection,	1	1
1864,	1	–	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1865,	1	–			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	22	3	Debtors,	11	3
Criminals,	214	79	Criminals,	162	49
Drunkards,	107	37	Drunkards,	83	18
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	5	Dangerous Lunatics,	6	5
Total,	351	124	Total,	262	75

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	85	29	96	37	53	13	4	5
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	1	3	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	7	1	4	1	12	1	2	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Robbery,	3	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	2	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	15	30	29	21	18	17	11	9
Receiving stolen goods,	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	3	4	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	3	2	1	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Illegal trespass,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Celebrating an illegal marriage,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	13	2	8	8	16	1	1	–
Breach of Fishery Laws,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Party Processions Act,	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	
Breach of Game Laws,	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other misdemeanors,	–	–	–	1	7	6	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	5	–	2	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	163	76	164	76	124	45	22	14
Drunkenness,	76	16	107	37	83	18	–	1
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	8	4	8	5	6	5	2	–
Debt,	20	–	22	3	11	3	1	2
Remanded for further examination,	25	9	50	3	38	4	–	–
Total,	292	105	351	124	262	75	25	17

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1865.

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	266	73
Twice „	7	5
Thrice „	5	6
Four times „	2	1
Five times „	1	2
Six times „	–	1
Eight times, „	1	–
Thirteen times, „	1	–
Total,	283	88

From 1*st January*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	209	63
Twice „	8	2
Thrice „	2	–
Four times „	1	–
Five times „	2	1
Six times „	1	–
Eight times, „	–	–
Thirteen times „	–	–
Total,	223	66

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	22·30	14·90	—	20·58	12·93	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	47		8th Sept.	48		17th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	27		1st May.	22		10th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	33		8th Sept.	32		17th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	23		9th July.	17		24th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	10		1st May.	11		10th May.
Ditto, of females,	10		2nd Jan.	8		31st May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

13th January, 1859,	71	12th January, 1863,	55
20th March, 1860,	49	16th November, 1864,	48
15th June, 1861,	47	8th September, 1865,	47
12th January, 1862,	58	17th September, 1866,	48

Area, 457,195 acres ; population, 105,768 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	53	48	119	76	56	63	36
Acquittals,	59	38	60	50	32	51	22
Total,	112	86	179	126	88	114	58

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866 (previous to Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	75	8	76	16	107	37	83	18
To the Bridewell at Newtownbutler,	–	–	1	–	1	–		
Total,	75	8	77	16	108	37		
	83		93		145			

Of the 25 male and 17 female prisoners of all classes, inmates of this gaol on the day when I made my inspection, in October, 1866, 11 (5 males and 6 females) had been tried by jury at Assizes or Quarter Sessions, of whom 8 had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labour of twelve months or upwards; 5 for two years. Two (males) had been found guilty of indecent assaults; the others of larceny or burglary. The remaining convicted prisoners in custody had been summarily sentenced by magistrates at Petty Sessions for assaults, leaving service, drunkenness, or under the Larceny Act; several were old offenders, and one was known to be a returned convict. Two females and 3 males were waiting for trial for larceny, and 1 male stood committed under the Coroner's warrant for murder. Two lunatics and 3 pauper debtors were in custody; 2 of the latter, who were females, occupied one of the wards in the hospital when I visited it.

Juveniles.

Two juveniles of ten years of age, convicted of stealing money, and sentenced to an imprisonment of forty-eight hours and to be whipped, and

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

2 others of an age above ten, but under sixteen, were inmates of the gaol at the time of my inspection; one an apprentice sentenced to one month's imprisonment for misconduct, the second a boy of fourteen "for trial," charged with selling a stolen calf; 10 others had been committed previously in the course of 1866. I find on looking over the registry of juveniles that 3 convicted of larceny, had been sentenced each to an imprisonment of five weeks, and five years in a reformatory; the remaining juveniles committed during the year were for trespass, furious driving, and similar offences. Two females of twelve and thirteen years of age were not convicted. Thirteen juveniles were committed in the course of 1865, one of whom was a female.

Lunatics.

Thirteen (8 males and 5 females) lunatics were committed as dangerous in 1865; 3 remained in custody at the close of the year, and 6 males and 5 females were placed in charge in 1866; 2 (males) were in the gaol when I visited it.

I observe on examination of the books that lunatics in this gaol are occasionally ordered tea and tobacco by the Medical Officer; but I cannot find on inquiry that any insane person was given animal food while under detention in it during 1865 or 1866.

Twenty-two male and 3 female debtors were committed in 1865, and 11 males and 3 females in 1866. Three pauper debtors, 1 male and 2 females, were in charge on the day of inspection; the females have, I am informed, been inmates of the gaol during the last eighteen months.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Kitchen,	one.	
Yards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic ft.,	66	36	Lavatory,	–	1
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	6	2
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	14	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Pumps,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Crank-pump,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Worksheds,	20	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

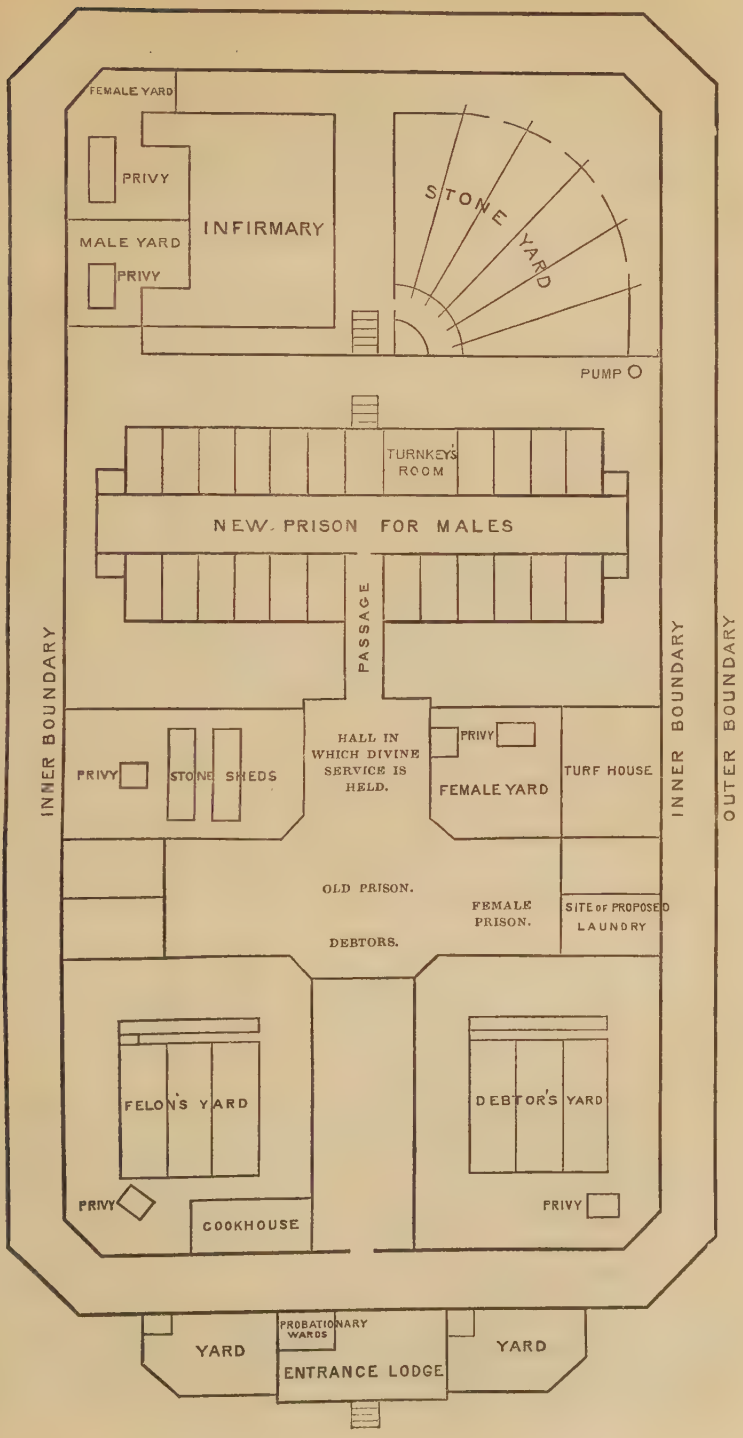
	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	86	48	Shirts,	40	30	Shifts,	23	31
Sheets, pairs of,	145	30	Jackets,	27	32	Jackets,	17	18
Rugs,	89	23	Vests,	16	18	Gowns,	15	20
Bed-ticks,	96	14	Trowsers,	21	20	Petticoats,	32	20
Bedsteads,	103	10	Caps,	20	27	Caps,	15	18
			Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	6	4	Stockings, pairs of,	15	10
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	18	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	13	14

I found the buildings, when I made my inspection on the 17th October and again when I revisited the gaol on the 23rd of the month, very clean and orderly, in sound repair, the walls lately dashed and plastered; and since my last visit new spouting has been put round the roof; an out-building has been fitted up as a forge, and one of the day-rooms as a chapel for divine service.

Plan.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.



NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

The crank-pump adjoining the stone yard has been stalled, to prevent communication between the prisoners when occupied in pumping water to the tank on the roof of the new male prison. But the crank is not on an improved principle, and accidents, on two occasions attended with loss of life, have resulted in another prison from working a continuous and undivided crank when stalled as this is. I cannot, therefore, approve of the stalls unless the crank be altered, as has been done in the gaol of the neighbouring county of Monaghan, at Kilmainham, and elsewhere. I append (page 143) a diagram of the crank which has been erected in those places.

A new drying-room is now being constructed, and a laundry fitted up for the use of the female prisoners.

The supply of water to this gaol, which is derived from two spring wells within the prison bounds, and likewise from the lake, is abundant; and the sewerage (I am informed) effective. The stock of prison clothing, bedding, sheets, and blankets is sufficient, but some of the blankets in use are thin and worn; they should be replaced by others from the store. I found in the female prison when I inspected it only one sheet on each bed, contrary to the 12th section of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., c. 68. On my second visit, on the 23rd October, this neglect had been remedied.

The bath belonging to the reception cell for females is now supplied with hot water from the cook-house; that cell is, however, not well situated. I cannot approve of placing a woman to sleep in a cell apart from the female quarters, and opening directly into the yard which forms the common passage of the prison, to which all the male officers have access. The inmates of this cell have hitherto had no means of communicating with a female officer during the night should they require it. I found one woman in it on the evening of my inspection. I am informed, however, that the Board have since ordered a bell to be fixed from the cell to the hall opposite the Matron's room.

The apartments of the officers, the halls and passages of the gaol, and the hospital are now lighted by gas, but not the cells, and the prisoners remain in darkness during the long nights of winter.

Photography is in use here for the purpose of tracing old offenders—a matter of considerable importance, as when recognized, prisoners with previous convictions recorded against them, now receive long sentences of penal servitude. The son of the Governor performs this duty very effectively.

The cells of the new prison for males are in size and otherwise well suited for carrying out individual separation of prisoners under the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, but have never been certified as directed by the 4th section of that statute, and they are not furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate with an officer of the gaol.

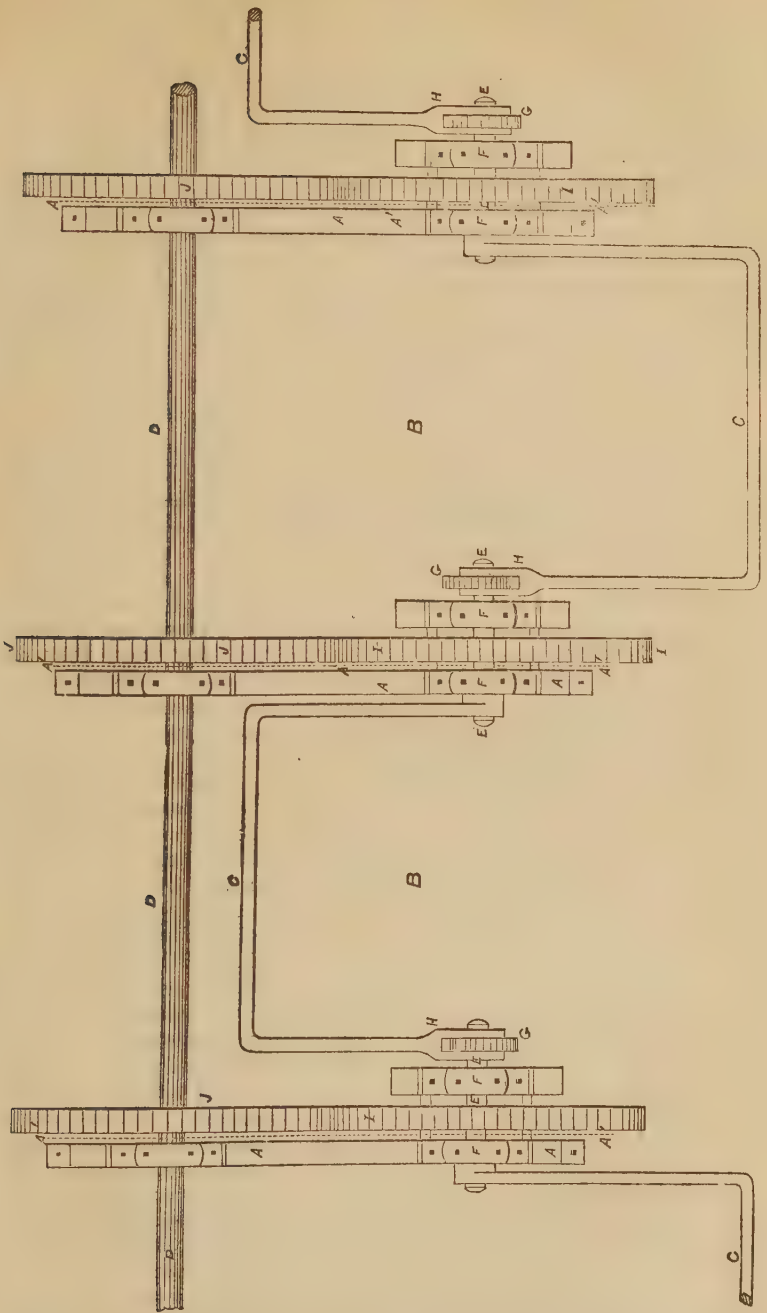
The following is the 4th section of the Act which empowers prisoners to be kept in separate confinement:—

"*Provided always that no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not of such a size, and lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as may be required by a due regard to health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, and that no cell shall be used for such separate confinement, until its fitness in these several particulars shall have been certified by one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons to the Lord Lieutenant, and that every prisoner so confined shall have the means of moral and religious instruction, and with suitable books, and also with labour and employment.*"

Plan.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.



A A[1], is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven;

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet-wheel, G, fixed at the end of a short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment, B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify the fact to the warder in charge. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and the bell attached gives notice when the men are to stop work.

On the day of my visit the heating apparatus in the male prison did not appear to work well; no heated air was passing into the cells from the hot-air flue, and a thermometer held at the aperture for hot air unto the cells only showed a temperature of 52½ degrees. The Governor has since informed me that the air in the flue is now at 64 degrees.

The cells which the female prisoners occupy in the old gaol are flagged and not heated, with the exception of one cell which has a fireplace in it. This fireplace and two stoves are the only means of giving warmth to the inmates of the prison; and on the day of my inspection I found women and their infants occupying these unheated cells, where they remain during the entire twenty-four hours, unless when permitted to warm themselves separately once or twice in the day at the stove, or when they exercise for an hour in the yard. The day-rooms of the prison are, I am informed by the Governor, not used as such.

Since last inspection of my colleague in April, 1865, an attempt has been made to heat a corridor at the entrance to the female prison, by passing through it an iron flue from a stove in the adjoining apartment, but on both my visits the flue was perfectly cold, the heat going direct from the stove into the chimney. The walls separating the cells from the corridor are two feet in thickness, and no warmth could penetrate even if the corridor were heated, unless through holes in the iron doors of the cells. The Governor now reports that the heating of the pipes in the corridor has been improved. The flue from a second stove in the upper corridor was warm on the day of my visit. There is no attempt to heat the corridor of another row of cells, in one of which is a fireplace.

To heat and fit up with bells, plates, and the other appliances for separation, the cells in the old gaol now used as a female prison, would be attended with considerable expense, and the upper cells are too small to be certified. I cannot, therefore, recommend the Board to incur a large outlay in attempting to improve this old gaol, more especially in the present transition state of prison legislation in this country; and although I am fully alive to the evils of association amongst prisoners, above all, females of the class which constitute the great majority of the inmates of this gaol, nevertheless it is my duty to bring under the notice of the Board of Superintendence an illegality in the treatment of prisoners which should not be permitted. There are women under sentences of two years' imprisonment in this gaol; some of the prisoners have infants and young children, and in the severity of winter, kept for eighteen hours in the day without food, in unheated cells, their constitutions must suffer. It

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

therefore remains for the Board to have the provisions of the Prison Act enforced, which direct, section 6, that "*separate common halls shall be provided for each class;*" and, 7th rule, section 109, that "*a fire shall be lighted in the day-rooms for ten hours in the day, from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of April in every year.*" The 9th rule directs that prisoners "*shall exercise at least two hours daily.*"

There is one tell-tale clock in this gaol, it is placed in the Governor's office, in which no fire is lighted during the night, the only fire at night being in the guard-room of the new prison. One turnkey patrols from 9, P.M. to 4, A.M., when he is relieved by the next in rotation, who remains on duty until the prisoners are unlocked in the morning. The Governor, his deputy, and the officer in charge of the class attend the locking up of the cells, which is held in summer at 6, P.M., and in winter at twilight. The prison is unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daybreak in winter. Breakfast is served to the prisoners at 9, A.M., and their dinner at 2.30, P.M.

Punishments.

Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection, . . 2 males.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Punishment, . . .	9	–	Punishment, . . .	4	3

These were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, with one exception, when 14 days' bread and water was ordered by a member of the Board, being a Magistrate.

On one occasion the Governor very properly brought under the notice of the Board, the conduct of a woman who had misbehaved in the gaol, but had twice been an inmate of a lunatic asylum; he did so in order that the Board might decide whether they considered her a fit subject for punishment. The matter was referred to the Medical Officer for his opinion, and by his directions she was not punished but was taken into hospital.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones, ...	13	–
Washing, ...	–	3
Sewing and Knitting, ...	–	2
Total, . . .	13	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour, ...	13	5
Sick, ...	–	3
Unemployed, ...	2	4
Debtors (unemployed), ...	–	2
Lunatics, ...	2	–
Prison duties, ...	3	1
Caretaker of lunatics, ...	1	–
Untried, ...	4	2
Total in custody, . . .	25	17

During the past year some plastering and rough-casting of the outer walls have been done by the prisoners. Stonebreaking and pumping water is the principal employment of the males. The females wash and sprig muslin.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1863, . £21 7*s.* | 1864, . £8 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £7 2*s.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	192	69	133	51
Average daily number of pupils, . .	19·05	9·16	16·86	8·31
Number of days on which school was held, .	365	365	290	290

School-hours.—Males—From 9.30 to 11, A.M.; 11 to 12, noon; and 3 to 4.30, P.M. Females—12.30 to 1.45, P.M.

The present schoolmaster has only lately been appointed. The salary being small the late master obtained a better situation in Sligo Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes or 14 oz. white bread, with 1 pint of sweet milk or gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—3½ lbs. of potatoes or 12 oz. white bread, with ¾ pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 11*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.*, no contract, average price; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per box, 7*d.*, no contract, average price; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*, no contract, average price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.* 9*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·85*d.* | 1864, . 2·43*d.* | 1865, . 2·57*d.*

The bread and milk issued to the prisoners on the day of my visit were of good quality. The Chaplains report on the supply in the tabular form for their use, and for the most part favourably. I questioned all the inmates of the gaol when I made my inspection; none of the males lodged any complaint; but a woman, with a child twelve or sixteen months old, complained to me when I visited her cell at three o'clock in the day, that although she with her child was committed on the previous evening, the child had up to that hour in the day received no food whatsoever. The cell in which they were confined is not heated. On examining the daily issue ticket of dietary, I ascertained that this child was marked by the Governor for an allowance of bread and milk, so no blame attaches to him in this matter. Some of the other women complained that the stirabout issued is sometimes thin and the quantity not sufficient.

Books and Accounts.

The various books and registries of this gaol are in the forms prescribed by the several authorities, and are kept with much care and attention. A book in use here in which prisoners enter their names on admission has led to identification of the handwriting of offenders, and so procured convictions. It also shows the progress made by the inmates in writing during the periods of their imprisonment. The superior officers keep journals, and this branch of the establishment is satisfactorily managed.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £1,157 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £1,147 10*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £1,231 4*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—
1863, . £25 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £27 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £28 12*s.* 8*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—
1863, . £2 6*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . — . | 1865, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years:—
1863, . £2 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £10 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £3 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—
1863, . £142 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £131 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £130 10*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
Rev. Samuel Greer, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. James M'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
R. P. Walsh, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—		
Resident.			
James Jeffers, Governor,	200	0	0
Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,	50	0	0
Turnkeys. William Clegg, *Shoemaker*,	36	0	0
Turnkeys. James Drennan,	36	0	0
Turnkeys. Joseph Masterson, *Cooper*,	29	0	0
Turnkeys. James Simpson, *Mason*,	29	0	0
William Patterson, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	34	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,	35	0	0
Catherine Greenleese, Nursetender,	21	0	0

Vacancies and Appointments.

William M'Mullen, turnkey, resigned, and was succeeded by James Simpson. Catherine Greenleese, hospital nursetender, resigned, and Catherine Wallace was appointed to succeed her; the latter appointment was cancelled and Catherine Greenleese re-appointed at the next meeting of the Board. William Shaw, schoolmaster and turnkey, resigned, and was succeeded by William Patterson.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	150	137
Chaplain, Established Church,	239	185
Presbyterian Chaplain,	258	216
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	190	138
Physician and Surgeon,	144	119
Apothecary,	19	16

It is shown by the preceding schedule that all the extern officers, more especially the Chaplain of the Established Church and the Presbyterian Chaplain, are constant in their attendance to their duties in the gaol.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	35	18	31	13	19	13	25	22
Number of days therein,	761	614	740	415	493	662	449	698
Average daily number,	2·08	1·68	2·02	1·13	1·35	1·81	1·54	2·40
Number of deaths,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£29 6*s.*		£15 16*s.* 5*d.*		£22 19*s.* 9*d.*		—	

This is one of the gaols in which the Medical Officer receives no salary, being also surgeon to the County Infirmary. The hospitals are fitted up with baths. The wards are good and airy; the water-closets are at the top of the building.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Situated on the borders of the lake, this gaol is very healthy. There has been no deaths in it since 1861. Two males and three females, besides two female debtors, not patients, occupied the wards on the 17th October, the day of my visit.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	Robert Archdall, esq.	Major J. G. Irvine.
Earl of Enniskillen.	M. C. Maude, esq.	Richard Hall, esq.
F. W. Barton, esq.	M. H. Sankey, esq.	John Brady, esq.
H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, esq.	Colonel Archdall.	Samuel Frith, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the salaries of inferior officers are paid. Those of superior officers, and the payment of contractors, are discharged by presentment half-yearly at assizes. Each creditor receives a separate cheque for the amount due to him unless when the sum is inconsiderable.

Bridewell.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	17	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	5	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–

Petty Sessions,	Brookboro', every second Tuesday; Roslea, every fourth Saturday; Derrylin, first Wednesday in each month; Newtownbutler, every alternate Wednesday. Lisnaskea, every alternate Saturday.
Transmittals,	Direct.
Committals,	Correct.
Registry,	Correct.
Repairs, Dryness, and Ventilation,	New spouting has been put round roof; walls dashed and roof put into good order.
Security,	Yards now secure with care, except that down spout in male yard affords facilities for escape.
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells. There is besides a dark cell not used. The keeper's apartment is very limited, being only one kitchen and small bed-room.
Bedding and Furniture,	Sufficient.
Water,	Supplied from a pump on premises.
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool at back of premises.
How kept,	Clean and well kept.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6*d*.
Salary of Keeper,	£20, including salary of Keeper of Court-house.
Whether Keeper follows other employment,	None.
Official Inspection,	23rd October, 1866.
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 31ST JULY, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For Further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	13	1	14	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Total,	25	6	31	–	–	–

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865. Committed	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.* Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	150	26	Once within the year,	86	15
Twice ,,	8	4	Twice ,,	7	3
Thrice ,,	2	1	Thrice ,,	1	2
Four times ,,	–	1	Four times ,,	–	–
Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	1
Seven times ,,	–	–	Seven times ,,	–	1
Eight times ,,	–	1	Eight times ,,	–	–
Total,	160	34	Total,	94	22

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	6,963	1,039	—	4,621	768	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	$19\frac{358}{365}$	$2\frac{302}{365}$	—	$21\frac{163}{212}$	$3\frac{66}{101}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	32		18th Aug.	38		1st April.
Lowest ditto,	14		26th Dec.	9		4th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	27		18th Aug.	35		1st April.
Ditto, of females,	7		29th Sept.	8		1st July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		5th Jan.	7		4th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	1		16th Jan.	2		—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	54	4	1865,	19	3
1864,	20	5	1866 (day of Inspection),	25	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1866, up to and including day of Inspection,	1	–
1864,	1	–	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1865,	1	1			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	61	3	55	6	32	–	11	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	10	–	–	–	1	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Taking & holding forcible possession,	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	16	11	3	4	6	4	2	3
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	2	–	25	1	10	–
Military offences,	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	10	6	8	5	5	–	–
Revenue offences,	3	2	8	1	3	–	–	–
Treasonable practices,	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Having unregistered arms,	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Breach of Fishery Laws,	2	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Using threats,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Trespass,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	2	10	–	2	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	9	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	2	3	3	–	1	–	–
Total, criminal class,	139	32	128	24	90	14	25	6
Drunkenness,	38	29	17	19	3	23	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	18	–	9	2	4	1	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	20	5	25	11	10	2	–	–
Total,	215	66	181	56	107	40	25	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	2	Debtors,	4	1
Criminals,	153	35	Criminals,	100	16
Drunkards,	17	19	Drunkards,	3	23
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	181	56	Total,	107	40

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

18th December, 1859,	39	26th June, 1863,	73
26th October, 1860,	57	10th January, 1864,	50
9th February, 1861,	45	3rd February, 1865,	27
29th October, 1862,	49	1st April, 1866,	38

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	80	71	54	86	138	67	56
Acquittals,	46	46	50	77	44	58	63
Total,	126	117	104	163	182	125	119

Committals of drunkards :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866 (7 months.)
To the Gaol,	70	70	60	67	36	26
To the Bridewells of the County,	63	79	60	20	40	–
Total,	133	149	120	87	70	26

Population, 104,744 inhabitants ; area, 392,363 acres.

Average number of prisoners in custody in the gaol during the last five years :—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
22	4	37	5	24	5	19	2	21	3

A noteworthy feature in the preceding table of committals within this county is the small average daily number of female prisoners in custody in the gaol during the last five years, which average has never exceeded 5 during that period, and in 1865 averaged but two in the year. On the day of my visit 6 females were inmates of the gaol ; of these 2 were prostitutes, old offenders, sentenced to an imprisonment, 1 of twelve months for stealing money from the person, the other for six months for an assault ; the remaining 4 were—2 convicted of trifling larcenies, 1 of deserting her child, and 1 of trespass.

I found 25 males in custody ; but 2 only committed for offences against property, 1 for stealing a coat, the other, a returned convict, a stranger to the district ; both were under sentences of imprisonment for twelve months. Amongst the other prisoners 1 had been found guilty in 1864 of an attempt at rape, and sentenced for two years ; another, an insane, prisoner was in charge for an assault. The remaining male prisoners in the gaol had been convicted of various assaults ; some arising out of the last general election for the county ; others the result of faction fights at fairs and markets.

These facts point to the small number of professional thieves in the district, and likewise to the sad effects of the lawless violence and quarrels amongst neighbours, which prevail in this and some other of the western and southern counties of Ireland.

Latterly there has been a decrease in the number of committals for drunkenness within the district.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Lunatics.

Very few insane prisoners committed as dangerous are placed in custody here; only 2 were so committed in 1865, and none in 1866; nevertheless, lunatics are sometimes criminally committed to the gaol on charges of assault, pending their removal to the asylum of the district; 1 insane prisoner was on the day of my visit an inmate of the gaol under such circumstances; and when my colleague made his inspection in 1865, a lunatic, in a maniacal state, requiring the restraint of a strait waistcoat, and the constant attendance of two sane prisoners, was in custody on a charge of a criminal assault.

Debtors.

No prisoner for debt occupied the marshalsea of the gaol on the day of inspection; 5 (4 males and 1 female) had been in charge previously in 1866, and 11 (9 males and 2 females) in 1865.

Juveniles.

Juveniles are now seldom committed from the county Leitrim; 2 (a boy and a girl) had been in custody previously to my visit in 1866, the boy, an orphan, 12 years of age, was discharged; the girl, who likewise was without a father, was committed for an assault. In 1865 only 1 (a boy) was committed; he was sentenced to an imprisonment of one month, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Worksheds,	24	–
Yards,	9	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	13	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundries,	–	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	56	19	Lavatory,	1	–
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	17	4
Single Cells of larger size,	–	2	Water-closet,	1	–
Cells to contain 3 persons,	–	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Pumps,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Crank Mill (flax mill),	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Looms for Weaving,	4	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–			

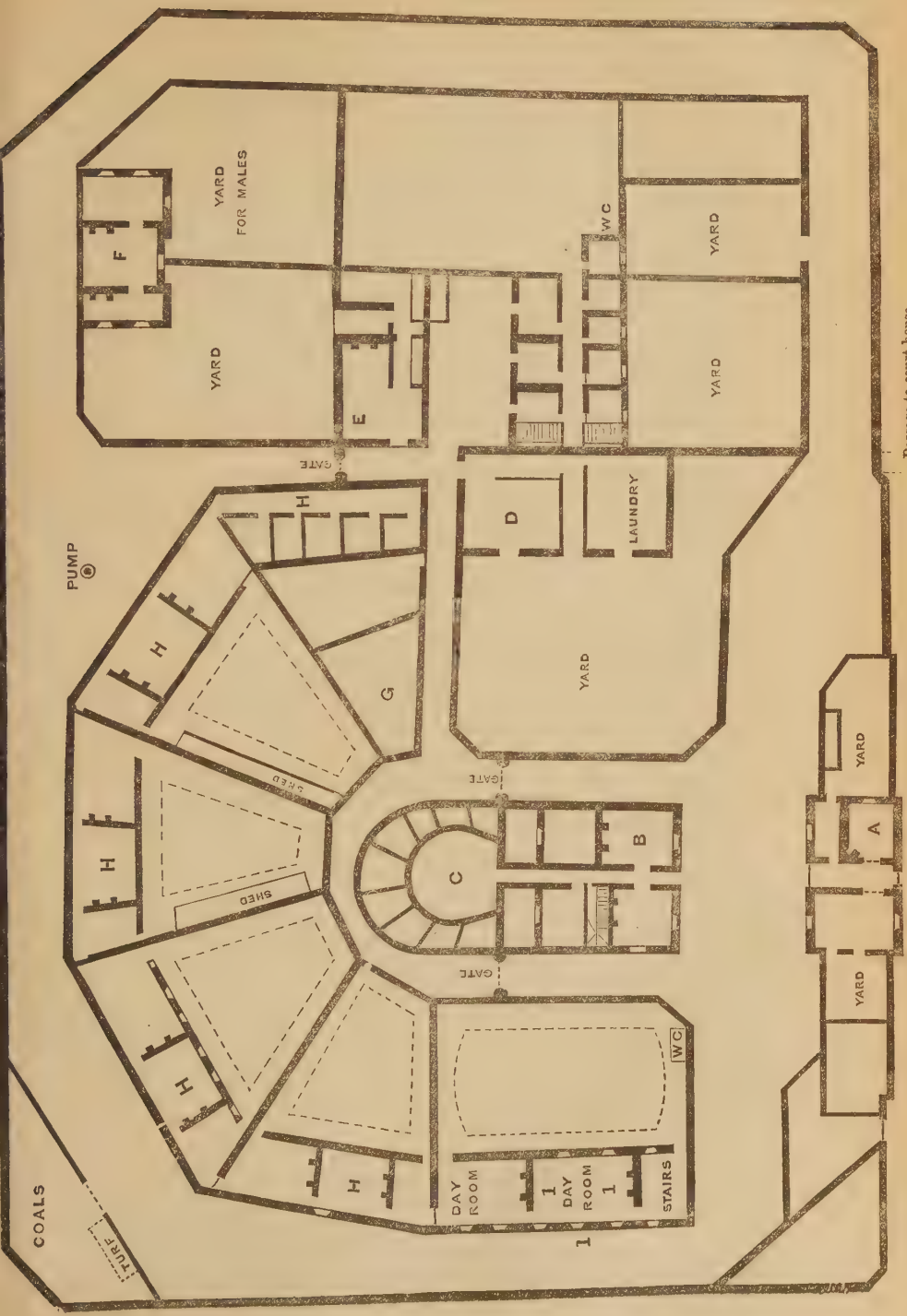
Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	90	20	Shirts,	106	34	Shifts,	28	24
Sheets, pairs of,	112	53	Jackets,	31	52	Gowns,	14	10
Rugs,	83	15	Trowsers,	18	62	Petticoats,	12	13
Hammocks or Cots,	1	6	Caps,	17	66	Aprons,	12	–
Bed-ticks,	100	75	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	56	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	12
Bedsteads,	130	9						

The annexed ground-plan of this gaol was prepared by James Butler Pratt, esq., A.B., C.E., County Surveyor of Leitrim, and the issue of the report delayed, in order that the engraving might be inserted:—

A, guard-room, &c., officers' room above; B, Governor's house, Board-room and Local Inspector's offices above; C, chapel; D, female prison, thirty-one cells, school-room and laundry under, debtor's room, Matron's room, day-room above; E, kitchen and stores; F, hospital; G, treadmill, tank, bath; H, male prison, fifty-six cells, ten day-rooms, &c.; I, marshalsea, two day-rooms under and twelve cells above.

Plan.


YARD
FOR MALES
F
YARD
E
GATE
W C
YARD
YARD
Passage to court-house.
PUMP
H
D
LAUNDRY
H
G
YARD
SHED
GATE
H
SHED
B
C
A
YARD
GATE
H
W C
DAY ROOM
1
DAY ROOM
1
STAIRS
1
COALS
TURF

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

This gaol was when I made my inspection in a satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness. The buildings generally in sound repair except that the woodwork of some of the window sashes in the marshalsea is unsound, the flooring of the female prison much broken, and some painting is required of doors and of the balcony in front of the Governor's house. The ventilation of the prison is good and the sewerage is stated to be effective. The stock of prison clothing, the bedding, blankets, and sheets are sufficient for present requirements; but some blankets and rugs, which I found in the cells, were thin and much worn. These cells are, however, never used, as the accommodation is far greater than will probably ever be required. Blankets, when too thin for bed covering, can be economically used as material for female wear, and are better than new flannel purchased in the market.

Water is abundantly supplied to the different sections of the gaol and to the adjoining courthouse; it is conveyed by the power of the treadmill into a large cistern placed over the machinery for pumping, which can be worked by six or seven men on the wheel. The mill is partitioned. When a sufficient number to work the treadmill of prisoners sentenced to hard labour are not inmates of the gaol, a hand pump is used for raising the water supply for the establishment. There is a water-cock in every yard to flush the sewerage.

The schoolroom is well suited for the purpose intended, and the marshalsea building is commodious, but the exercising yard attached to it is not divided for the separation of master and pauper debtors as directed by the 8th rule of the 109th section of the 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74. The separation could be made at a not considerable cost, but still I do not urge that the Board should go to the expense of doing so at present, until the wishes of Parliament are ascertained in the next session, when a new Prison Bill will be introduced. There are no proper quarters for female debtors, who are placed, when in custody, in some of the rooms of the criminal prison.

The stone sheds and the schoolroom are partitioned, but not the laundry; the drying-room is not artificially heated, and clothes when washed are hung up in an unoccupied room to dry.

As has been observed in former reports, the sittings in the chapel are very faulty, and the prisoners have not that free access to the bath, which the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act directs.

The classification of male prisoners is in accordance with the Prisons Act; but the females, who are generally very few, are divided into two divisions, known prostitutes forming one, and all others, tried and untried, the second. This division, which is the only one which could be adopted under the circumstances of the gaol, still shows how injurious are long sentences of imprisonment of grave offenders in this associated gaol, as often the most confirmed class of professional thieves are not prostitutes.

The locks of the prison are in good order.

The prisoners are unlocked at six o'clock, A.M., in summer, and after day breaks during the winter. They are locked in their cells for the night at six, P.M., during the entire year. The Governor and turnkeys attend night lockings, when the Governor ascertains by personal inspection that the prisoners are in their cells, and the locks are minutely examined.

The Governor frequently goes round the prison at uncertain hours between lock-up and unlock in the morning.

No gas has been introduced into this gaol, and the prisoners remain in darkness during the long nights of winter. On this subject the Lords' Committee on prison discipline in 1863, in their report, page xi., state that "in conformity with the resolutions of the Committee of the House "of Commons in 1850, they would strongly insist upon a limitation of

"the time during which the prisoners are allowed to be in bed to eight "hours."

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

The night watchman comes on duty at six, P.M.; but although a tell-tale clock has been provided to test his vigilance it has never been placed for that use. After the lockings up at six, P.M., the keys of the prison are delivered to the Governor, who holds them in his bedroom during the night. No escape was attempted from this gaol either during 1865 or 1866.

Photography has not hitherto been employed for the identification of old offenders committed to this gaol. Without it there is great difficulty in tracing professional thieves, who, when their antecedents are ascertained in a particular district, wander into another county, for the purpose of plunder with impunity, where, unknown, they often escape with short sentences after detection. In some other gaol districts the Board of Superintendence enters into a contract with a photographer in the town, and when a stranger is committed to the gaol his photograph is forwarded to the authorities of other gaols, and by it his antecedents are ascertained, in order that, if an old offender, he may be dealt with accordingly and receive a sentence sufficient to guard the public from his depredations.

Punishments.

The only punishments inflicted in this gaol during 1866 were of 2 males, who were placed in the "refractory cells" for a few hours each. No punishment was inflicted on a prisoner in 1865.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Treadmill,	13 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Prison duty,	7	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	13	–
Industrial labour,	7	5
Sick,	4	–
Unemployed,	1	1
Total in custody,	25	6

Very little industrial employment is carried on here. The males break stones, and those sentenced to hard labour work on the treadwheel. The females wash, sew, and clean the prison. Two male sane prisoners were on the day of my visit occupied in the hospital in attendance on a lunatic.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1863, . £7 9*s.* 4½*d.* | 1864, . £15 1*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £1 9*s.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	135	8	112	3
Average daily number of pupils,	$10\frac{25}{69}$	$1\frac{68}{181}$	$13\frac{6}{170}$	$1\frac{65}{46}$
Number of days on which school was held,	289	181	170	115
Aggregate number of attendances,	2,985	249	2,216	115

School-hours.—Males—from half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M. Females—from half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

The school teacher is also clerk to the Local Inspector, and keeps the accounts of the gaol. The school-room is partitioned with separate stalls and desks. The Chaplains seldom inspect the school, and I cannot find on record that the Roman Catholic Chaplain ever visits it. The approved form of registry is kept; when the females have school, the matron attends.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Males.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel (1½ oz. meal), for dinner.

Females.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel for dinner.

Males and females sentenced for a month and under get an allowance of brown bread and gruel every day for dinner.

Males and females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 7*d.*; do., brown, per 4lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coal, per ton, 11*s.*; turf, per box, 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 3½*d.* | 1864, . 3*d.* | 1865, . 2·65*d.*

No complaint was made to me by any prisoner, and when I inspected the gaol the food was of good quality. I find from the reports of the Chaplains, which are made in the tabular form recommended for their use, that the supply from the contractors is uniformly satisfactory.

Books and Accounts.

Much care and attention appear to be bestowed on the books and accounts of this gaol, and the various registries are entered up with a neatness and precision most creditable to the Governor, on whom their custody and the duty of seeing them properly kept, in a great measure, devolves. The different forms recommended by the Inspectors-General, or required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, have been adopted. The Medical Officer and Chaplains have separate journals; all the extern officers record their observations in a book kept for the purpose in the gaol. All the prison books are regularly produced to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman in full.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,372 12*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £1,226 17*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £1,148 16*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £29 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £39 1*s.* 11·20*d.* | 1866, . £49 3*s.* 0·57*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £1 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . 10*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £7 10*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £5 11*s.* 4½*d.* | 1865, . £11 10*s.* 3*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1863, . £166 4*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £115 12*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £77 19*s.* 10*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
William Peyton, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Dr. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Bradshaw, esq., Surgeon, *ex-officio*,	—		
Abraham Swayne, esq., Physician,	40	0	0
Mr. Wm. Hely, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. C. Jameson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Resident.			
H. Dickson, esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Turnkeys. W. Douglas, *Glazier and Upholsterer*,	30	0	0
Hugh Tonycliff,	30	0	0
Martin M'Guire, *Porter*,	30	0	0
W. S. Blair, Assistant Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
John Lougheed, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
William Quinn, *capable of teaching carpentry*,	30	0	0
Miss M. A. Bourns, Matron,	35	0	0
Margt. M'Culla, Nursetender,	20	0	0

Turnkey W. S. Blair under suspension by Local Inspector for disobedience of the Governor's orders, awaiting the decision of the next Board.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	237	164
Chaplain, Established Church,	172	92
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	106	62
Physician,	169	126
Surgeon,	4	1
Apothecary,	117	67

The visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain were fewer during the past year than the minimum number required by the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which directs that "each Chaplain shall visit twice at least in each week exclusive of attendance on Sundays."

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	103	11	67	14	47	6	30	2
No. of prisoners in hospital,	105	11	71	15	47	6	30	2
Number of days therein,	955	177	944	695	820	85	232	24
Average daily number,	2·6	·4	2·6	·9	·1	–	·1	–
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£11 8s. 3d.		£8 15s. 6d.		£7 12s. 6d.		—	

The sanitary condition of the gaol has been most satisfactory, and contrasts strongly with that of a neighbouring county. No death has occurred here for many years. The hospital accommodation is ample, but there are no water-closets annexed to the wards, a requirement essential in every well constituted infirmary. On the day of my visit 1 lunatic with 2 sane attendants were the only occupants of the hospital. A bath is placed in the room between the male and female wards for the use of patients of both sexes, and a boiler has been put up to heat the water when a hot bath is required.

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Leitrim.	William Lawder, esq.	John A. La Touche, esq.
W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.	John R. Dickson, esq.	Pierce Simpson, esq.
H. L. Montgomery, esq.	E. K. Tenison, esq.	George R. Peyton, esq.
Francis La Touche, esq.	A. J. L. Burchall, esq.	Hugh O'Beirne, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business on the first Thursday of the month, when accounts are discharged by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor, and the receipts are produced at the next sitting of the Board. The accounts are audited by members of the Board of Superintendence previously to each

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

assizes and are printed in full. They are again examined by a committee of the Grand Jury before the presentments are finally passed.

All the officials of this gaol receive their salaries monthly, with the exception of the Physician and Apothecary, who are paid at assizes.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballinamore.		Manorhamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	85	15	47	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	21	3	14	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	13	7	15	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	2	4	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Ballinamore and Carrickallen on alternate Saturdays.		Kinlough monthly on Mondays, Drumhore on second Tuesday, Manorhamilton on second Wednesday, and Drumkeerin on second Friday of the month.	
Committals, whether regular,	Legal; but some prisoners kept a long time in this bridewell: one pickpocket so kept from 13th May to 10th June, no Petty Sessions having been held. One lunatic kept eleven days in the bridewell, from 3rd to 14th July.		Some prisoners kept a long time in this bridewell. One committed on 26th June remained without a remand until 17th July.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair; but the chimneys of day-rooms smoke.		Bridewell in fair repair; but walls of yards require to be dashed, and one to be coped. Yard in front requires paving or gravel.	
Security,	Yards insecure; walls too low, and window-stool forms step facilitating an escape.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males' day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. Females' day-room and one cell with one bed.		Males' day-room and three cells, two with four, and one with three beds. Females' room with five beds, and day-room with one bed.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Some of the blankets and ticks thin and worn, and rugs in holes.		Blankets and ticks required; rugs worn and in holes.	
Water, how supplied?	An ample supply of water from a good pump.		Water supplied to both yards from cistern by force pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	Males, 4*d.*; females, $3\frac{1}{16}d.$		Males, 4*d.*; females, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$	
Salary of Keeper,	£35.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, without salary.		Court-keeper, without salary.	
Remarks—Date of Official inspection.	18th August, 1866. No prisoner in custody.		30th July, 1866. No prisoner in custody. Bridewell-keeper emigrated without giving notice to Board.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 18TH OCTOBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For further Examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	3	17	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	10	1	11	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	46	10	56	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon,	1 male.
	Committed twice,	1 ,,
	Total,	2 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	36	15	1865,	54	21
1864,	47	19	1866 (day of Inspection),	46	10

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	4	2	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	–
1864,	2	7	Day of Inspection,	2	–
1865,	5	1			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	29	–	Debtors,	19	1
Criminals,	255	89	Criminals,	233	59
Vagrants,	9	19	Vagrants,	5	6
Drunkards,	108	182	Drunkards,	111	127
Dangerous Lunatics,	16	3	Dangerous Lunatics,	9	3
Total,	417	293	Total,	377	196

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	–	6	–	4	–
Infanticide,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	65	10	71	13	82	12	8	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	6	–	6	–	4	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other Assaults,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Robbery,	2	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	2	7	6	3	3	–	2
Larceny,	33	19	35	29	10	17	12	4
Receiving stolen goods,	5	6	6	1	3	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	3	1	–	4	1	1	–
Malicious offences against property	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	–	2	1	1	–	1	–
Military offences,	6	–	5	–	2	–	1	–
Naval offences,	–	–	7	–	29	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	13	2	7	1	–	–	–	–
Detaining linen yarn,	5	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Absent from training of Militia,	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Trespass, and stealing growing crops,	2	4	3	5	11	7	–	1
Leaving service without leave,	5	–	10	–	4	–	–	–
Treason,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	1	1	4	3	5	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	–	7	1	3	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	17	11	16	2	10	–	1	–
Total, criminal class,	198	64	210	73	189	43	35	8
Vagrancy,	4	4	9	19	15	6	–	–
Drunkenness,	72	186	108	182	111	127	1	2
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	14	5	16	3	9	3	6	–
Debt,	40	1	29	–	19	1	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	52	19	45	16	44	16	2	–
Total,	380	279	417	293	377	196	46	10

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.*	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	311	116	Once within the year,	278	83
	Twice ,,	30	16	Twice ,,	13	16
	Thrice ,,	3	10	Thrice ,,	6	6
	Four times ,,	2	4	Four times ,,	2	4
	Five times ,,	–	6	Five times ,,	1	2
	Six times ,,	–	2	Six times ,,	–	3
	Seven times ,,	–	2	Seven times ,,	1	–
	Eight times ,,	–	1	Eight times ,,	2	1
	Eleven times ,,	–	2	Ten times ,,	–	1
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1	Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	346	160	Total,	303	116

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	56·73	18·19	—	59·07	15·66	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	97		29th April.	100		8th March.
Lowest ditto,	53		5th Jan.	59		14th August.
Highest number of males at any one time,	76		30th Dec.	83		8th March.
Ditto of females,	27		29th April.	24		11th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	41		3rd April.	39		30th Sept.
Ditto of females,	10		5th Jan.	10		14th August.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1866 :—

28th September, 1859,	79	27th February, 1863,	83
6th September, 1860,	67	4th June, 1864,	82
11th November, 1861,	77	29th April, 1865,	97
29th May, 1862,	88	8th March, 1866,	100

Population, 184,209 inhabitants ; area, 522,350 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	60	42	73	59	85	90	66
Acquittals,	93	50	33	73	84	63	37
Total,	153	92	106	132	160	153	103

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866 (to 18th October).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	125	229	89	188	72	186	108	182	111	127
To the Bridewells of the County,	83	35	62	39	78	44	59	38	–	–
	208	264	151	227	150	230	167	220	–	–
Total,	472		378		380		387			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Daily average number of prisoners in custody (fractions not included) during the past year :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	42	19	1865, ...	56	18
1864, ...	45	18	1866, ...	59	15

The increase in the daily average number of male prisoners in custody, which my colleague noticed when making his report on this gaol in 1865, has been even further augmented since the commencement of the present year. The averages of female prisoners on the other hand, which were almost identical in 1864 and 1865, have diminished from 18 to 15 daily in 1866. As regards the averages of males, however, I find on inquiry that the increase in 1865 appears to be altogether due to the large number of insane male inmates of the gaol during the period referred to, the average daily number of lunatics of both sexes in custody in 1864 being 8·5, while in 1865 the daily average of male lunatics alone increased to 15·7. Commitments of drunkards to this gaol, especially of females, have been very numerous, and although the number of females committed to bridewells for this vice diminished in 1864–5, the number of those committed to the gaol from the city and its neighbourhood during the latter years has considerably increased.

The entire number of committals of criminals, exclusive of drunkards, lunatics, and vagrants, were—males, 243 in 1863, 250 in 1864, and 255 in 1865; females, 81 in 1863, 83 in 1864, and 89 in 1865, showing an increase in the numbers for both sexes. Since the commencement of 1866 the numbers have been 233 males and 59 females; having regard, however, to the frequent recommittals of the same offenders, especially of the female sex, it will be seen that the criminal class of the district is confined comparatively to few individuals.

I regret to observe in the preceding calendar of committals, 1 for murder, and 2 for manslaughter, in 1865; as also 1 for stabbing, and 6 for manslaughter in the present year—4 for the latter offence were inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, 3 of whom (members of the same family) had been convicted at the last spring assizes, and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years each.

I found in custody besides lunatics, debtors, drunkards, and untried prisoners, 29 male and 5 female prisoners criminally convicted; of these, 15 males and 3 females had been sentenced to imprisonment for terms exceeding six months—5 males for a period of two years, and 5 for eighteen months; 1 for fifteen, and 3 for twelve months each; 2 females had received a sentence of eighteen, and 1 of twelve months. These 18 prisoners constituted the entire number of grave offenders under convictions in the gaol, and their cost to the rates during the period of their sentences, calculated at the average expense of each prisoner during the past year, will amount to a sum of £662 10*s.* for maintenance in the gaol. Five males of the above had been convicted of crimes against the person; and 3 females and 10 males for picking pockets, burglary, and larcenies; two of the latter were returned convicts. Three males and 1 female had been sentenced to imprisonment for six months—2 for assaults, 1 for larceny of fowl, and the female for stealing grass. The prisoners under short sentences were principally for assaults. A deserter was waiting for removal.

Two pauper debtors were in custody; one has been an inmate of the gaol, charged with contempt, since 2nd December, 1864, the other since August 1865. These two debtors have already cost the rates for maintenance upwards of £75. Twenty-six master and 3 pauper debtors were lodged in the gaol in 1865, and 19 males and 1 female in 1866.

Seven males and 1 female were committed for offences against the revenue laws in 1865, but none during the present year.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Lunatics.

I found 6 lunatic male prisoners in the gaol, committed as dangerous, besides an old woman who had been tried for larceny, but acquitted on the grounds of "being insane;" one of the male prisoners has been in custody since September, 1861; two others since June, 1863, and one since December, 1864.

Lunatics in this gaol are given animal food for dinner on three days in the week; they also get bread and sweet milk for supper.

In this gaol the Medical Officer, being also Surgeon to the county infirmary, must attend professionally all prisoners, sane and insane, without fee or reward, and the law likewise requires that he give gratuitously certificates for the transfer of lunatics to the asylum, for countersigning which a second medical man not belonging to either institutions receives a guinea in each case. The law on this subject requires amendment.

Juveniles.

Fourteen males and 6 females under sixteen years of age were inmates of this gaol in 1865; 1 (a girl) was under ten years of age. Two (boys) were twice committed during the year; 1 (male) received sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, another of six months, and 2 of three months. Four were whipped during the year.

Since the commencement of the present year 20 juveniles were in custody; 1 was twice committed, 3 were whipped and discharged, 1 (aged 13), the son of a returned convict, was imprisoned for two months, and another (aged 15), who had absconded from a reformatory, and since committed a theft, was by the Judge of assize sentenced to an imprisonment of fifteen months with hard labour, to be whipped in the gaol, and during two days in each month to be kept in solitary confinement. After his imprisonment to be sent to a reformatory for five years.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	–	Kitchen,	–	1
Yards,	13	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Day Rooms,	5	–	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	136	34	Lavatories,	2	3
			Baths (including those in Hospital),	4	4
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Privies,	5	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	4	Water-closets,	16	7
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pump,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Well,	1	–
Worksheds,	50	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

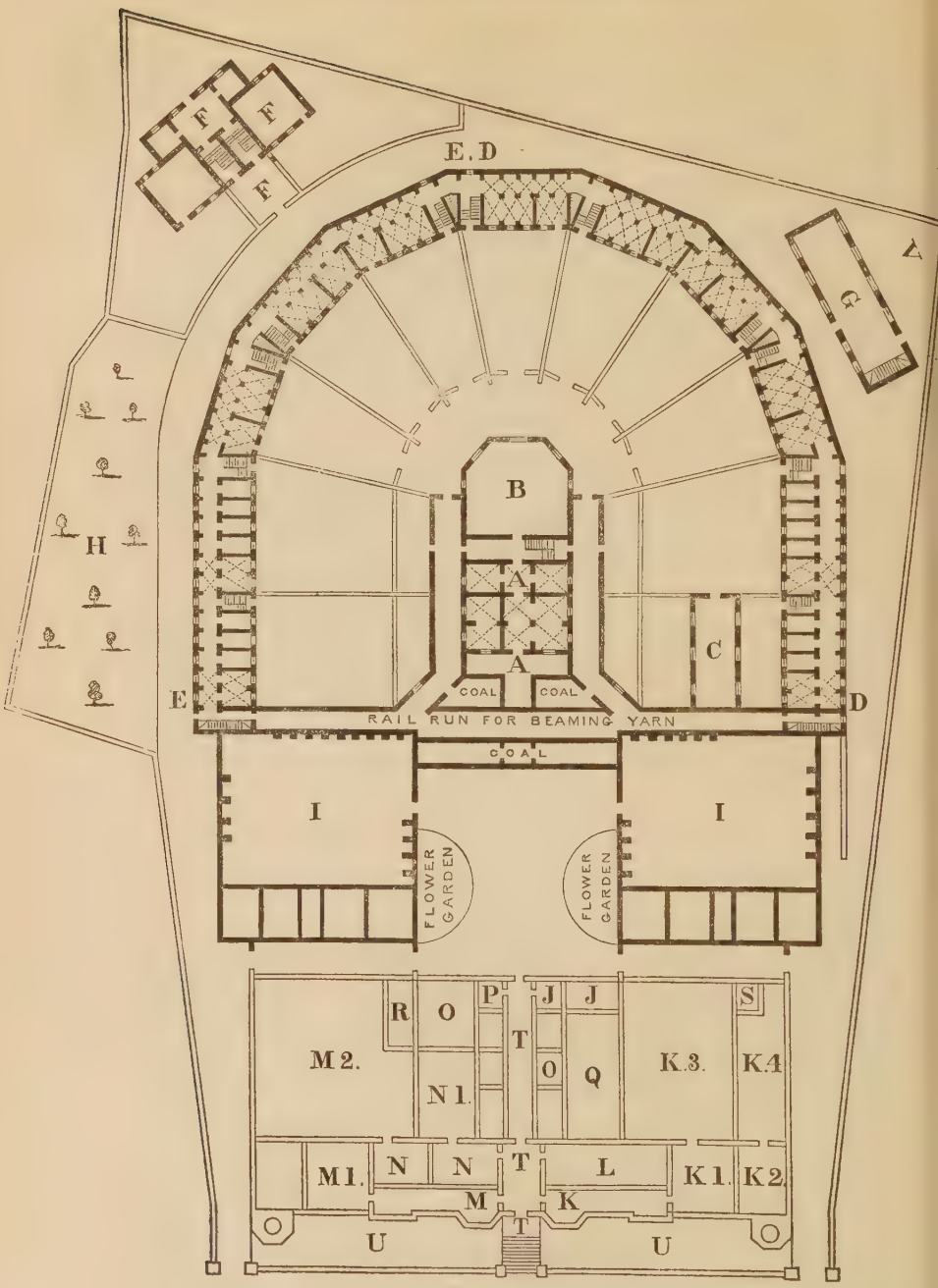
	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	217	120
Sheets, pairs of,	139	150
Rugs,	21	–
Hammocks or Cots,	41	–
Bed-ticks,	171	–
Bedsteads,	187	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	220	–
Jackets,	82	60
Vests,	83	60
Trowsers,	70	90
Caps,	160	–
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	172	43
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	80	59

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	90	–
Gowns,	80	–
Petticoats,	89	–
Aprons,	105	–
Neckerchiefs,	112	–
Caps,	100	–
Stockings, pairs of,	60	22
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	46	19



AA, Governor's house; B, chapel, with board-room above; C, new school-room erected; DD, male prison heated and adapted to separate system; EE, male prison, non-heated, unoccupied; FF, hospital, male and female; G, straw store; H, Governor's garden; II, work yards and sheds; JJ, provision stores; K, female prison; K 1, laundry; K 2, cooking kitchen; K 3, female exercising and laundry yard; K 4, cooking kitchen yard; L, door-keeper's room; M, master debtors; M 1, master debtors' kitchen; M 2, master debtors' exercising yard; NN, pauper debtors' room; N 1, pauper debtors' exercising yard; O, water-tank supply yard; P, prisoners' visiting rooms; Q, Deputy Governor's apartments; R, photography house; S, provision trap from female cook-room to male prison; TTT, front entrance and long hall; UU, grass plots in front of prison; V, manure place; X, boiler.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

No alteration or change has been made in the prison buildings of this gaol since the last inspection by my colleague in 1865. I found them very clean and well kept, properly ventilated, and in sound repair, except that marks of damp appear on the walls of the female prison. The glass in the windows of two cells was very much broken by a female lunatic, who had been confined in the cells just before my visit. New locks of a superior description have lately been procured for the male prison, and in one corridor hasps to cover the locks, on a plan which has been adopted in Kilmainham and Mountjoy gaols. Some of the cells in the male prison and those in the old part of the female prison are rather small for separation, but the remaining cells in the female prison are roomy and suitable.

The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the establishment, and some blankets, sheets, shoes, and male clothing are in store. The cell fittings are in excellent order, but there are no tables in the cells. Tables are provided for the cells in the best regulated separate prisons, and I would suggest that they be procured for this prison also. The supply of water, which is obtained at a rent of £30 a year from the city reservoir flows into a tank marked O on the ground plan of the gaol, whence it is distributed to the different sections, and is applied (interalia) to the flushing of the sewerage, which is effective and most carefully trapped, an arrangement of the utmost importance in a sanitary point of view. The laundry, though small, meets the requirements of the gaol; and the drying-room (with three horses) works well and is economically heated. All the cooking is performed in the female prison, and the food for the male prisoners is placed in a small room marked S on the plan, from which it is afterwards removed to the male side of the gaol.

Since my last visit the new school-room has been fitted up and partitioned. It is now one of the best in any county gaol in the kingdom.

Some defects pointed out by my colleague in his report for 1865 still continue; amongst others the faulty arrangement of sittings in the chapel, and the imperfect accommodation for female debtors. Debtor women, however, form a very small class in this gaol; 1 only was in custody in 1864, none in 1865, and 1 since the beginning of 1866. The quarters for males are commodious.

The prison cells are, in this gaol, unlocked at six o'clock in the morning, and locked for the night at the same hour in the evening during both winter and summer. At evening lockings each officer locks the cells of his respective class in the presence of the Governor, who counts the prisoners. The Governor also attends the second rounds, and satisfies himself of the presence of each occupant in his cell by the insertion of a lantern through the trap; he again visits at ten o'clock, P.M., when the keys of the prison are deposited in an iron safe in his bed-room until morning. Occasionally on two or three days in the week, he tests by personal inspection, at late and uncertain hours, the vigilance of the watch. Gas is kept lighted in the criminal cells for half an hour after they are locked for the night. Two turnkeys patrol, one from ten, P.M., until twelve o'clock, the other from midnight until six, A.M., next morning. The accuracy of their rounds is marked by one tell-tale clock kept in the office, which, as the room is locked, is pegged from the outside. The markings of the clock are entered in the State of Lockings Book each day.

Photography is here turned to good account, consequently few old offenders escape detection, and several grave criminals have been brought to justice traced through photographs taken in this gaol.

The Board at its meeting in April last directed an alarm-bell to be put up from the female prison and hospital; but hitherto no watch has been

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

kept in the separate prison during the night, so that the prisoners converse from cell to cell after lockings without control of an officer. This breach of discipline can only be remedied by the presence of a turnkey, who should patrol during the night through the passages and corridors of the prison, and have a key of the gates in the corridors, but not of the outside door of the prison or of the cells. There should be an alarm-bell to communicate with the night guard on duty outside. It is of importance that a watchman should be within every separate prison at night; a prisoner might become ill, or some other casualty happen.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Juveniles to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866 to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	–	2	Solitary confinement,	1	–
Whipping,	4	–	Whipping,	4	–
Total,	4	2	Total,	5	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	25	26	Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	62	16

The Punishment Book is regularly laid before Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mat-making and weaving,	23	–
Breaking stones,	6	–
Picking oakum,	2	3
Carpentering,	1	–
Tailoring,	1	–
Knitting,	–	2
Cooking,	–	1
Sewing,	–	2
Total,	33	8

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	33	8
Unemployed,	2	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	–
Lunatics,	6	1
Attending lunatics,	1	1
Pauper debtors on gaol allowance and gaol duties,	2	–
Total in custody,	46	10

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £211 6*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £217 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £217 0*s.* 1*d.*

The large profits obtained from the sale of the work of the prisoners, is satisfactory evidence that human labour is not wasted in this gaol, but is turned to the best account. The mats made here are of a superior description, are exported to other parts of the kingdom, and command the highest price in the market. Stone-breaking, which is but slightly remunerative, is in use as an acknowledged form of hard labour; but the work of weaving in the heavy mat-looms in this prison appears to be a still more laborious occupation. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at both works.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	104	50	170	34
Average daily number of pupils,	22·78	9·25	28·35	7·35
Number of days on which school was held,	227	226	165	206

School-hours.—Males—From 11.30 to 12.30. Females—From 10.30 to 11.30.

Since last inspection the teacher who for many years gave instruction in the school of this gaol resigned, and another officer of the prison has been appointed to his place. The Chaplains occasionally visit the school, and the approved form of registry is properly kept.

Dietary and Contracts.

Prisoners committed for periods exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Prisoners committed for periods not exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Potatoes may be substituted for bread in the following proportion:—Dinner—Males above fifteen years of age, 4 lbs. Females, 3½ lbs. Males and Females under fifteen years, 3½ lbs.

One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk at dinner only on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 3*d.*; potatoes, no contract; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2⅔*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 9*d.*; straw, no contract; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 14*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863,	3¼*d.*	1864,	3⅛*d.*	1865,	3·06

I tasted the bread and milk for prison use on the day of my visit, which were of good quality—the milk particularly so. The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the food in the tabular form prescribed for their use, and for the most part favourably. One prisoner, A. B., under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, whom I found at work at a loom, complained to me that for want of sufficient food he had not strength for that work, and he certainly appeared to me to be in the state he mentioned. On reference to the return of weights of prisoners, I find that when last weighed on the 1st October, he had lost 8 lbs., although then allowed 7 ounces of bread extra daily, by order of the Medical Officer, since which time the extra allowance had been withdrawn. Another prisoner also complained, but as far as I could judge, without reason.

The Medical Officer, who, as I have already observed, receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, is constant in his attendance. He has furnished me with a table showing the difference in the weights of prisoners under sentences of one month and upwards when first weighed, and again on the 1st of October last. Six on the list were lunatics, who receive animal food as part of their diet, 4 of whom had gained in weight —one 24 lbs.; of the remaining 24 prisoners criminally convicted, 9 had gained and 15 had lost weight; the greatest gain was 12 lbs., the greatest

NORTH DISTRICT.

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loss 19 lbs.; 12 were on extra diet of 7 ounces of bread daily for supper. From my experience I do not consider the weight of the prisoner alone a sufficient test of his state of health; at one time all male prisoners were directed to be weighed at Mountjoy prison, but the custom was abandoned as being utterly unreliable.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts of this gaol are kept with more than ordinary attention. The Local Inspector, who is a very efficient officer, devotes much time to the management of the gaol, and looks carefully to this department. The Governor also is most painstaking and anxious to satisfactorily fulfil the duties of his office. All the superior officers have journals; that of the Governor is kept with care and minuteness. The various forms, registries of discipline and finance required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, or recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use, with the exception of the Work Ledger and the Daily Employment Book.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £2,021 16*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £1,939 5*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £1,920 12*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £29 18*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £27 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £25 0*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £1 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £2 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £9 19*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . – | 1864, . – | 1865, . £8 15*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £9 16*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £6 15*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £10 19*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners during the last three years:—

1863, . £212 5*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £259 2*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £252 2*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	110	0	0
Rev. Wm. M. Beresford, Episcopalian Chaplain, .	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Laughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Thomas H. Babington, esq., Surgeon, . . .		—	
Resident.			
Captain Conolly Skipton, Governor, . . .	160	0	0
Thos. Lecky, Deputy-Governor, *Stone-mason*, .	100	0	0
Marcus Mooney, Clerk, .	55	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Resident—con.			
Thomas M'Guire, Schoolmaster, *by trade a Coach-smith*, . . .	40	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, *teaches Mat-weaving*, . . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys* Robert Cusack, .	45	0	0
Turnkeys* Robert Mortimer, .	32	0	0
Turnkeys* Alexander Foster, .	32	0	0
Turnkeys* Thomas Shannon, .	30	0	0
Miss M. Stirling, Matron, *Assists in Schooling*, .	40	0	0
Miss M. Barbour, Assistant-Matron, . . .	32	0	0
Mrs. Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse, ...	22	0	0

* Assist in schooling and teach mat-making.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Vacancies.

Richard Boyd, Governor, resigned, and appointed Governor of Richmond Bridewell; Captain Conolly Skipton appointed Governor 25th January, 1866; Hugh Patterson, Schoolmaster, resigned; James Thomas Sailes, appointed Schoolmaster; James Thomas Sailes resigned as Schoolmaster; Thomas M'Guire, Lunatic Warder, resigned, and appointed Schoolmaster vice Sailes.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	263	174
Chaplain, Established Church,	233	163
Presbyterian Chaplain,	215	173
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	178	121
Surgeon,	295	235

The preceding schedule shows that all the extern officers are constant in their attendance to their duties in the gaol, their visits far exceeding the number required by law. The Medical Officer is shown by that table to have paid during the past year nearly six visits in the week, and the Local Inspector upwards of five.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	7	8	14	7	15	5	5	3
Number of days therein,	132	96	174	72	2,190	41	96	46
Average daily number,	·36	·26	·47	·20	·60	·11	·33	·15
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£33 2s. 8d.		£30 0s. 5d.		£23 4s. 9d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to the day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates:—

Two—1st, 25th February, 1865; 2nd, 24th June, 1865.

The wards of the hospital have water-closet and bath-room attached; they were unoccupied on the day of my visit. I found them clean and orderly. A turnkey, who is also a trade instructor, resides in the hospital, and his wife acts as nurse.

Two deaths occurred in the gaol during 1865, from "debility" and "consumption."

Board of Superintendence.

Sir H. Harvey Bruce, bart., M.P.	John B. Beresford, esq.	William C. Gage, esq.
Sir F. W. Heygate, bart., M.P.	James Murray, esq.	Walter Green, esq.
Major Thomas Scott.	George Skipton, esq.	S. M. Alexander, esq.
Anthony Babington, esq.	Conolly T. M'Causland, esq.	The Mayor of Derry.

The Board meets regularly every month, when the salaries of intern officers are paid, and other business transacted. All liabilities are discharged by separate cheques drawn in favour of each creditor. The salaries of superior officers are paid by presentment half-yearly at assizes.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Newtown-Limavady.		Coleraine.		Magherafelt.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	37	24	120	54	28	18
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	3	41	23	9	12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	7	4	27	10	9	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	2	4	1	5	7
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Newtown-Limavady, on every second Tuesday; Dungiven, on the third Friday of the month.		Coleraine, every second Friday in the month; Garvagh, on the last Monday, and Kilrea on the first Monday of the month.		Maghera, on the last Saturday; Moneymore, on the first Tuesday; Magherafelt, on the last Wednesday; Draperstown, on the third Tuesday; and Innisrush, at Portglenone, on the first Thursday in the month; prisoners from Kilrea are sometimes sent to this Bridewell.	
Committals,	One irregular.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair.		Building in fair repair, but grass growing between paving-stones in yards.		In fair repair.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room with two beds, a cell with three beds, and another with one bed; females, day-room with three beds, and cell with one bed. The cells are under Court-house, and open into the yard.		Two day-rooms, and eight sleeping cells, but lower cells damp.		Males, day-room, two cells with one bed in each, and room with three beds; females, day-room and two small cells. The accommodation for keeper consists of a kitchen and one small room, 9 feet by 10 feet, in which the keeper, his wife, and three children, the eldest a boy, sleep; the servant girl sleeps in the kitchen.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Abundantly supplied by pipes from the public reservoir of the town; no drinking water in prison yards.		A good pump in each yard; forcing pump for water-closets.		A pump in each yard.	
Sewerage,	Sewerage good; water-closets in the yards.		Sewerage good; water-closet in each yard, with foul pipe.		The sewerage of the town is bad, which prevents the sewers from the bridewell having a proper fall.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly; no windows, except holes in doors of cells, one window in each day-room.		Building clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.		£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.		£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Keeper of Court-house; salary, £4.		Keeper of Court-house; salary, £4.		Keeper of Court-house, salary, £4.	
Official Inspection,	19th October, 1866.		10th Sept., 1866.		10th Sept., 1866.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		One female in custody. Local Board formed. One prisoner escaped, but retaken.		No person in custody, Local Board formed.	

NOTE.—The Petty Sessions District of Claudy, held on the first Friday, and of Eglinton, on the first Tuesday of the month, being nearer to the County Gaol than to a bridewell, prisoners from those districts, and also from the city of Londonderry and its suburbs, are sent direct to the County Gaol.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION ON 14TH JUNE, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	3	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	2	4	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	2	–	2
Total in Custody,	19	11	30	3	–	3

Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

One male summarily convicted—above ten years of age and under sixteen years.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	58	11	1865,	38	9
1864,	38	14	1866 (day of Inspection),	19	11

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	1	1865,	1	2
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	1	1866, up to and including day of Inspection,	–	1
1864,	–	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1865,	3	2			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide,)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	2	2	4	1	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	70	9	72	6	32	2	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	–	13	–	–	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	3	–	6	1	6	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	11	21	13	5	9	6	4	2
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	4	3	8	3	7	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	6	3	3	–	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	14	7	2	3	4	–	–	–
Breach of the peace,	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Loitering for prostitution,	–	16	–	15	–	5	–	2
Threatening language,	4	–	1	4	–	–	–	–
Other misdemeanors,	10	1	6	6	6	2	–	–
Total criminal class,	156	73	137	53	63	23	13	5
Vagrancy,	1	6	1	3	–	4	–	3
Drunkenness,	31	8	33	6	7	4	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	2	2	6	1	2	2	2	–
Debt,	9	–	9	–	3	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	29	9	28	6	25	5	1	3
Total,	228	98	214	69	100	38	19	11

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1865.	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	–
Criminals,	165	59
Vagrants,	1	3
Drunkards,	33	6
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	1
Total,	214	69

From 1st *Jan.*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	88	28
Vagrants,	–	4
Drunkards,	7	4
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	2
Total,	100	38

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	180	43	Once within the year,	89	23
Twice ,,	9	6	Twice ,,	4	4
Thrice ,,	1	2	Thrice ,,	–	1
Four times ,,	1	2	Four times ,,	–	1
Total,	191	53	Total,	93	29

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	10,598	2,148	—	3,545	1,301	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	29·03	5·88	—	21·48	7·88	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	47		15th June.	41		26th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	23		2nd Jan.	* 23		27th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	37		19th June.	32		4th Jan.
Ditto of females,	12		6th June.	12		16th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		2nd Jan.	13		20th May.
Ditto of females	2		25th Aug.	3		5th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

1st February, 1859,	42	23rd April, 1863,	62
30th May, 1860,	46	16th January, 1864,	70
28th October, 1861,	44	15th June, 1865,	47
29th June, 1862,	67	26th February, 1866,	41

Population, 71,694 inhabitants; area, 269,409 acres.

Convictions and acquittals during the last seven years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	33	55	72	112	96	36	43
Acquittals,	49	51	31	86	39	42	22
Total,	82	106	103	198	135	78	65

Committals for drunkenness :—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866 to 14th June.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
38	3	46	11	31	8	33	6	7	4

On the day of my inspection 19 males and 11 females of all classes were inmates of this gaol, 2 of whom were lunatics and 2 master debtors. Four males and 3 females constituted the entire number of offenders against property in the prison; 8 males were under committals for assaults, and 1 "for trial for stabbing." The remaining prisoners in custody were 1 male for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 5 females for vagrancy and loitering for prostitution, and 1 male charged with Fenianism; 3 females were "on remand for further examination."

On examining the ages, the sentences, and the circumstances of each case, I find that of the 4 males committed for offences against property, one was a juvenile, for the larceny of clothes; another convicted of stealing heather—both sentenced to an imprisonment of one month;

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

the third, found guilty of stealing oats, sentenced for a term of four months; and the fourth, a pickpocket, for six months; 1 man was under a sentence of two years' imprisonment, convicted in June, 1864, of an aggravated assault, and 2 others sentenced for one year each, also for assaults; 8 of the 15 males in custody were of an age not exceeding twenty-two years.

The female inmates of the gaol were for the most part prostitutes, 2 were under sentence of six months' imprisonment, 1 has been seventy times convicted, another thirty times—this woman, who had only completed a previous term of imprisonment on the 8th June, was again recommitted on the 12th, and sentenced for one month; another female was waiting for trial for having assaulted the Master of the Union Workhouse; she has already been eighteen times a prisoner in this gaol.

Juveniles.

Besides the juveniles in custody on the day of my visit, 10 boys had been committed to the gaol in 1866—3 for workhouse offences, 1 had been sentenced to be sent to a reformatory for three years, after an imprisonment of one month as a punishment. The offences for which they were committed were for the most part of a very trifling nature. Nine juveniles (males) were committed to the gaol in 1865, 3 for stealing workhouse clothes, 2 for larceny of fowl, 1 for malicious injury to an ass, and 3 for assaults; 1 of these was sentenced to an imprisonment of one month, and three years in a reformatory; 8 could read and write, and only 1 was wholly illiterate; 1 was twice committed during the year; 8 had lost one parent; only 1 girl, under sixteen years of age, was committed, but she was not convicted, and was discharged; her parents could not be ascertained.

Lunatics.

One female and 6 male lunatics were committed as dangerous in 1865, and 4 previously to inspection in 1866; 2 males were in custody when I made my inspection. The insane here receive a diet of which animal food forms a part, and every attention appears to be paid to their treatment which the limited appliances at command will permit. The medical officer, Dr. Edgeworth, who is constant in his attendance, receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, and when a certificate for the admission of a lunatic into the asylum, which must be signed by two medical men, is required, he must perform that duty gratuitously, while another surgeon, not attached to the gaol, is paid one guinea for adding his signature to the certificate.

Thirty-four debtors (28 males and 6 females) were committed in 1865, and 30 (25 males and 5 females) previously to inspection in 1866.

Two males and one female were committed for offences against the excise laws in 1865, but none in 1866 up to the day of inspection.

As there are no bridewells in this county, all committals within the county are included in the preceding returns.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	104	27	Shirts,	120	36	Shifts,	46	–
Sheets, pairs of,	120	34	Jackets,	59	15	Jackets,	53	–
Rugs,	125	–	Vests,	52	39	Petticoats,	49	–
Hammocks or Cots,	56	–	Trowsers,	48	35	Aprons,	49	–
Bed-ticks,	104	5	Caps,	65	28	Neckerchiefs,	34	–
Bedsteads,	54	–	Clogs, pairs of,	167	5	Shoes, pairs of,	52	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	5	Kitchen,	One.	
Yards,	9	3	Bakery,	One.	
Day Rooms,	8	–	Store Rooms,	3	–
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying-Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	5
Single Cells of larger size,	–	3	Baths,	2	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	12	Privies,	8	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Water-closets,	6	5
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Urinals,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	–	Fumigating Box,	One.	
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	One.		Pumps,	1	1
School Room,	One.		Well,	One.	
Workshops,	5	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	16	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

As has been observed in former reports of Inspectors-General, this gaol appears to be as satisfactorily managed as the defective construction of the prison buildings and the imperfect system in use will permit.

I found the buildings in fair repair, properly ventilated, clean, and orderly; the inmates well cared, and subject to discipline; the prison clothing good and suitable, besides some articles in store; the blankets, sheets, and bedding also sufficient, but the hammocks are old and worn, and should be replaced. Since last inspection new padlocks of Chubbs' make have been provided for the cells, and rim-locks of the same excellent manufacture for the passages leading thereto; a shed has also been built in the tread-wheel yard, to shelter the turnkey on duty, and well-constructed water-closets and urinals have been placed for the use of the prisoners who work on the wheel, and also adjoining the workshops, but the privies in the exercising yards for males were very offensive when I made my inspection, and there is no means to flush them. I am informed, however, that the supply of water is sufficient for this and the other purposes of the prison. The water is taken from the well-hole, marked Z on the ground-plan of this gaol, and is raised by the power of the tread-wheel into a tank over the machinery, whence it is distributed through the establishment, but the well-hole is in the centre of the yards and buildings; from it all the water for drinking purposes is derived, and it is, above all things, necessary that it should be free from the possibility of the filth from noxious privies being washed into it, or by water impregnated with organic matter percolating through the subsoil. The sewerage is stated to be sufficient, and the gaol has hitherto been very healthy; nevertheless the subject requires particular attention at the present season. In the gaol of a neighbouring county, I attribute the mortality in part to this cause, and the fact is undoubted which is mentioned by Parkes, a writer of the highest authority. In his work on Hygiene, he observes, page 18:—"A well drains an extent of ground around it in the shape of an inverted cone, which is in proportion to its own depth and the looseness of the soil; in very loose soils a well of sixty or eighty feet will drain a large area, perhaps as much as 200 feet, or even more;" and as zymotic diseases are all largely caused by water rendered impure by the evacuations passed in these affections, the possibility of such a contingent arising should be carefully prevented.

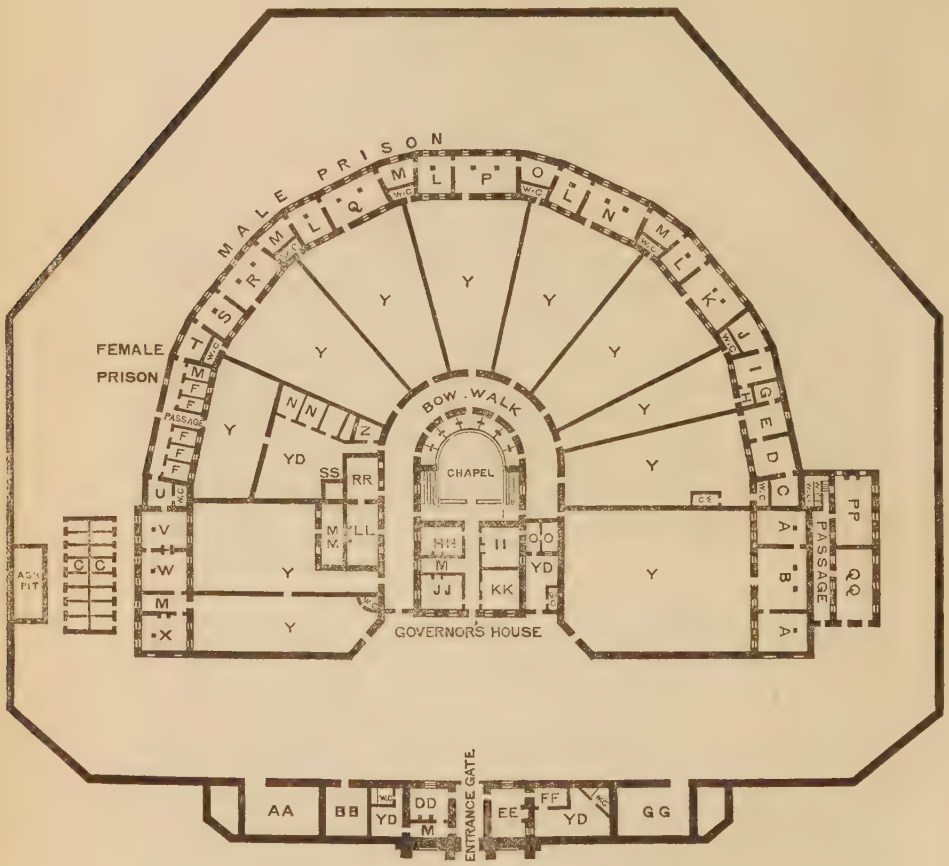
Cellular separation is here carried out in sixteen cells for females, which are heated and fitted up with bells and appliances for the purpose; but as has been remarked in former reports of the Inspectors-General,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

the cells are scattered, and not under supervision of the officers; and it is to be hoped that when an improved system is adopted for males, a more perfect model for the alteration of the buildings to suit the separate system will be followed.

Ground Plan of Longford Gaol.



A, G G, Q Q, and R R, stores; B, pauper debtor's day-room; C, dead-house; D, hospital day-room; E and M, stairs; F, female prison; G, S, and T, baths; H, I, and J, reception ward for males; K and N, for untried males; L, turnkeys' rooms; O, dark cell; P, Q, and R, for convicted males; U, lavatory for females; V, furnace room; W, female reception ward; X, mistress debtors' room; Y, exercising yards; Z, well. A A, forge; B B, mill; C C, cells for stonebreakers; D D, and K K, Deputy-Governor's apartments; E E, and F F, Gate-porter's apartments; H H, and I I, Governor's apartments; J J, prison office; L L, prison kitchen; M M, laundry; N N, treadwheel; O O, pantry; P P, carpenter's shop; S S, oven; Y D, small yards.

The males are classified according to the seventh section of the Prisons Act, but the subdivision of debtors directed by the eighth rule of the 109th section is not carried out, and female debtors have no proper quarters assigned to them. The laundry and drying-room are imperfect, and the school-room is not partitioned. An iron chest for the safe custody of the prison keys was provided in March, 1866, and the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

following regulations ordered by the Board of Superintendence to be enforced:—

"I.—The Governor or Deputy-Governor shall be present at the locking of each prisoner at lock-up, and shall test the lock of each cell after it has been secured by the person in charge of the class, and shall take up the key thereof immediately the locking of each class has been completed.

"II.—The Governor or Deputy-Governor shall visit each prisoner again between 9 and 10, P.M., accompanied by the night-guard, or matron when visiting the females, and shall re-examine the locks, bolts, and bars, and enter the state of the same in his journal each night.

"III.—All the keys of the prison, the pass-keys of the officers excepted, shall be in the Governor's possession when the final round has been completed.

"IV.—The Governor and Deputy-Governor shall each make a circuit of the prison once at least in each week, between 10, P.M., and 6, A.M., to test the vigilance of the night-watch.

"V.—The outer case of each tell-tale clock shall be secured with Chubbs' patent lock.

"VI.—The keys of the prison shall be kept by the Governor in his bed-room, in an iron chest to be purchased for that purpose.

"VII.—An additional lock shall be placed on each door leading into the female prison from the yards, and back doors shall be double locked by the Governor and Matron at the final round, and an alarm bell shall be provided for the Matron.

"VIII.—When any lock requires to be repaired, it is to be sent to the manufacturer."

The cells are not lighted by gas.

The reports on the state of the markings of the tell-tale clocks are regularly entered in "The State of the Prison at Lockings Book."

Punishments for Prison Offences.

Prisoners sentenced to whipping—Two males in 1865.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	62	4	Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	9
Stoppage of diet,	–	–	Stoppage of diet,	–	–
Total,	62	4	Total,	13	9

"Admonitions" to prisoners are included in the preceding table; offenders against the prison rules are always, in the first instance, cautioned, and if they again offend, a punishment is inflicted.

These punishments were for the most part only for a few hours, and all imposed by the Governor, but duly submitted to the Board for approval.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

On tread-wheel, ... 6 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cleaning,	6	Knitting,	11
Cooking,	2		
Breaking land,	2		
Caring lunatics,	2		
Labouring,	1		
Total,	13	Total,	11

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour and industrial labour,	13	11
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed (not in hospital),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	19	11

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are told off for the tread-wheel for three hours daily, but as they are in alternate relays, they are only employed on it for half that period.

Industrial labour consists principally of stone-breaking with some tailoring for the males, and washing, sewing, and knitting for the females. One prisoner was taught tailoring during 1865.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1863, . £17 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £9 19*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £9 9*s.* 4*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	155	29	94	13
Average daily number of pupils, . .	19·85	4·035	14·26	4·99
Number of days on which school was held, .	310	169	140	90
Aggregate number of attendances, . .	6,154	682	1,997	399

School-hours.—Males, 5 to 7, P.M.; females, 10, A.M. to 12, noon.

The assistant teacher was trained in the schools of the National Board of Education, both he and the Deputy-Governor are well qualified as teachers. The chaplains record their observations on the state of the school in a book kept for the purpose.

The approved forms are in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males, First Class—4 oz. oatmeal, 4 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females, Second Class—3½ oz. oatmeal, 3½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Males and Females, Third Class—2½ oz. oatmeal, 2½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. The meal is made into stirabout.

Dinner (under sentence of more than one calendar month).—Males, First Class—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel two days in each week in lieu of milk. Females, Second Class—12 oz. wholemeal bread and ¾ pint new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel two days, same as males. Males and Females, Third Class—8 oz. wholemeal bread and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel, and 4 oz. bread for supper daily.

Sentenced to one calendar month or under.—Same as above, except that they always receive gruel for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 4*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 10*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles (dipt), per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2·576*d.* | 1864, . 2·36*d.* | 1865, . 2·43*d.*

No complaint was made to me by any of the inmates.

The food was of good quality on day of inspection, and the chaplains generally report favourably of it. I find that in a few cases the stirabout and buttermilk are stated to be thin. The approved form of report is used.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries of statistics and finances are in this gaol kept with more than ordinary care and attention. The Governor has improved some of the forms, and adopted checks which show that he is earnest in the discharge of this branch of his duties. All the superior officers keep journals, some of which are very fully entered up; altogether this department of the establishment is very satisfactory, and the directions of the Court of Queen's Bench are carefully carried out. The Governor at 10, P.M., examines the books at the gate, and marks them with his initials.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £1,582 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £1,460 12*s.* | 1865, . £1,388 8*s.* 10½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £28 12*s.* 5½*d.* | 1864, . £35 13*s.* 4½*d.* | 1865, . £37 16*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . 9*s.* | 1864, . £1 7*s.* | 1865, . 19*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . – | 1864, . – | 1865, . £2 7*s.* 3*d.*

Repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

1863, . £193 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £152 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £133 15*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
James H. Dopping, Esq., Local Inspector, . . .	75	0	0
Rev. R. J. Card, A.M., Protestant Chaplain, . .	36	18	6
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. John O'Beirne, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon, Co. Infirmary, .		—	
Resident.			
Arthur Rawlins, esq., Governor	200	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy Governor, ...	50	0	0
Philip Duggan, Clerk, .	35	0	0
Robt. M'Nally, Gate-keeper,	35	0	0
Turnkeys: John Mulligan, *Carpenter*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys: John Smith (Hospital),	30	0	0
Turnkeys: John Allen, *Assistant Shoolmaster*, . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys: John M'Creddon, . .	30	0	0
Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
Anna M. Fife, Assistant Matron, ...	24	0	0

Vacancies.

Captain William Walker, Local Inspector, superannuated; James H. Dopping, esq., appointed to fill same office. Rev. James Reynolds, R. C. Chaplain, resigned; Rev. John O'Beirne appointed to fill same office. Robert Campbell, Turnkey and Assistant Schoolmaster, dismissed; John Allen appointed in his stead. John Agnew, Turnkey and Tailor, appointed to fill same office in Naas Prison at a higher salary; James Irons appointed in his stead. James Irons resigned; John M'Creddon appointed in his stead as Turnkey only.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	105	67
Chaplain, Established Church, .	202	103
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	204	88
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	173	93
Surgeon, ...	219	110

The preceding table shows how very attentive the extern officers have been in the discharge of their duties in the gaol.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital, . .	36	6	19	9	16	3	10	2
No. of prisoners in hospital,	38	6	21	10	18	5	12	2
Number of days therein, .	739	186	352	249	1,169	119	366	103
Average daily number, .	2·02	·5	·96	·68	3·20	·326	2·21	·62
Number of deaths, . .	1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£20		£20		£26 8*s.* 10*d.*		—	

* Executed.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

The hospital wards for the sick of both sexes are separate, and sufficient for the number of prisoners in custody. There are two for males, with a water-closet off each, and one for females, with three beds, which also is provided with a water-closet.

The sanitary condition of the gaol has for many years been satisfactory, as has already been remarked. The medical officer, being surgeon to the county infirmary, receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, notwithstanding which his attendance is constant, and much more frequent than the rules require.

Board of Superintendence.

Major R. A. Dopping Hepenstal, J.P.	Alex. C. Kingstone, esq.	James W. Bond, esq., J.P.
John E. Thompson, esq., J.P.	George W. Slator, esq., J.P.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, J.P.
Mathew W. O'Connor, esq., J.P.	The Hon. L. H. King Harman, J.P.	St. George R. Johnston, esq., J.P.
L. Loftus B. Fox, esq., J.P.	Henry O. F. Gregory, esq., J.P.	Henry M. Bond, esq.

The Board meets for the discharge of business monthly, when accounts are examined and liabilities discharged by cheque, drawn in favour of each creditor, except small accounts and sundries, which are included in one made payable to the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

Superior officers are paid by presentment, half-yearly, at assize; the inferior officers monthly, at the meetings of the Board.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Louth Gaol.

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED 19TH JULY, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	4	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	19	14	33	–	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	22	2	49	14	28	3	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	–	17	–	4	–	3	–
Other assaults,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	3	2	1	1	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	21	13	15	12	15	8	4	3
Receiving stolen goods,	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	5	–	8	–	7	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	3	1	4	–	1	–
Revenue offences,	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disorderly loitering, abusive language, &c.,	15	52	28	47	16	26	–	4
Illegal drilling,	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	88	77	138	78	87	37	11	7
Vagrancy,	2	3	2	–	1	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	72	126	66	82	34	45	2	5
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	9	4	13	5	7	7	4	2
Debt,	7	1	10	–	7	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	23	5	25	3	18	2	1	–
Total,	201	216	254	168	154	93	19	14

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	20	8	1865,	11	8
1864,	19	16	1866 (day of Inspection),	19	14

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	–	1
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	1	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	1	1866, up to and including day of Inspection,	3	2
1864,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1865,	1	1			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	–	Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	171	81	Criminals,	105	39
Vagrants,	2	–	Vagrants,	1	2
Drunkards,	66	82	Drunkards,	34	45
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	5	Dangerous Lunatics,	7	7
Total,	262	168	Total,	154	93

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	197	53	Committed	Once within the year,	110	34
	Twice ,,	14	10		Twice ,,	14	7
	Thrice ,,	5	6		Thrice ,,	–	2
	Four times ,,	3	3		Four times ,,	1	4
	Five times ,,	–	3		Five times ,,	1	2
	Six times ,,	–	2		Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	1		Seven times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	–	2		Ten times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times ,,	–	1		Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	219	81		Total,	126	51

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	16·66	10·74	—	18·865	11·585	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	46		5th Sept.	40		20th April.
Lowest ditto,	14		12th April.	19		1st March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	29		4th October.	23		20th April.
Ditto, of females,	20		18th June.	18		20th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9		2nd May.	12		11th May.
Ditto, of females,	3		12th April.	6		26th Feb.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

27th March, 1859,	56	18th September, 1863,	40
3rd June, 1860,	58	22nd July, 1864,	43
30th January, 1861,	45	5th September, 1865,	46
22nd January, 1862,	49	20th April, 1866,	40

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Population 75,973 inhabitants, area 201,434 acres.

Total number of prisoners tried at assizes and quarter sessions for this county, last seven years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions, . .	22	29	37	48	21	22	23
Acquittals, . . .	27	30	8	33	23	22	23
Total, . . .	49	59	45	81	44	44	46

Committals of drunkards, 1865:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, ...	53	111	72	126	66	82
To the bridewell at Ardee, . .	83	18	88	12	113	19
	136	129	160	138	129	101
Total, ...	265		298		230	

At the summer assizes for this county, held within a short time previous to my inspection, no prisoner either in custody or on bail for a criminal offence was for trial on the calendar; and on the day of my visit, although 25 prisoners (13 males and 12 females) criminally committed were inmates of the gaol, only 8 (5 males and 3 females) had been convicted before the Judge of Assize or Chairman of the County at quarter sessions, besides 1 soldier who had been tried by court-martial for insubordination. The other criminal prisoners in custody had been summarily convicted by Magistrates at petty sessions or by the Town Commissioners of Dundalk for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the streets, assaults, poor law offences, and trifling larcenies; 1 man was awaiting his trial at petty sessions for leaving service. I found 2 prisoners under sentences of imprisonment of two years—one the soldier convicted by court-martial of insubordination, the other a prisoner for larceny. Three females, old offenders, convicted of receiving stolen goods, and 1 male for an assault, had been sentenced for terms of twelve months; a lad, 21 years of age, convicted before the Magistrates at petty sessions of four different larcenies, had for each received a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, making altogether a term of six months; 2 other prisoners were under sentences, one of two, the other of three months; the remainder were for short periods, none exceeding one month. All the prisoners in custody under long sentences of imprisonment of twelve months and upwards, with the exception of one woman, had been convicted previously to January in the present year; and there has been a remarkable immunity from grave crimes in this county since the commencement of 1866.

The females committed during that period, with the exception of the woman referred to, who is a professional thief, and another whose intellect is deranged, were, I am informed, prostitutes from the purlieus of the barracks in Dundalk, convicted for the most part before the Town Commissioners under the Towns Improvement Act, for loitering, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. During the six months and a-half which have elapsed since the commencement of 1866, only 8 females were committed in this county for offences against property; three for assaults; the remainder were for loitering in the streets for prostitution or for drunkenness; these women are constantly reconvicted, as they return immediately on discharge to their former life, having no other means of support; one in custody when I made my inspection has already two hundred convictions recorded against her

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

on the books of this gaol, beginning from the year 1847. She is now under a sentence of two months' imprisonment for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; another also has been seventy-three times an inmate of the gaol since the commencement of 1855. These wretched women seldom continue this existence for a long period, as after a few years, broken in constitution, they disappear, to be succeeded by fresh unfortunates. Refuges are much required in Dundalk for women of this class.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was an inmate of the gaol when I made my inspection; 5 were committed previously to my visit in 1866—1 was a stranger to the district; 11 (1 under ten years of age) were committed in 1865—1 was twice committed; no female juvenile has been in custody in this gaol since the commencement of the year 1865, or up to the time of my inspection in 1866.

Lunatics.

I found 6 (4 males and 2 females) lunatics, convicted as dangerous, in custody on the day on which I made my inspection; 4 males and 1 female were in the gaol at the commencement of 1865; 18 (13 males and 5 females) were committed during the year; 1 male, 31 years of age, placed in charge on the 9th July, died on the 24th of the same month, of effusion of the brain.

No change has been made since last inspection in the arrangements for the treatment of this class, and the diet they receive is that provided for convicted prisoners (viz., stirabout and half a pint of milk for breakfast, bread and a pint of milk for dinner), but with the addition of bread and milk for supper; their friends, however, (if they have any willing to do so) may provide them with other diet under the 15th section of the Act 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 68, which empowers unconvicted prisoners to receive cooked food from their friends. The insane here are still lodged in the double cells of the criminal prison, which is the only place in this strictly cellular gaol in which they can be located; and the defects pointed out in former reports still continue.

No revenue prisoner has been committed to this gaol since 1864.

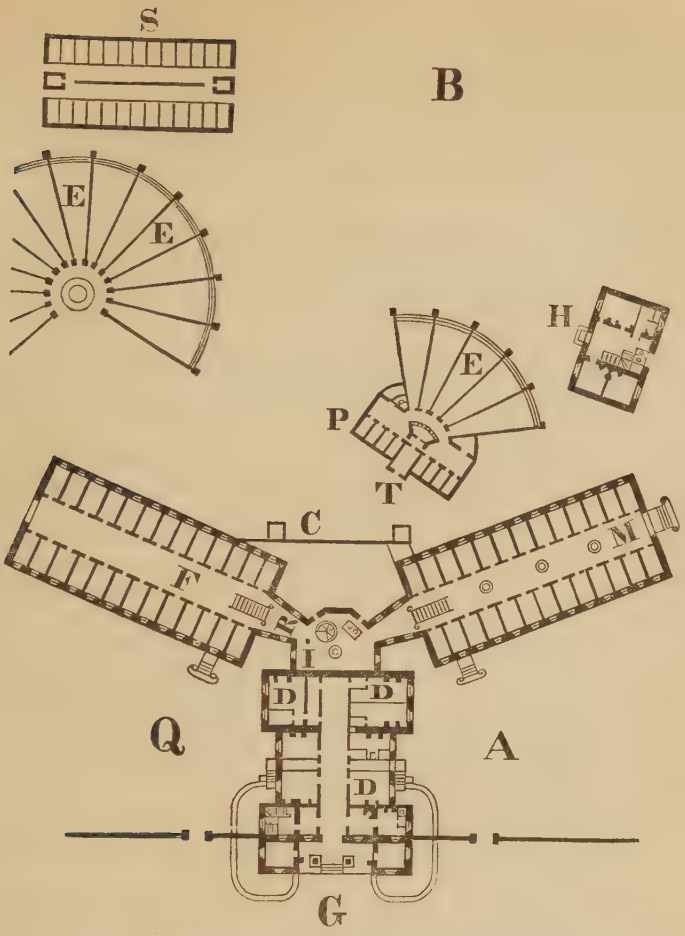
One master debtor was in custody on the day on which I inspected the gaol; 7 males were lodged in it since the commencement of 1866, and 10 in 1865: no female in either year. In my report for 1864, I pointed out how the quarters for debtors could be considerably improved, but as no action has been taken in the matter by the Board, it is useless for me to repeat the observations I then made.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	3	1
Yards, on separate system,	18 for all.	
Day Rooms, for Pauper Debtors; also used for Lunatics,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	83	21
Single Cells of larger size,	2	1
Rooms for Master and Mistress Debtors,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	1
Chapel, on separate system,	one.	
School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel used for this purpose.		
Workshops—Prisoners generally work in cells.		

	M.	F.
Worksheds,	24	–
Kitchen,	one.	
Store Rooms,	4	1
Laundry,	one.	
Lavatories, not fitted up,	one.	
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	eight.	
Water-closets,	seven.	
Do. in cells,	107	
Reception Rooms or Cells,	4	6
Pumps—Two pumps connected with cranks, and one single-hand pump.		
Wells (connected),	two.	
Tell-tale Clock,	one.	

Dundalk Gaol.



G, entrance to offices; D D, debtors' prison; A, garden where the debtors take exercise; I, inspection hall; F, female prison; M, male prison; C, large coal stores, capable of holding 60 tons, which can often be procured in Dundalk at a cheap rate when taken in large quantities; P, pump, worked by a crank and prison labour; T, tank, placed on a tower whence the prison is plentifully supplied with water; E E E, exercising yards for prisoners; H, hospital; S, stone-breakers' sheds; B, back-gate and depot for stones; Q, quarry, now filled up. The Governor's house, chapel, and school-room, are placed over the building G D D; and the kitchen and offices, punishment cells, &c., underneath.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	53	57½
Sheets, pairs of,	57½	56
Rugs,	82	10
Hammocks or Cots,	188	
Bed-ticks,	87	13
Bedsteads,		25

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	18	52
Jackets,	18	31
Vests,	18	31
Trowsers,	18	31
Caps,	18	31
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	18	30
Shoes, Slippers, pairs of (indifferent),	18	26

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	14	7
Jackets or Wrappers,	14	21
Petticoats,	14	56
Aprons,	14	40
Neckerchiefs,	8	32
Caps,	14	27
Stockings, pairs of,	14	16
Shoes, Slippers, pairs of (indifferent),	14	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

I found this gaol on my inspection, as on former occasions, in a satisfactory state of cleanliness, order, and discipline; the ventilation sufficient, the buildings in sound repair, and free from damp, with the exception of the hospital and the end wall of the south wing, besides a slight leakage (although improved) from the horizontal shoot from the roof, observed by my colleague on his last inspection. The walls of the hospital, when the wind blows from certain quarters, continue to admit the rain through fissures in the stones, and the building is therefrom uninhabitable.

This gaol is well situated; the sewerage is discharged into a cesspool at a distance from the buildings, and thence under the road into the demesne on the opposite side. It is to be regretted that some sewers pass under the prison building, a practice strongly condemned by the Sanitary Commissioners.

There is a plentiful supply of water obtained from two well-holes which are united by a passage blasted through the rock. The water is raised into a large tank by the power of a crank-pump worked by the prisoners.

The stock of prison clothing, blankets, sheets, and bedding, is sufficient for the requirements, and some are in store; I found, however, a few of the blankets moth-eaten and worn.

There is a good laundry in connexion with the female prison, but the drying-room has no heating apparatus beyond an ordinary fireplace; ropes are hung across the room on which the clothes are placed. The prisoners' clothing are here disinfected by means of hot steam. This is an excellent practice which should be adopted elsewhere, as it is of the utmost importance that when a prisoner on admission is suspected to bear the infection of disease, his clothes should be thoroughly freed from the poison which they may contain, and it is now well known that such specific poisons when exposed to the purifying action of boiling water or steam, lose their vitality and any dangerous properties which they may possess.

The stalls in the chapel are very faulty, and the prisoners in the back rows when on their knees during worship cannot be seen by the officers in charge.

The punishment cells in the basement story are not artificially heated, and are flagged. They are not, however, used, except during the daytime and in summer.

The very great defect in this gaol is the want of separation between the male and female wings of the prison. My colleague and I have called the attention of the Board of Superintendence each successive year in our reports to this very faulty arrangement, which in no other well-managed separate prison in Ireland exists to the same extent as here.

Individual separation is strictly carried out with all prisoners criminally committed, except those in charge of lunatics or employed in the kitchen, or such as are exempt by the special directions of the Medical Officer in each case.

Lock-up is held at 6 P.M. in winter and 7 P.M. in summer, and the prisoners are unlocked in the morning at 6 in summer and at 7 during the winter months. Gas is not supplied after lock-up to the cells in which the criminal prisoners are confined, except for a short time, to enable the occupants to make their beds, and it is extinguished for the night from twenty to thirty minutes after lockings.

The Governor attends lock-up accompanied by the chief warder on the male side of the prison, and by the matron and assistant matron on the female side, the locks are then carefully examined. It is the duty

of the warder in charge, before turning off the gas from each cell, to ascertain that the prisoner is within.

After the cells are locked the keys of the prison remain in the office until ten o'clock, when they are taken by the Governor to his bed-room for the night. The turnkey on duty keeps watch for four hours after lock-up, and he is succeeded by two others until unlock in the morning.

There is in the gaol only one tell-tale clock, which is placed in the central hall.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	–	–	Solitary confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	3	–	Whipping,	–	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–
Stoppage of Diet,	–	–	Stoppage of Diet,	–	–

Discipline is maintained by the Governor, with very few punishments. The book in which they are recorded is submitted to the Board at its meetings and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Pumping water by crank machinery, and stone-breaking,	8	–
Cleaning prison and stone-breaking,	1	–
Cooking, cleaning kitchen, and distributing coals,	1	–
Knitting, making clothing, and sewing,	–	4
Attending male lunatics, and brushmaking,	1	–
Total,	11	4

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Picking oakum,	3	Picking oakum,	7
		Cleaning prison,	1
Total,	3	Total,	8

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	11	4
Industrial labour,	3	8
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	4	2
Total in Custody,	19	14

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, £29 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, £11 18*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, £18 7*s.* 5*d.*

The prisoners are principally occupied in pumping water, breaking stones, teasing rope, and picking oakum; but when skilled artisans are in custody they are employed at their respective trades. When the number of offenders, sentenced to hard labour, in custody is not sufficient to work the pumps, others not so sentenced are employed at the work, provided they do not object.

Two shillings per cubic yard is obtained for the stones broken by the prisoners.

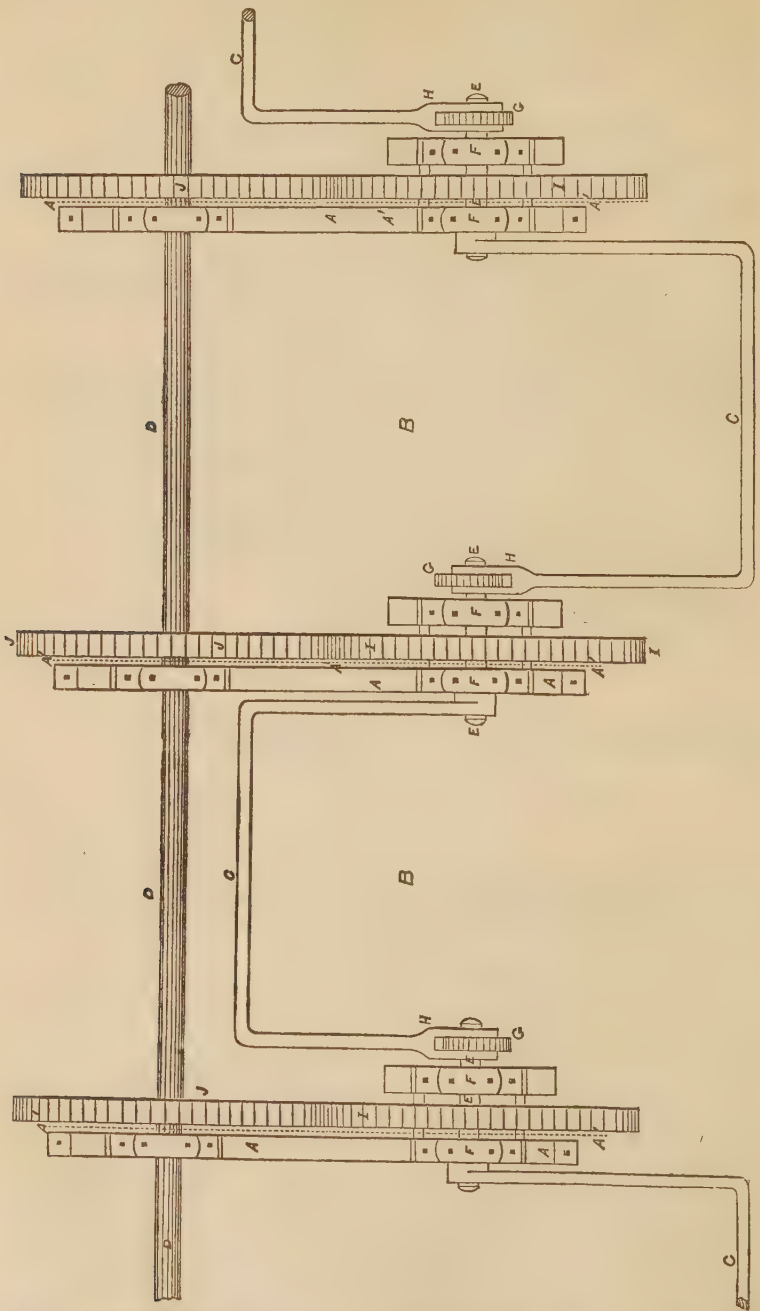
In the basement of the prison a carpenter's shop and smith's forge have been fitted up, besides a room with turning lathe.

The crank in use for pumping water in this Gaol is faulty and dan-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

gerous. A crank on an improved principle should be adopted. The following diagram, taken from a former report, will explain the action of one which has been erected in the gaols of Kilmainham and Monaghan, and found to work in a satisfactory manner.



A A¹, is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks

C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of a short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	41	28	21	12
Average daily number of pupils,	6·5	3·4	3·56	3·62
Number of days on which school was held,	274	254	128	172

School hours:—Males—from 11 to 12 o'clock; Females—from 10 to 11 o'clock.

The male prisoners are taught by the schoolmaster, the females by the matron; neither have been trained in any public establishment. The schoolmaster, who is likewise clerk, is considered efficient. The approved forms are in use, and the Chaplains occasionally visit. A lady, a member of the Established Church, gives religious instruction to the females of the Protestant faith, and Sisters of Mercy to the Roman Catholic female inmates of the gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Third Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Third Class.—Males and Females under 15 years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The stirabout for first and second class is half oatmeal and half Indian meal.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 2*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 2½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; rice, per cwt., £1 8*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, yellow, per cwt., £1 18*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 4·32*d.* | 1864, . 3·38*d.* | 1865, . 3·28*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made to me by any, except by one man under a long sentence, who complains that the quantity of food given him is not sufficient, but I find that he receives the quantity which the rules direct. I tasted the provisions supplied for prison use on the day of my visit; they were of good quality, and the Chaplains, who regularly inspect the supplies furnished by the contractor, report very favourably of them and in the tabular form recommended for their use; each loaf is of the weight required for one person, a very satisfactory arrangement, as insuring a fair distribution to each prisoner.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers have journals, which I found duly entered up, and the various books and registries directed by the rules of the Queen's Bench or recommended by the Inspectors-General, are here kept with the greatest care and attention. Mr. Shekleton, the Secretary of the Board, who is also Secretary to the Grand Jury, manages the financial affairs of the gaol, and holds a check over the expenditure, which is most satisfactory. He has adopted a system which might with advantage be copied elsewhere.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries for the three preceding years :—

1863, .. £1,308 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £1,266 9*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £1,265 12*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £45 3*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £41 6*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £45 3*s.* 4*d.*

Amount repaid by Treasury for certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

1863, £73 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, £96 11*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, £45 7*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £3 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £4 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £14 9*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . — | 1865, . —

Amount repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1863, . — | 1864, . £3 14*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . —

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward Tipping, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. James M'Gee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6
E. G. Brunker, esq, Surgeon,	—		
Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	25	0	0

Resident.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor,		176	15	6
Henry Noble, Chief Warder,		50	0	0
Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,		35	0	0
Sub-Warders	John M'Dowell,	35	0	0
	William Hargrave,	35	0	0
	Thomas Watt,	35	0	0
	Robert Madden,	35	0	0
James M'Cabe, Schoolmaster,		35	0	0
Harriet Hughes, Matron,		35	0	0
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,		30	0	0

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	91	71
Chaplain, Established Church,	164	101
Presbyterian Chaplain,	164	104
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	181	115
Surgeon,	281	182
Apothecary,	329	215

I have again to notice the constant attendance of the Medical Officer and the Apothecary to their duties in this gaol; and as Dr. Brunker is

surgeon also to the county infirmary, he receives no remuneration for the duties which he discharges in the gaol. NORTH DISTRICT. *County of Louth Gaol.*

Vacancies.

E. H. Croker, esq., Local Inspector, died, November, 19th, 1865; Edward Tipping, esq., appointed Local Inspector, 1st December, 1865. Thomas Andrews, Schoolmaster and clerk, resigned on being appointed to Belfast Gaol, on 4th May, 1866; James M'Cabe appointed probationary Schoolmaster, 4th May, 1866.

Hospital.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of days therein, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily number, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths, . . .	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	11*s.* 0*d.*		£6 3*s.* 9*d.*		£16 4*s.* 6*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates :—

Two in 1865—viz., July 24th, and August 31st.
None in 1866.

As has already been observed, the hospital building is uninhabitable, and all prisoners are medically treated in their cells.

Board of Superintendence.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Clermont, J.P.	Fred. J. Foster, esq., J.P.	John C. Kieran, esq., J.P.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart., J.P.	William Ruxton, esq., J.P.	John A. Haig, esq.
Lieut.-Col. J. C. W. Fortescue, J.P.	John Murphy, esq., J.P.	Michael Kelly, esq., J.P.
	John G. Coddington, esq.	John Black, esq., J.P. (deceased).
	John J. E. Bigger, esq.	

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of its duties, when a printed memorandum of business to be transacted is laid before the meeting by the Secretary of the Board, and also the abstract of accounts, bank-book, and vouchers. At the end of each quarter a special meeting is held, in which every department of the gaol is inquired into, and members of the Board inspect the wards, yards, and buildings of the prison. Small accounts are paid monthly, the larger sums at assizes, each by a separate cheque. The warders and matrons are paid monthly, the superior officers half-yearly.

ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

I am anxious to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to a cesspool which is quite close to the pump-hole, from which the only water for drinking purposes is obtained for this Bridewell; and to show the danger of permitting it to remain, I here quote a fact taken from the "Report on Health of the Social Science Association, for 1865:" "The water from the pump in Broad-street, Golden-square, London, killed 500 people in three days, because there were cesspools in the area of the houses close to the pump, and the matter percolating from the cesspools into the well poisoned the water, and so was fruitfully productive of disease and death." *Bridewell.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth.

Bridewell.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	175	31
Of whom were Drunkards, .	113	19
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	36	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	24	10

Petty Sessions, ...	Dunleer, every second Tuesday; Ardee-mill and Termonteckin, every second Wednesday; and Collon every second Thursday.
Committals, ...	Correct.
Registry, ...	Correct.
Repairs, ...	In good repair.
Security, ...	Sufficient with care.
Accommodation, ...	Males' day-room and three cells; one below for drunkards; females' day-room and two cells. A new residence has been provided for keeper, with room for Magistrates to meet, but as prisoners now pass through the kitchen of the keeper into the bridewell, I would suggest that a door be opened from the passage into the old building for their use.
Bedding and Furniture, . .	Bedding good and sufficient; a guard-bed required in cell for drunkards.
Water, ...	Supplied by force-pump, but the pump-hole is too near the cesspool belonging to the privies. This should be remedied, and a proper sewer from the privies made.
Sewerage, ...	A cesspool close to the pump-hole should be got rid of, and the sewerage so constructed as to carry off the fecal matter from the vicinity of the pump.*
Cleanliness, ...	Very clean, and well kept.
Dietary, ...	Males, 4½*d.*; females, 4*d.* per day.
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£50 with uniform, &c.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, ...	None.
Official Inspection, . . .	18th July, 1866.
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.

* The Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their Report to the Secretary at War, page 92, recommends "that all such cesspools should be thoroughly cleaned out, filled up, and abolished, and proper drainage substituted."

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

COUNTY OF TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 18TH JULY, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	3	3	6	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	9	3	12	–	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	4	6	1865,	6	3
1864,	8	4	1866 (day of Inspection),	9	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	4	2	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	–
1864,	3	2	Day of Inspection,	2	
1865,	2	2			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	–	Debtors,	1	–
Criminals,	71	41	Criminals,	46	14
Vagrants,	1	2	Vagrants,	1	2
Drunkards,	48	17	Drunkards,	28	9
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	2	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1
Total,	125	62	Total,	76	26

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	83	30	Committed	Once within the year,	52	24
	Twice ,,	9	11		Twice ,,	7	1
	Thrice ,,	3	2		Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	–	1		Four times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	2	–		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	–		Nine times ,,	1	–
	Total,	97	44		Total,	60	24

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	9	6	3	3	4	1	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	1	9	–	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	15	9	10	13	3	–	1	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	1	–	1	3	2	2	2
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	2	–	3	–	3	–
Military offences,	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	7	1	6	1	5	2	–	–
Tippling in an unlicensed house,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idle prostitutes loitering on the streets,	–	25	–	9	–	2	–	–
Treasonable conspiracy,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Illegal pawning,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	44	45	41	28	25	10	7	3
Vagrancy,	1	4	1	2	1	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	60	21	48	17	28	9	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	2	1	4	2	–	1	–	–
Debt,	13	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	24	9	30	18	21	4	–	–
Total,	144	80	125	62	76	26	9	3

Averages, &c. (*exclusive of Debtors*).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	6·94	4·76	—	6·17	2·64	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	22		16th June.	18		21st May.
Lowest ditto,	6		10th July.	2		29th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	18		16th June.	13		16th May.
Ditto, of females,	12		3rd Sept.	5		21st May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	3		13th May.	–		27th April.
Ditto, of females,	1		16th Nov.	1		22nd Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1866:— NORTH DISTRICT.

16th October, 1859,	17	5th December, 1863,	24	*County of*
24th June, 1860,	27	3rd January, 1864,	26	*the Town of*
30th March, 1861,	26	16th June, 1865,	22	*Drogheda*
25th June, 1862,	34	21st May, 1866,	18	*Gaol.*

Population, 14,740 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	7	7	6	12	7	9	7
Acquittals,	7	9	4	11	3	5	4
Total,	14	16	10	23	12	14	11

Committals of Drunkards:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Males,			89	76	64	60	48
Females,			47	46	33	21	17
Total,			136	122	97	81	65

At the summer assizes, 1866, held a short time previous to my inspection of this gaol, the presiding Judge in his address to the Grand Jury observes, "There is no bill to go before you; only one case is for trial, postponed since last assizes. The County Inspector's report shows that only three offences have been committed within the jurisdiction since last assizes, two of which have been of a very trivial nature, and the third of no serious consequence."

On the day on which I made my inspection altogether 9 males and 3 females were inmates of the gaol, including 1 master debtor, 1 prisoner sentenced for being drunk, and a third, who is almost imbecile, committed for larceny of clothes; notwithstanding the few offenders in custody, 2 were returned convicts, both now under sentence of two years' imprisonment for riot and assault. One of these, a native of Limerick, has twice been sent to penal servitude for picking pockets—at Omagh, in 1858, and in Mayo, in 1862; he was only discharged from Spike Island Convict Depot, on 8th May last, and on the 20th June following, was convicted before the Chairman of this county of the offence for which he is now under sentence. The other returned convict has four convictions recorded against him; he is a native of Drogheda, and I find that his nephew, a juvenile, has been several times in custody here for larceny and malicious injury. Two other prisoners in the gaol were under sentence for assaults.

The man committed for drunkenness has already been fifty-one times convicted.

The remaining criminal prisoners, besides 1 female, with five convictions recorded against her, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for larceny, were 2 men and 2 women, sentenced for uttering base coin; all are strangers to the district; the men from the Queen's county. The females with whom they consorted are known to be the agents of professional coiners in Dublin, one of whom was previously convicted here in 1865, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; she is now under sentence for a term of fifteen months; her husband is at present in Waterford gaol, likewise convicted of passing base coin. The other female is the wife of a returned convict, and known to be a grave offender. I have enumerated these particulars because they show that the majority of the inmates of the gaol are habitual offenders who have adopted theft

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

and robbery as a profession, and it is impossible in a small prison to exercise a rigorous penal discipline over them, as the number of prisoners in the gaol is only sufficient to pump water and discharge the other prison duties of cleaning, &c., in the establishment. I would, however, wish to add that I believe the Governor carries out discipline as far as the circumstances of the gaol will permit, and that he is a good and active officer. One of the three women in custody was in a bad fever in hospital, another was in attendance on her as nurse.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was committed to this gaol during the six and a half months of 1866, previously to my inspection in July; but 10, all males, were committed in 1865; one of these, J. C., 14 years of age, was convicted of injury to property. I find by the gaol books that he had been three times previously found guilty of larcenies, and twice whipped; this boy is nephew of one of the returned convicts in custody on the day of my inspection. Two other boys, brothers, of the ages of ten and eleven years, have, I find, also been frequently committed for larceny.

Lunatics.

No lunatic was in custody at the time of my visit, unless the imbecile committed for larceny can be considered such; 1 female was committed as dangerously insane in 1866, and 4 males and 2 females in 1865.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	3	2	Store Rooms,	2	–
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	24	8	Drying Room—Slides in Laundry.		
Single Cell of larger size,	1	–	Lavatories,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Baths,	2	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	2	–	Privies,	3	2
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Water-closets,	2	1
Chapel,	1	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Worksheds,	6	–	Reception Rooms,	2	2
			Pumps,	1	1

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	21	16
Sheets, pairs of,	42	18
Rugs,	21	16
Hammocks or Cots,	18	–
Bed-ticks,	21	16
Bedsteads,	19	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	16	17
Jackets,	8	12
Vests,	8	12
Trowsers,	8	17
Caps,	8	4
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	16	14
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	5

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	16	13
Jackets,	10	20
Petticoats,	10	10
Aprons,	10	7
Neckerchiefs,	8	5
Caps,	12	12
Stockings, pairs of,	8	7
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	6	6

I found this gaol, as on former occasions, in a satisfactory condition of order and discipline; the buildings in sound repair, clean, and well kept; the bedding and clothing good and sufficient, ventilation satisfactory, and the supply of water adequate for the requirements; but there is one very serious defect which should be at once rectified, because it endangers the health of the inmates of the establishment, I allude to a large and deep cesspool into which all the water-closets of

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the separate prison discharge themselves, and placed against the building in which the prisoners are confined, thus only separated from the floor of the lower tier of cells by the thickness of the wall. On going round the outside boundary of the prison and in the adjoining field, which is considerably lower than the site on which the gaol is built, I found the contents of this cesspool breaking out through the bottom of the boundary wall, having infiltrated through the intermediate soil of the prison grounds, its foul and putrid water, saturated with organic matter, polluting the subsoil with animal poison, the surest foment of diarrhœa, typhus, and other zymotic diseases, and, with cholera impending, most hazardous to the health of the prisoners. It doubtless must likewise soak through the foundation wall of the prison building, which forms also the side of the cesspool, and so pass under the cells in which the prisoners remain for twenty-two hours in the day; in fact, at the time of my visit, one of the only three females in custody was suffering under a severe attack of that form of fever (as I understand) which is stated by writers to be kindled by the specific poison generated under such circumstances. The Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their report made to the Secretary of War in 1861, observe, "The cesspool system of drainage is based on the assumption that the fluid shall, to a large extent, be disposed of by polluting the subsoil, the worst of all expedients for health; if the cesspit is not absolutely watertight, the subsoil must necessarily be contaminated." They lay it down as a rule, that "*the entire system of drainage by cesspits is so objectionable that it ought never to be permitted to exist near inhabited buildings.*" Here the cesspit is in contact with the wall of the main building itself.

I am unwilling to ask the Board to incur expense, if it can be avoided, as, although the gaol is managed with the greatest economy, the average cost of each prisoner during the past year amounted to £33 18*s.*, including maintenance and establishment charges. The rectifying the sewerage, however, is a matter of vital importance in a sanitary point of view, and although the poisoned air from sewage matter may not of itself generate cholera, still should that disease unfortunately find its way into the gaol, the danger under present circumstances would be considerably increased. The Sanitary Commissioners in their report, at pages 85 and 163, point out how latrine drainage can be safely disposed of; they recommend that when not discharged directly into the sea where it can do no harm, it should be conveyed by pipes into a field several hundred yards to the leeward of the buildings with reference to the prevailing winds, with filter and other arrangements which they suggest; and add, "*it is committing waste as well as injury to throw latrine drainage into rivers.*" I trust the Board will not misunderstand my reason for dwelling so fully on this subject.

Since last inspection the only change or improvement which has been made here is that eave shoots have been attached to the old part of the prison; a new clock has also been provided for the establishment.

The prisoners are unlocked at half-past six o'clock in the morning both in summer and winter. They are locked for the night into their cells at six o'clock in summer and at half-past five in winter. Gas-pipes have not been introduced into the cells, but the central hall is lighted by gas, and in winter the trap doors of the cells are left open after dark, and until six o'clock P.M., to enable the prisoners confined in them to work up to that hour; but after six o'clock they are in darkness for the remainder of the night during the short days of winter for a period of twelve hours and a half.

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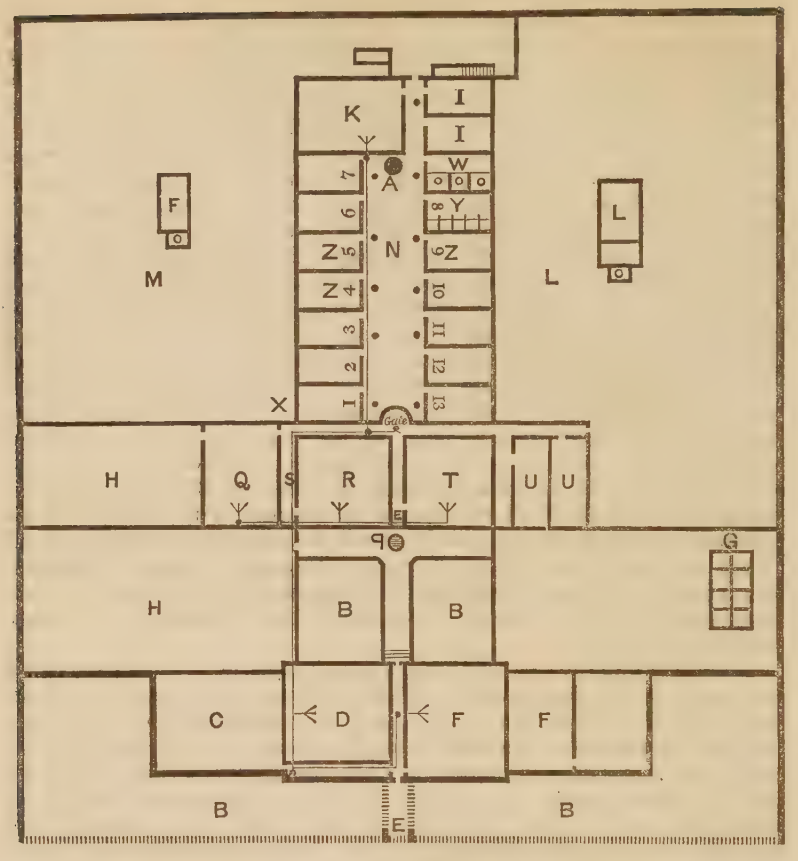
Plan.



A, circular stairs; Z Z, separate cells for prisoners; Y, lavatory; E E, entrance; B B, grass plots; C, coal-yard; D, office; F F, turnkeys' rooms; G, sheds for stone-breakers; H H, male and female hospital and master debtors' yards; P, pumps; Q, male hospital on ground-floor, marshalsea overhead stairs; R and T, female hospital and board-room, governor's apartments overhead; U U, solitary cells, female debtors' room overhead; L, female exercising ground, with laundry and straw-house; M, male exercising ground, with fumigating store in centre; N, centre hall of separate prison; I I K, bath store and kitchen, with lavatories and water-closet overhead, and chapel and tank on third story; W, water-closet; X, proposed door into male exercising ground.

The Governor and turnkey on duty are present at the lock up of males, and the Governor and matron when the females are locked for the night. At ten o'clock, P.M., the Governor and turnkey on duty make their final rounds; the cells are then examined, and the locks tried. No watch is held after ten o'clock, P.M., when the turnkey on duty goes to bed, unless political prisoners are in custody.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	3	4	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	3	–

These punishments were inflicted on the authority of the Governor, but afterwards approved by the Board of Superintendence.

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Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,	3	Laundry and prison duty,	1
Cooking and prison duty,	1		
Total,	4	Total,	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Making brushes,	1	–
Teasing coir,	2	–
Total,	3	–

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	4	1
Industrial labour,	3	–
Unemployed,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Attending sick,	–	1
Total in custody,	9	2

Some mats and brushes have been made during the past year, and the prisoners have also been employed in breaking stones and pumping water. Should a sufficient number of inmates sentenced to hard labour not be in custody, prisoners not so sentenced work at the pump.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £12 2*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £7 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £9 11*s.* 3*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	71	38
Average daily number of pupils,	5·95	5
Number of days on which school was held,	290	167

School-hours—Males, from 12 till 2, P.M.

The clerk of the Board, who is also assistant turnkey, gives secular instruction to the male prisoners; he is well qualified for the purpose, and the approved school forms are in use. The Chaplains do not visit. No secular instruction is given to the female prisoners, but Sisters of Charity attend to the moral and religious training of the Roman Catholics, and visit the prison weekly on Fridays.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel for dinner in lieu of milk. All prisoners get oatmeal gruel for dinner on Tuesday and Friday in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 2*s.* 4*d.*; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 1*s.* 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, at quay, including delivery, 14*s.*; straw, per load, 10*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 13*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

The Chaplains report that the food supplied to the prisoners is of good quality. It was so on the day of my visit. I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made to me by any.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·3*d.* | 1864, . 2·06*d.* | 1865, . 2·15*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The Governor, who is very attentive to this branch of his duties, keeps his books with great care, and every occurrence considered noteworthy is recorded in his journal. The various registries of statistics and finance in use are in the prescribed forms.

The superior officers have journals.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £411 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £413 5*s.* 1½*d.* | 1865, . £398 0*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £27 19*s.* 4·65*d.* | 1864, . £30 3*s.* 3·52*d.* | 1865, . £33 18*s.* 0·37*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £2 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £0 16*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

1863, . £28 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £40 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . —

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		*Resident.*	
Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector,	£10	Patrick Murtagh, Governor,	£80
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Richard Bourke, Clerk to the Board, Schoolmaster, and Assistant Turnkey,	25
Rev. James Macken, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	William Tottenham, Turnkey and *Weaver*,	20
Robert Pentland, Surgeon,*	—	Patrick Hogan, Turnkey,†	20
		Margaret Bourke, Matron,	15

All the intern officers receive rations of bread and milk, and allowances of coal, soap, and gas.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	108	64
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	78
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	161	86
Surgeon,	109	64

Hospital.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	–	–	2	5	3	–	2
No. of days therein,	91	–	–	76	‡122	59	–	76
Average daily number,	·25	–	–	·21	·3	·16	–	38
No. of deaths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£14 10*s.*		£14 3*s.* 9*d.*		£8 10*s.*		—	

* The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.

† Sleeps out of prison.

‡ Includes a lunatic who was not taken in the daily average number in hospital, in Schedule H.

Except the female sick of fever and her attendant, no other prisoner was in hospital. NORTH DISTRICT.

There are no baths or water-closets in either hospital.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

James Mathews, esq., J.P., Chairman.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.
John Chadwick, esq., J.P.
Thomas Hammond, esq., J.P.
George Harpur, esq., J.P.
Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.
Patrick Boylan, esq.
Patrick J. Grey, esq.
Henry Hamilton, esq.
Henry Hull, esq.
George Knaggs, esq.
John O'Neill, esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when bills are paid by cheque to each contractor; prison books, examined and signed by the Chairman, and the other duties of the Board are performed. All officers receive their salaries half-yearly at the assizes, when the accounts have been audited by a Committee of the Grand Jury.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 14TH AUGUST, 1866. *County of Mayo Gaol.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	5	9	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	30	1	31	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	46	12	52	1	1	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	87	42	1865,	58	30
1864,	67	32	1866 (day of Inspection),	46	12

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	5	3	1865, ...	3	1
1864, ...	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	–	3	1865, ...	1	–
1864, ...	–	2	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	3	3	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection), .	–	–
1864, ...	3	5	Day of Inspection, .	–	–
1865, ...	1	6			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	13	1	Debtors, . . .	4	–
Criminals, . . .	318	125	Criminals, . . .	268	59
Vagrants, . . .	7	39	Vagrants, . . .	1	4
Drunkards, . . .	57	16	Drunkards, . . .	55	8
Dangerous Lunatics, .	31	17	Dangerous Lunatics, .	14	5
Total, . .	426	198	Total, . .	342	76

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	379	160	Committed	Once within the year,	312	67
	Twice ,, .	12	8		Twice ,, .	8	3
	Thrice ,, .	2	7		Thrice, ,, .	2	1
	Four times ,, .	1	–		Four times, ,, .	1	–
	Total, .	394	175		Total, .	323	71

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	22,324	9,426	—	14,794	5,228	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	61	25	—	65	23	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	109		24th Sept.	132		4th Mar.
Lowest ditto, .	73		2nd Jan.	56		13th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	74		26th Sept.	101		4th Mar.
Ditto, of females,	40		23rd Sept.	31		3rd Mar.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	49		2nd Jan.	44		13th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	19		1st April.	10		7th Aug.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of May Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	3	4	1	1	1	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	6	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	41	7	35	11	31	3	12	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	39	5	21	3	33	–	16	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	–	1	9	2	1	1
Other assaults,	5	2	2	–	23	1	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	6	1	1	–	2	1	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	11	1	5	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	18	22	47	37	19	12	1	5
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud and attempts to defraud,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson & attempts to commit arson,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	2	2	1	1	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	9	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	48	12	13	8	25	3	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	10	9	10	3	3	–	–
Revenue offences,	30	7	12	3	4	3	–	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	81	25	70	11	39	3	5	1
Against property, with violence,	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	–
Against property, without violence,	74	23	51	7	18	11	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	26	24	18	21	48	10	1	2
Abduction,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors (unspecified),	3	–	3	2	4	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	421	151	309	122	267	58	42	10
Vagrancy,	10	20	57	39	1	4	–	1
Drunkenness,	45	10	57	16	55	8	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	20	32	31	17	14	5	2	–
Debt,	12	3	13	1	4	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	8	2	9	3	1	1	–	1
Total,	516	218	426	198	342	76	46	12

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

24th March, 1859,	118	30th January, 1863,	164
16th February, 1860,	109	23rd January, 1864,	121
30th December, 1861,	113	24th September, 1865,	109
6th December, 1862,	144	4th March, 1866,	134

North District.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Area, 1,363,882 acres; population, 252,796 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions, . . .	229	140	161	195	157	122	108
Acquittals, . . .	253	152	182	190	196	142	69
Total, . . .	482	292	343	385	353	264	177

Committals of drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866, (7½ months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To Castlebar gaol, . . .	45	13	45	10	57	16	55	8
To the bridewells of the county,	93	15	88	12	112	9		
Total, ...	138	28	133	22	169	25		

On analysing the preceding tables of offences and the list of prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection of Castlebar gaol, the many crimes against the person, and the few against property recorded as having occurred in the county Mayo during the past few years is most remarkable. On the day of my visit in August, 1866, 42 male prisoners under criminal committals were inmates of the gaol, all of which, with the exception of 5, were charged with assaults and other offences against the person of a more or less aggravated character, and even 1 of the 5 referred to was under sentence for an offence committed 11 years ago, although only recently made amenable to justice, and now convicted before the Magistrates at Petty Sessions of having cut some young trees and hazel rods in the year 1855. The others were, a lad 18 years of age, a herdsman's son, who had stolen a sheep from his employer to obtain funds to emigrate; a man who had broken a large pane of glass; a post-office offender, who had forged a money-order; and a pickpocket, who was not previously known in the district.

I found 1 prisoner in custody committed for trial on a charge of homicide, he having struck another man on the head with a loaded whip, thereby causing death.

Notwithstanding the immunity of this district from crimes against property, the frequency of assaults, the result of riots and quarrelling amongst neighbours at fairs and markets, so swelled the number of committals to this gaol during the past year, that the average daily number in custody of the criminal population of this gaol exceeded that of 30 out of the 38 gaol districts in the kingdom, at the same time, it must be observed that the great majority of offenders committed had never previously been inmates of a gaol, and the proportion of recommittals is much less here than in other gaol districts of the kingdom—a proof that habitual offenders are comparatively few, and that it would not be difficult for persons of influence in the different localities to prevent these disgraceful crimes.

The following table shows the proportion of first committals from this county:—

	M.	F.
Commitment of offenders for the first time in 1865, .	340	129
,, prisoners previously in custody, . .	54	46
Total number of individuals committed in 1865,	394	175

The only male prisoner sentenced to two years' imprisonment in custody on the day of my inspection was the post-office offender

already mentioned. Two others were under sentences of 18 months—one for sheep stealing, the other for a felonious assault; 11 had been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from 8 to 12 months; and 11 for 6 months, all for assaults, the remainder for shorter periods, including 1 for 5 months.

Four debtors (males) were committed since the commencement of the present year, and 2 (master debtors) were still in charge on the day of inspection.

I found 1 female in custody for an offence against the revenue laws, four males and three females had previously been under sentence in the gaol for a like offence.

Besides the female already mentioned sentenced for a breach of the revenue laws and two others, an old woman of 84 years of age committed for begging, and a lunatic for an assault, eight females were inmates of the gaol when I inspected it, all, with one exception, known to belong to the class of street prostitutes. Several of these, although very young, have already been frequently recommitted for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The elder sister of one convicted at Ballina, has been 23 times in custody, her father, a notorious offender, has lately completed a term of 2 years' imprisonment in this gaol for larceny; her uncle was for the third time sentenced to penal servitude in June last; and her aunt was sometime since accidentally suffocated by gas when a prisoner in a cell of the convict depot. Another of this class, now under sentence of 2 years' imprisonment for an assault on the police, had previously suffered an imprisonment of 1 year for violently assaulting a constable when on the witness-table giving evidence before the Magistrates at Petty Sessions; she also belongs to a family of criminals, and there is every reason to believe that she will continue to be an expense to the ratepayers of this district, constantly recommitted, until sentenced to penal servitude. She has already spent 4 years and a half in this gaol.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in custody on the day of my inspection; but several of the females in the gaol were of an age but little removed from that class. Twelve juveniles have been committed since the commencement of 1866, 1 only 9 years of age, and 2 others of 11 and 12 years were sentenced to reformatories. One boy, an orphan, from the county Galway was imprisoned for 1 month and whipped; 1 had been 3 times previously in custody; 9 were natives of this county, 2 were from Roscommon, and 1 from Galway.

Lunatics.

I found 2 male lunatics in custody and 1 female committed for an assault only, from the difficulty of obtaining a second Magistrate to sign her commitment as a lunatic. This gaol has for a long period been crowded with lunatics committed to it until the asylum of the district was completed. They were removed to it a short time before my visit, and on visiting the asylum it was most gratifying to perceive the improvement which had already taken place in some who had previously been in the gaol.

The Governor attends the locking in of the cells of half the male prisoners, the Deputy-Governor the other half, the cells are locked by the turnkey in charge of each class. The Governor altering his attendance from one to the other part of the prison occasionally. In summer

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the prisoners are unlocked at six in the morning and locked in their cells at six in the afternoon. In winter they are unlocked at daylight and locked for the night at dusk, and as no gas has hitherto been introduced into the gaol, the inmates remain during the long winter nights in darkness, a period in one part of the year of 13 or 14 hours, contrary to the opinion so emphatically expressed by Special Committees of Parliament that no prisoner should remain in his cell in darkness for a period longer than is required for rest, viz., eight hours. Gas is now manufactured in the town of Castlebar; the gas main is laid to the prison gate; and it is worthy of consideration whether arrangements should not be at once made for lighting the gaol as well as the lunatic asylum which adjoins it.

At 10 o'clock, P.M., the Governor examines the locks and bolts of the cells already inspected by the Deputy, who makes a like examination in the remainder of the prison. The Governor also occasionally makes an unexpected examination of all in which grave criminals are confined.

Three turnkeys make rounds of the prison until 10 o'clock, P.M., when the night guard, consisting of 1 turnkey in rotation, comes on duty and remains in charge until morning; his vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks, both placed where tampering is impossible, and protected by Chubbs' locks, the strings are pulled through holes in the wall, from the outside of the buildings.

The Governor makes frequent inspections of the gaol at all hours of the night.

After ten o'clock, when the locks have been properly examined, the Governor has the keys of the gaol removed to his bed-room.

The locks and keys are repaired in Dublin.

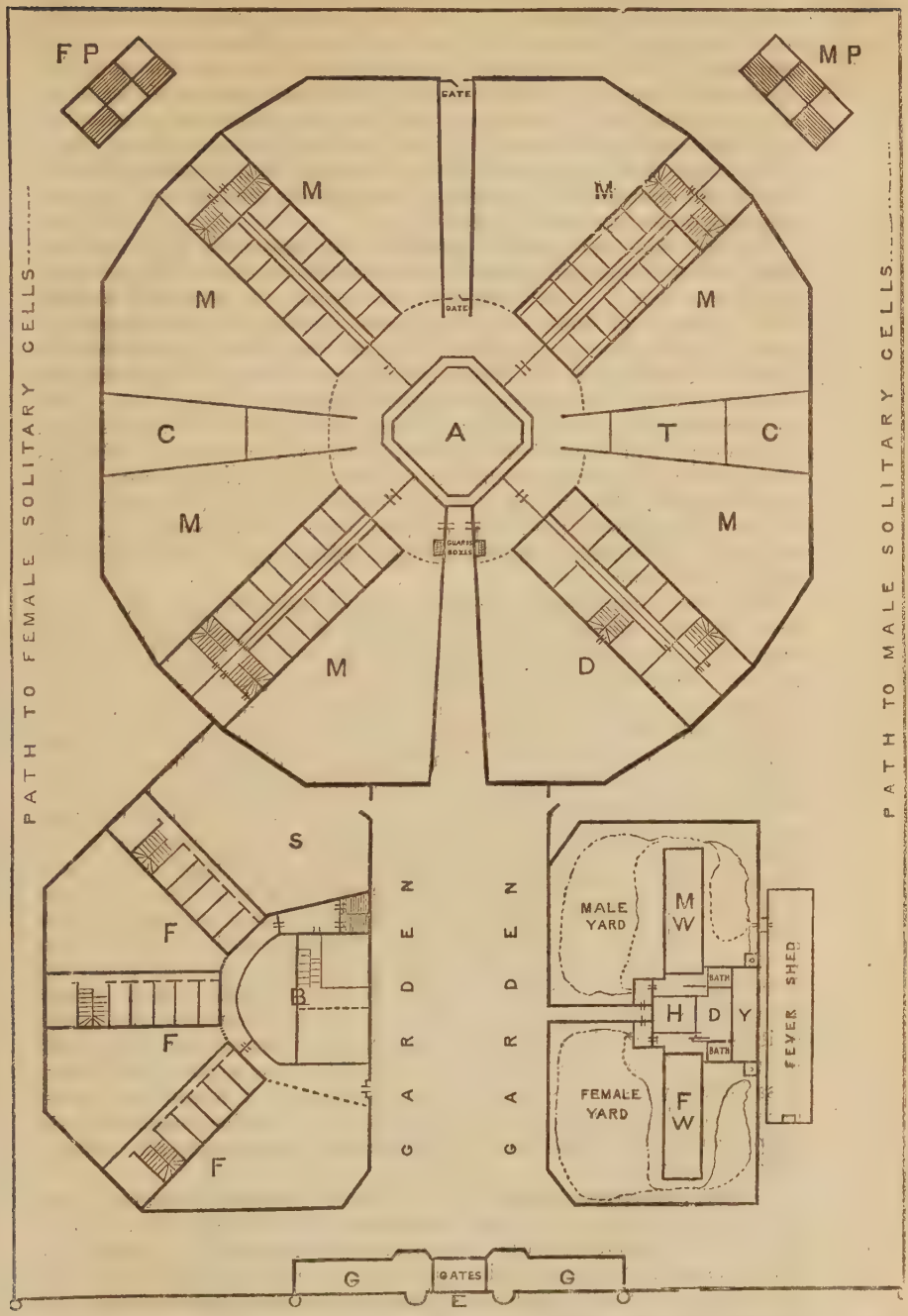
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshed,	1	–
Yards,	8	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, of *less* than 432 cubic feet,	98	30	Baths,	8	2
			Privies,	14	4
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6	Water-closets,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Reception Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Well,	1	–
Chapel,	One.		Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill.		
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	232	52	Shirts,	68	32	Shifts,	26	26
Sheets, pairs of,	126	6½	Jackets,	39	45	Jackets,	11	16
Rugs,	211	41	Vests,	39	22	Petticoats,	16	19
Bed-ticks,	223	21	Trowsers,	41	40	Aprons,	12	–
Bedsteads,	223	11	Caps,	39	6	Caps,	5	–
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	39	53	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	11	16

The following is the ground-plan of the gaol as at present.



A Governor's house, chapel over it and offices. B Matron's house. CC cisterns. D debtors' prison. E entrance to the gaol. FF female prison. GG officers' quarters. H hospital. FW female ward. MW male ward. T tread wheel. MMM male prison. MP punishment cells for males; FP for females. S stone yard.

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My colleague and I have enumerated in former reports the defects in construction of this gaol. These still continue, and notwithstanding that the authorities are most anxious to carry out discipline it is impossible in an associated prison such as this is and with the imperfect appliances at their disposal to establish a deterrent system of discipline, which is peculiarly necessary in dealing with the classes of offenders who form the great majority of the population of this gaol. Some suggestions have been made by my colleague in his report for 1865, which will doubtless be attended to now that the lunatics are in a great measure removed from the gaol.

I found this gaol and the grounds belonging to it kept with the same careful attention to order and cleanliness which I observed on my former visits. The entrance to the prison is tastefully planted with flowers, and there is an appearance of neatness throughout. A notice, pointing out the penalties to be incurred for the introduction of prohibited articles or for aiding a prisoner to escape, is placed over the entrance-gate, so that no person can pretend to ignorance of the punishment should he be guilty of a breach of the law in these respects.

The supply of water from the well in which the pumps are fixed is now unfailing, and fully sufficient to meet all the requirements of the establishment. The prison clothing, blankets, sheets, and bedding are of good quality, with the exception, that a few of the rugs on the beds are worn; the stock in store is, however, adequate to meet the requirements of the gaol.

The prison buildings are for the most part in sound repair, except that the roof of the chapel admits the wet, and the chimneys require some slight repairs which have been ordered by the Board; but as far as I can ascertain the sewerage is very defective. This is a subject of considerable importance in a sanitary point of view, and should not be lost sight of, especially with cholera impending, as it is now admitted that nothing tends more to predispose to certain classes of disease than defective latrine sewerage and cesspits close to inhabited buildings; the constitution of lunatics and patients broken down by disease cannot withstand the poison generated, and great mortality ensues. The sewerage of this prison is supposed to deliver itself into a quarry on the grounds of the lunatic asylum adjoining; but although the deep drain from the area round the central block acts sufficiently, the latrine sewerage of the prison, which is at a higher level, and connected with cesspits in the yards, being ineffective, no discharge of the filth from the privies is discernible, and the water impregnated with the foul matter, which accumulates in the imperfect drainage, and cesspits must of a necessity infiltrate through the soil of the surrounding area within the prison boundary. The Governor, who is most anxious to have his gaol in as satisfactory a state as circumstances will permit, informs me that he has partly filled up the cesspits with yellow clay, but the noxious deposit is apparently not discharged and must accumulate, vitiating the sanitary condition of the gaol.

I would, therefore, suggest that an effective scheme of drainage, on the most improved principle, be adopted and commenced at once, without waiting for the other improvements proposed. I would urge this, because good sewerage is, under all circumstances, of the utmost importance for health, and will be required whether the alterations in the buildings are made or not. The inclination of the ground offers peculiar advantages for adopting one well-devised scheme of drainage for both the gaol and the lunatic asylum which adjoins.

The evils which result from a system of imperfect sewerage such

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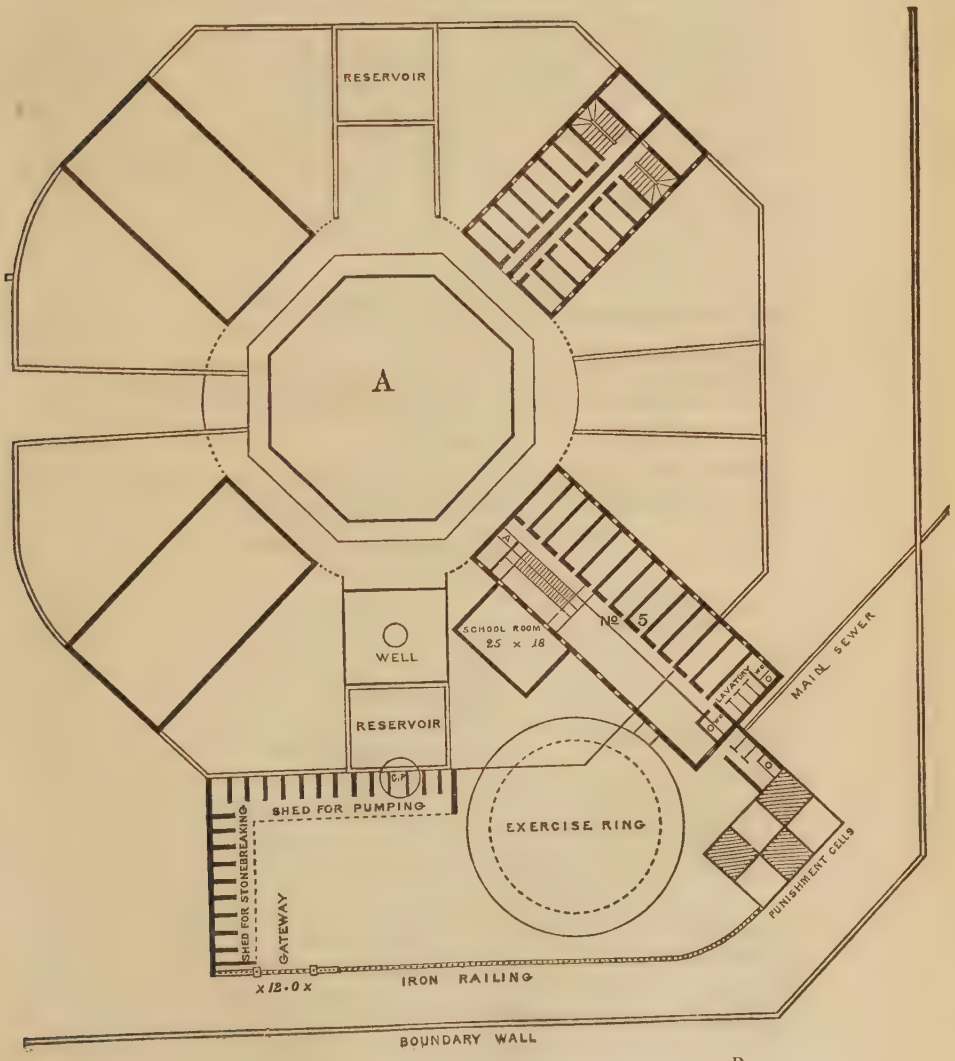
as exists here, is admirably pointed out by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their report in 1861, on the sanitary condition of the military barracks and hospitals in the United Kingdom. At page 163 in that report they recommend a plan which I am satisfied might be carried out here with advantage and ultimately effect a saving to the county.

No alteration or change has been made in this establishment since last inspection; but the Board of Superintendence caused to be made in 1864 a plan for improving this gaol, which has received the approval of the Architect of the Board of Works, and although not yet adopted by the Grand Jury will doubtless be again submitted to them. I therefore reproduce it, taken from my report on the gaol for the year 1864.

Plan No. 2.



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It is proposed that one of the blocks of buildings marked M should be remodelled according to a plan similar to that which has been elsewhere adopted with advantage, and which can be executed at a comparatively trifling cost.

The following is an extract from the report of the architect of the Board of Public Works on this plan when submitted for his consideration:—"The new arrangement would afford a corridor with thirty-six cells, with suitable convenience, an enclosed ring for exercising, and a crank pump, and stone-breaking sheds for hard labour, all easily inspected by one officer, and a school-room." He suggests a slight alteration in the method of admitting the light into the school-room, which, however, does not interfere with the plans, and can be adopted when the work is being carried out.

The building so altered can at any time afterwards be enlarged by uniting it and another block similarly remodelled to the central building at A; pending legislation, however, I do not recommend any expense in making the alterations to be incurred.

A suggestion made by the Governor, in March last, to facilitate his inspection of the separate blocks of the prison has been carried out, and it appears to accomplish to a certain degree the object intended.

Numbers sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	–	–	Solitary confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	–	–	Whipping,	1	–
Total,	–	–	Total,	1	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	12	3	Dark or refractory cells,	5	4
Stoppage of diet,	–	–	Stoppage of diet,	–	–
Other punishments,	–	1	Other punishments,	–	1
Total,	12	4	Total,	5	5

These were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and afterwards sanctioned by the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F
Treadwheel,	27	–
Whitewashing,	–	2
Total,	27	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Painting and glazing,	2	–	Embroidering,	–	1
Tailoring,	2	–	Washing,	–	2
Clog work,	1	–	Sewing,	–	3
Masonry,	2	–	Minding lunatics,	1	1
Carpentry,	1	–			
Plastering,	1	–	Total,	13	7
Whitewashing,	3	–			

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive labour,	27	2	Master Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Industrial labour,	*13	7	Lunatics,	2	–
Sick,	1	1			
Unemployed,	–	†1	Total in custody,	46	12
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	1			

* Seven of these at H. L. *part* of day, but not counted in above twenty-seven.
† For Examination, but insane.

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The skill of artisans in custody here is utilized as far as practicable. I found a carpenter and tailor working at their trades; and a mason was employed in building a house for a fumigating apparatus.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £3 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £7 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £7 13*s.* 5*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	113	12	86	5
Average daily number of Pupils, . .	14·8	3·2	13·2	1·3
Number of days on which school was held, .	248	255	158	69
Aggregate number of attendances, . .	3,690	840	2,089	91

School-hours.—Males—10 to 12; Females 10 to 12.

The Inspector of National schools in his report on this school in November, 1865, states—"The male department is regularly and efficiently conducted, and the prisoners make very considerable progress in the more essential branches of the programme. On the other hand, nothing of importance is effected in the female department, the circumstances of which, as regards the numbers in attendance, the previous attainments of the pupils, the duration of their term of imprisonment, or their desire of improving themselves, do not seem nearly so favourable to success as in the case of the male prisoners." "I believe the Governor intends to apply for the usual gratuity of £5 (to the Education Board) for the male teacher, as I stated to him my opinion that the condition of the school was such as to entitle him to this favour."

The master has not yet been trained, but he is anxious that the Board would permit him to attend the training class in Dublin.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel each instead of milk.

Males and females get gruel for dinner on two days in each week.

Male and female lunatics receive more milk and bread, of best quality, by special order of Physician, and meat as ordered twice every week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 5½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 6*s.*; turf, per box, 6¼*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.* 8*d.*

The Chaplains report in the approved tabular form on the quality of the provisions supplied for prison use, and for the most part favourably; 1 prisoner complained to me of the quality of the food he received, but on reference to the report of the Chaplain on the day he mentioned it is stated to have been good. A master debtor also complained that he was not allowed to wander outside the Marshalsea, a breach of prison rules which could not be granted, and the prisoner waiting for trial asked to be permitted to supply himself with cooked food, under the 15th sec. of the Act 19 & 20 Vic. This privilege could not be refused him, and the Governor has since allowed him to do so, as the section of Act directs that "Prisoners of ability to maintain themselves shall

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be at liberty to purchase and provide at their own expense sufficient cooked food, &c., subject to such restrictions and regulations as the Board may deem proper."

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·29*d.* | 1864, . 2·12*d.* | 1865, . 2·193*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various books, registers, and journals, as directed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and in the approved forms, are here in use, and are kept with much care and neatness. The Chaplains, Medical Officer, and Governor keep journals, and the Local Inspector, several times during the week, examines the different books and checks the accounts, receipt and issue of provisions, &c. All money and other private property found on prisoners on their admission, when searched by the gate-keeper, are at once entered in his book, and then handed to the Governor, who initials the entry and gives a receipt to the prisoner.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, £2,073 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, £1,893 10*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, £1,942 15*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £16 6*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £19 13*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £21 4*s.* 9*d.*

Prepaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

1863, . £438 15*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £233 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £255 15*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
John C. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev. M. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0
Edward Knott, M.D.,	50	0	0
Arthur Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Resident.			
Davis R. Young, Governor,	250	0	0
Henry M'Clung, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Thomas Armstrong, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
John Lynch, Clerk,	35	0	0
Mathew Hughes, Gatekeeper,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Bourke,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Patrick Lyons,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. James Devine, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. John Macken,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Thos. Rogers, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Johanna Latham, Matron,	40	0	0
Alicia Clark, Assistant do.,	30	0	0
Mary Cunniff, Nurse,	20	0	0
Mary Hughes, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

Vacancies.

Turnkey John Corbon, superannuated, and turnkey John Hoban appointed instead, and who has since resigned; this office remains vacant.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	176	108
Chaplain, Established Church,	224	124
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	216	140
Surgeon,	301	187
Apothecary,	377	231

The preceding table shows that the extern officers have been in 1865, as in former years, constant in their attendance to their duties in this prison.

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Hospital.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	39	28	34	23	24	31	19	16
No. of days therein,	719	276	739	498	1,329	955	268	504
Average daily number,	1·97	0·75	2·02	1·36	3·65	12·61	1·1	2·24
No. of deaths,	5	3	4	1	4	1	3	–
Cost of medicine,	£3 9*s.* 4*d.*		£7 16*s.* 5*d.*		£8 18*s.* 9*d.*		—	

The accommodation for the sick of both sexes in this gaol is good and sufficient; the wards are well ventilated, and have water-closets attached. Nevertheless the many deaths of prisoners during the last few years, would point to some fault in the sanitary arrangements. The deaths are for the most part of lunatics, but the low vitality and deficiency in nervous energy of patients of this class would make them more susceptible of miasmatic poison and noxious influences, which the vigour of constitution of prisoners in rude health might successfully combat.

I find that no inquest has been held on any of the prisoners who died in the gaol during the year.

Board of Superintendence.

General the Earl of Lucan.	C. L. Fitzgerald, esq.	Sir R. A. O'Donnell, bart.
Lord Oranmore and Browne.	G. H. Moore, esq.	Isidore Bourke, esq.
Lord John Browne, M.P.	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq.	Neal Davis, esq.
Sir R. L. Blosse, bart.	Colonel Knox.	John C. Walsh, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when accounts are examined, and the several creditors paid (unless when the sum is very small), by a separate cheque drawn in favour of each. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes; the subordinates are paid monthly.

Bridewells.

I have again to call attention to the unsatisfactory state of some of the bridewells of this county, especially that at Belmullet, which is lamentably deficient in many of the primary requirements directed by the Prisons Act to be provided for such institutions. The salary of each keeper of a bridewell in this county is only £15 a year, a sum quite insufficient for a person holding his responsible position. Again, in some bridewells there is but one small room for the keeper, to be used as sitting-room, bed-room, and kitchen; and when it is remembered that the keeper ought to be a married man, as women are committed to bridewells, and a female is required to attend them, the insufficiency of this accommodation is manifest—the keeper of Swineford Bridewell having likewise charge of the court-house, resides with his family in the latter building, which however is separated from the bridewell by the street; the keeper of the bridewell at Boyle has not this advantage, and he uses one of the prisoner's day-rooms as a kitchen; at Belmullet the room for the bridewell-keeper is so damp, that although the kitchen fire is close to his bed, the bedclothes cannot be kept dry in consequence of the damp of the walls. He has no apartment but this wretched room and the use of the petty-jury-room when the Court is not sitting.

None of the bridewells of this county have sewerage, or water on the premises, and the keeper at Belmullet states that he must pay a penny for every bucket of water he provides for the use of the prisoners or his own, for which outlay no allowance is made him by the county. There is no stock-lock on any door belonging to this bridewell, and only three padlocks for securing the doors of the entire premises; one of the outer

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doors of the yard for prisoners is a common batten door of half-inch boards, considerably shattered and useless. On the day of my visit four males were in custody for drunkenness. The door of the room in which they were supposed to be confined, had no lock, and was fastened by a peg of wood on the inside. The yard is so insecure that a prisoner could without difficulty escape; and as the premises are very much in the same condition as I found them in 1864, I shall now repeat the observations I then made in my report in reference thereto; I would add that in the November following that inspection, the Medical Officer of the district made the following remark in the visitors' book, which describes accurately the condition of prisoners lodged here during the winter season:—

"I have been to see Hugh Murphy, a prisoner in bridewell, confined in the lower cell; the flags were dripping wet, the bed-tick was quite wet from damp. For the sake of humanity, and in charity, I asked the bridewell-keeper, who is desirous of carrying out his instructions, to remove the prisoner to the upper cell, as there was no person confined there last night. There was a regular down-pour of rain, and this morning the keeper's apartment was flooded.

"(Signed), JAMES MALLONY, Medical Officer."

The following is taken from my report of this bridewell in 1864:—

"The premises used as a court-house and bridewell at Belmullet were not originally built for that object, but a small private house in the street of the town, with an out-house behind, have been altered to answer the purpose. In the front house petty sessions are held fortnightly, and one quarter sessions during the year. The bridewell consists of two very damp rooms on the ground floor, with two beds in the inner one; and two rooms over them similarly furnished, which are entered from steps on the outside. The outer doors are fastened with common padlocks, hasps, and staples.

"There is no sewerage, and no water on the concerns or near. The salary of the keeper is only £15, and 30*s.* a quarter is allowed him to purchase stationery, fuel, and light for the use of the prisoners, and his own. Notwithstanding that the bridewell-keeper receives only this very insufficient salary from the county, these miserable buildings cost the ratepayers a considerable sum, which would go far to repay the yearly instalments on an advance from the Treasury, sufficient for the erection of a suitable court-house and bridewell. The landlord, who is petty sessions clerk, receives from the county as rent for these premises £45, and as keeper of the court-house, £8, making altogether £53 yearly; he likewise receives for stationery, fuel, and light of court-house, £6 12*s.* 2*d.*

"The rent of a court-house for holding petty sessions, can in no case legally exceed £10 a year; but if it is decided that criminal quarter sessions ought to be held in Belmullet, the required advance from the Treasury for the building could be procured, interest free, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments, on the faith of a presentment. It is, however, a question whether it is desirable that they should be held in the town, as it sometimes happens that in the month of October prisoners have been brought on open cars there for trial from the county gaol, over the bleak and uncultivated country which lies between it and Belmullet, a distance of forty-eight and a-half statute miles, and in consequence of the difficulty of procuring competent jurors in the town, their trial cannot be proceeded with. It is then necessary for them to travel a further distance of thirty-nine miles, over a similarly wild district, to the town of Ballina, where the other three quarter sessions of the district are held, and where jurors can always be obtained. Nine of the prisoners for trial at last October sessions (1863), had to be bailed for trial at Ballina, as appears from the following return:—

Prisoners sent from Castlebar Gaol to Belmullet quarter sessions for trial October, 1863,		2
Committed at Belmullet,		16
Total for trial at Belmullet,		18
Pleaded guilty,	2	
Acquitted,	7	
Bailed at Belmullet quarter sessions for trial at Ballina in October,	4	9
Ditto, ditto, for trial in January,	5	
		18

Thus, out of 18 prisoners, no conviction by jury could be had at Belmullet last quarter sessions, October, 1863."

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Bridewells.

Prisoners are sent direct to the county gaol from the following Petty Sessions Districts:—Achill, Balla, Ballindine, Ballycroy, Ballyglass, Castlebar, Claremorris, Hollymount, Newport; prisoners belonging to other districts are lodged in bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Ballinrobe.		Westport.		Swineford.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	82	15	21	4	101	20
Of whom were Drunkards,	36	4	8	1	23	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	18	1	19	–	8	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	14	–	1	–
Petty Sessions,	Weekly at Ballinrobe, on Mondays; bi-monthly at Kilmain, on Wednesdays; and at Cong on Fridays.		Weekly at Westport, on Thursdays; Louisburgh, on the first Monday of the month.		Weekly at Ballaghaderin, bi-monthly at Lowpark, on Tuesdays; Ballyhaunis, on Wednesdays; Swineford on Fridays; and Foxford on Saturdays.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs,	Under repair; walls to be plastered, wood work painted, and chimneys cemented; chimneys smoke very much.		Wood-work of outer doors requires repair.		In fair repair, except leakage from roof over keeper's room; yards require gravel; some glass broken.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Not sufficient; privy too near boundary wall.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	*Males'* day-room and two cells with two beds in each, 1 females' day-room, and sleeping apartment with four beds.		Day-room and three cells for each sex.		Day-room and three cells for each sex. Keeper has a room in Bridewell; but his family live in the court-house.	
Furniture and Bedding,	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	None; pump out of order for years.		None on premises.		None on premises, or within 500 yards.	
Sewerage,	None, a cess-pit.		None, a cess-pit.		None, a cess-pit.	
Cleanliness and Dryness,	Clean, but lower cells very damp.		Clean, but very damp.		Clean and orderly	
Cost of Dietary,	5*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15. £13 4*s.* 4*d.* for fuel and light.		£15. £13 4*s.* 4*d.* for fuel and light.		£15. £6 for fuel and light, whitewashing £1.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Has a farm of 15 acres.		Is Petty Sessions Clerk, at a salary of £90 a year.		Court-keeper, salary, £8.	
Official inspection,	15th August, 1866.		13th August, 1866.		18th August, 1866,	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		One male prisoner in custody.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Ballina.		Belmullet.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	103	58	29	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	36	4	3	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	28	10	6	—
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	—	2	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Bi-monthly at Ballina, on Tuesdays; at Ballycastle and Crossmolina on Wednesday, and at Killala on Fridays.		On the second Saturday of the month.	
Committals,	Regular.		Some not properly filled.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs,	Building in fair repair, but surface of yard full of holes; kitchen chimney smokes; gravel for yard required.		Roof of bridewell sound, but apartment for males and keeper's room very damp; outer door of exercising yard for females shattered and useless.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.		Quite insecure. I found four male prisoners in custody; the door of yard was only fastened by a wooden peg from the inside, and the roof of the privy formed an easy way of escape, if desired.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and six cells for all prisoners; but keeper's apartment quite inadequate; he uses one of the day-rooms for a kitchen.		Above a day-room and sleeping-room, with two beds, off it, intended for females—same accommodation below for males, but so damp as to be dangerous for health; doors fastened by hasp and staple from outside—not a single stocklock on the premises, and only three common padlocks; some of the doors fastened by string and peg.	
Furniture and Bedding,	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient for accommodation; but two rugs much worn.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises or within a quarter of a mile.		None on premises; the keeper out of his salary of £15 a year pays 1*d.* a bucket for water for his own use and that of the prisoners.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspit.		None; a cesspit behind privies.	
Cleanliness and Dryness,	Building clean; but cesspit full.		Clean; but the lower cells dangerously damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15. £13 4*s.* 4*d.* for fuel and light.		£15. Allowance for straw and fuel £6. The Petty Sessions Clerk, who is landlord of the premises, is also paid as Court-keeper.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Has a pension.		Has a pension of 1*s.* a day.	
Official inspection,	15th August, 1866.		16th August, 1866.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		Four males in custody for drunkenness.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 6TH JUNE, 1866.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	3	5	1	1	2
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	3	–	3	1	–	1
For further Examination,	–	2	2	–	1	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	1	4	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	21	11	32	4	3	7

Juveniles.

10 years old and under, . . Committed for Trial—Felon, 1 male.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, ,, ,, 1 ,,
Of these 1 was once and 1 twice committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	18	15	1865,	24	8
1864,	18	15	1866 (day of Inspection),	21	11

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	6	2
1864,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	3	1
1865,	3	1			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–	Debtors,	6	–
Criminals,	141	60	Criminals,	55	20
Vagrants,	–	1	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	33	3	Drunkards,	12	3
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	7	Dangerous Lunatics,	5	4
Total,	190	71	Total,	78	27

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	1
Rape & other carnal offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	60	10	64	5	17	2	6	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	9	6	14	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–
Larceny,	22	26	18	22	10	7	5	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, & attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	6	–	13	–	4	–	3	–
Under Poor Law Act,	9	7	4	4	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	1	–	7	–	–	–
Prostitution,	–	10	–	8	–	7	–	3
Unnatural offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Fenianism,	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	1	11	–	1	2	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	125	74	127	51	51	19	18	8
Vagrancy,	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	40	6	33	3	14	6	1	1
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27)	18	3	10	7	5	5	–	–
Debt,	11	–	6	–	7	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	12	4	14	9	1	–	–	2
Total,	210	87	190	71	78	30	21	11

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	161	47
	Twice ,,	7	2
	Thrice ,,	3	2
	Four times ,,	–	2
	Six times ,,	–	1
	Total,	171	54

From 1st January, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	68	23
	Twice ,,	2	2
	Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	–
	Total,	70	25

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	20·2	8·6	—	20·668	9·42	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	49		6th July.	43		5th April.
Lowest ditto, .	15		31st Jan.	23		1st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	40		6th July.	33		3rd April.
Ditto, of females,	18		17th Sept.	18		29th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	10		31st Jan.	12		1st Jan.
Ditto, of females,	3		2nd Jan.	5		7th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1866 :—

18th June, 1859, ...	40	12th November, 1863, . . .	48
21st March, 1860, ...	39	28th January, 1864, . . .	35
18th May, 1861, ...	46	6th July, 1865, ...	49
16th June, 1862, ...	48	5th April, 1866, ...	43

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions, .	40	47	55	44	36	27	31
Acquittals, .	18	30	28	27	40	24	28
Total, .	58	77	83	71	76	51	59

Committals of drunkards during last three years :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, ...	52	10	40	6	33	3
To the bridewells of the county, .	133	38	155	26	167	23
	185	48	195	32	200	26
Total committed, . .	233		227		226	

Area, 579,899 acres; population, 110,609 inhabitants.

The preceding tables show but a small amount of crime in the county of Meath during the past and present years. The entire number of committals for offences against property during that period being of 27 males and 29 females in 1865, and of 14 males and 8 females since the commencement of 1866. Offences against the person were far more frequent; and although no crime belonging to this category of an aggravated character is recorded, 80 committals for assaults in 1865, and 20 during the first five months of 1866 are enumerated in the table of committals to this gaol during that period.*

On the day of my inspection 21 males and 11 females were inmates of the gaol, including 2 debtors, 3 deserters, 2 (a male and female) committed for drunkenness, and 3 females for loitering for prostitution. I find, however, that only 1 female and 5 males of the entire number of prisoners in custody had been sentenced by a Judge or Chairman of Quarter Sessions. The other convicted prisoners were 6 males summarily sentenced by magistrates at petty sessions; no females. Four males were on remand or waiting for trial, for various larcenies—1 a boy of 10 years of age, and 2 lads of 15 and 20, both strangers to

* At the summer assizes, held as this report was passing through press, but a single prisoner was for trial.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

this district, but one well known elsewhere as an incorrigible offender; the fourth is a man with five previous convictions recorded against him, a returned convict who was only discharged from Spike Island Government Prison in November last. He is now waiting for trial for stealing a watch. Besides these another in custody was under a sentence of two years' imprisonment for larceny; he had twice previously been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for like offences. One also, although not heretofore committed within this district is well known to the Dublin police under various aliases since 1854, notwithstanding that he is only 21 years of age. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude in 1860, but showing no signs of amendment was not transferred to an intermediate prison, and was discharged at the end of his sentence from the Convict Depot. Since then he has completed an imprisonment of two years in the Richmond Bridewell, from which prison he was discharged on the 6th of February last. On the present occasion he has been summarily convicted by magistrates at petty sessions for picking pockets, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three months in this associated gaol. Offenders of this class always elect to be tried by magistrates at petty sessions, as being unknown, they thus escape long sentence of penal servitude; and when they perceive that they are recognised, they pass into another district where their antecedents are unknown. This man acknowledged to me on my inspection here that he intends when he leaves this gaol to return to his former life, as having no other course open to him; from his imperfect sight he will not be taken as a soldier, and having always lived in habits of idleness he is neither willing nor able to work. I have called attention to the above facts, because they show that the present prison system is defective and requires to be changed. The most inveterate offenders being unknown in the districts where convicted now escape with comparative impunity, and thus not only is crime perpetuated, but the counties are charged with the maintenance of offenders who do not belong to them.

As has already been observed, 1 female only in the gaol, had been convicted at assize or quarter sessions. She was under sentence for larceny of imprisonment for twelve months. Three others were under convictions for loitering in the streets for prostitution, and a fourth for drunkenness. These women are constantly recurrent to the gaol; 1, only 30 years of age, has already 51 convictions recorded against her. The imprisonment of prostitutes to an associated gaol has a most injurious effect on any chaste female who may chance to be committed to it, and is undeterrent to the unfortunate women themselves, who, the moment they are discharged from custody resume their previous mode of life, having no other possible means of support, as they will not enter the workhouse. I found 6 other females in custody waiting for trial, for larceny, stealing clothes from the Kells workhouse, and 1 for child desertion.

Lock-up is held at 6 P.M., and unlock at 7 A.M. The Governor is present at lock-up, and the head turnkey immediately afterwards examines all the locks of the cells. The turnkey on duty is relieved by the first night watchman at 9 o'clock, P.M., whose duty it is to examine all parts of the prison, and he gives charge to the second watchman at 1 o'clock, A.M., who is again relieved by a third turnkey at 5 o'clock in the morning; the latter remains on duty until 7 o'clock.

Occasionally the Governor visits the prison at unexpected hours.

Gas is not supplied to the cells at night; it is extinguished in the classes at 6 o'clock, P.M.

All the keys, except those of the hospital, are given up to the

Governor after the prison is locked for the night, and he keeps them in his bed-room; but the key of the male hospital remains in the custody of the turnkey who sleeps in the hospital; and the key of the hospital for females is given up to the matron. I consider that the Governor should not delegate his powers to any person; he is responsible for the safe custody of all prisoners whether in or out of hospital, and in future he should keep the keys of the hospital also during the night. One tell-tale clock is placed in the gate-porters' office; and it is the duty of the watchman to call the hours and half-hours under the windows of the Governor during the night.

In July, 1865, a prisoner, J. R., under sentence of penal servitude, escaped from this gaol through the neglect of the gate-porter and the two turnkeys on duty; he was, however, retaken soon afterwards. The Board of Superintendence subsequently met, and having investigated the circumstance, fined the officers in fault—two in a penalty of £3, the other of £1; and they passed a resolution stating that, were it not for the long and faithful services of these officers they would have been dismissed. The Board have also now made regulations for the admission of visitors to prisoners which, if carried out, will prevent the recurrence of such neglect in future.

One pauper and 5 master debtors were placed in custody in 1865, and 7 previously to my inspection in 1866.

One offender against the excise laws was committed in 1865, and 7 since January, 1866.

Juveniles.

I found 2 juveniles (males) in custody when I inspected this gaol, and 1 (a girl) in the bridewell at Kells on the day of my visit to it. I have since been informed that the girl has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment as a punishment for her offence, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory for four years. Four (3 boys and 1 girl) had been committed since the commencement of the year, and 5 (all males) in 1865. One boy 12 years of age was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory; 1 other was committed for absconding from a reformatory. No sentence beyond one month's imprisonment was passed on any juvenile in either year. There is no separate place allotted for juveniles in the gaol, and it is difficult to prevent their being corrupted, especially females, while in prison by adult criminals with whom they may be placed in association.

One juvenile here, committed for trial with another lad, for stealing clothes, although unknown to the gaol authorities of this district, has been living since an early age in crime; he was convicted of larceny in November, 1860, and sentenced to four years' detention in a reformatory at the end of his punishment. In December, 1864, the manager of the reformatory placed him in a respectable warehouse in Dublin, where he was employed to fold parcels, but was so idle and inattentive that he was dismissed. The manager of the reformatory then paid his passage to America, where he was sent with other lads who are now doing well there; he, however, shipped himself back to Dublin, where he was again found by the manager; and to give him another chance was sent to England, to a place where work was obtained for him, but he again returned to Dublin, and joining with another thief he has been begging and thieving through the country. The manager of the reformatory writes to me that he has tried every means to reclaim him, but without success. He was lazy and idle while in the reformatory, and since his discharge has cost the institution a large sum of money in

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

providing him with opportunities to support himself honestly, as being so young it was still hoped that he might improve as he grew older, but he is irreclaimable.

This boy is one of four prisoners who should receive long sentences of penal servitude, as in association here they corrupt the less hardened inmates of the gaol.

Lunatics.

I found no lunatic in custody committed as dangerous; 7 males and 1 female were so committed during the past year. I am informed that the insane sent here by magistrates are generally soon afterwards removed to the asylum of the district.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells of *less* than 432 cubic feet,	50	30	Drying Room,	–	1
			Baths,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	6	Privies,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Water-closets,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	2	–
School Room,	1	–	Wells,	2	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tread-wheels,	2	–
Workshed,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	113	6	Shirts,	32	44	Shifts,	22	20
Sheets, pairs of,	190	26	Jackets,	16	34	Jackets,	22	16
Rugs,	110	6	Vests,	16	29	Petticoats,	22	28
Bed-ticks,	110	12	Trowsers,	16	29	Aprons,	22	38
Bedsteads,	138	–	Caps,	16	39	Neckerchiefs,	22	36
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16	30	Caps,	22	88
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	11	19

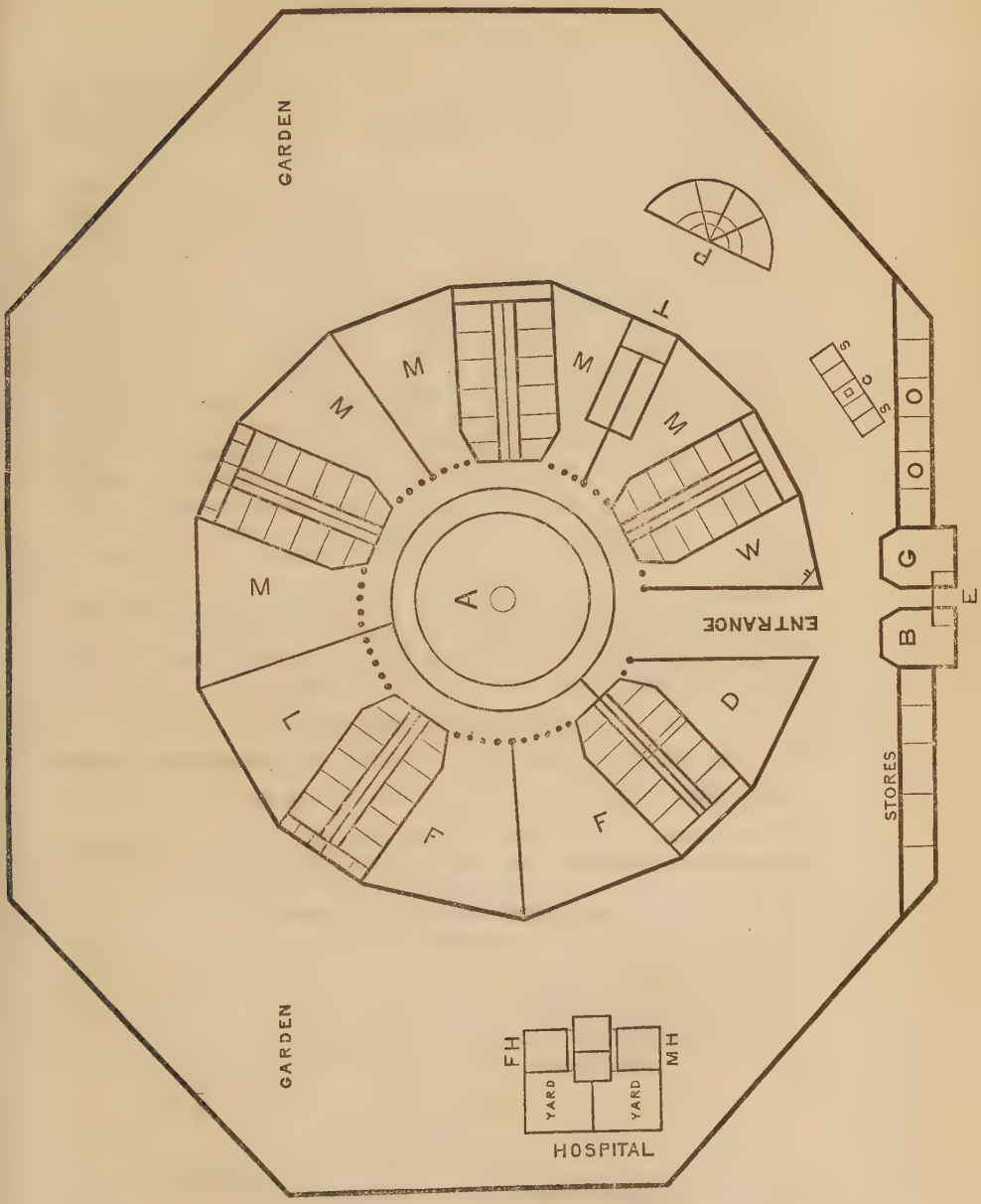
This gaol, as will be seen from the ground-plan of the buildings, was erected at a time when the requirements for prison management were not understood, and without great expense the buildings could not be remodelled for a system of individual separation, the only form of discipline suited for a county prison. Should, however, it be decided at any time to make the alterations necessary for the purpose of separation of prisoners, either the plan lately approved of by the Cavan grand jury for altering their gaol, or that carried out in remodelling the county gaol at Limerick, might be adopted. I do not, however, advise that at present any expense should be incurred for this purpose as the cost of the establishment is already heavy. So few offenders being committed from this district that during 1865 each prisoner in custody in the gaol cost the ratepayers £56 3*s.* 5*d.* The entire sum paid for maintenance of the gaol during the year was £1,640 3*s.* 9*d.*, while the salaries paid to the staff amounted to £1,076 7*s.* 6*d.*, being a cost of £41 7*s.* 8¼*d.* for proportion of staff alone, and £14 15*s.* 9*d.* for maintenance and all other expenses, for each individual prisoner committed during the year—the daily number in custody averaging 26. It is desirable that in future legislation provision should be made to save the ratepayers from this large and unnecessary expenditure, which, however, is due solely to the necessity of

keeping up a large staff of officers where there are but few prisoners, and is not attributable to an unnecessary expenditure in the management of the establishment.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

TRIM GAOL.



A, Governor's house and offices—chapel over it; B, Deputy Governor's house; C, crank pump; D, debtors' prison; E, entrance to prison; F F, female prison; W, workshops and guardroom; P, punishment cells; T, tread-wheel; S S, stone sheds; G, Gatekeeper's lodge; F H, female hospital; M H, male hospital; L, laundry; M M M, prison for males.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept. The buildings generally in sound repair, except where damp appears in one block, and some trifling adjustments are required in the laundry. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing are ample for present requirements, and some of such articles most in use are in store. Water is abundantly procurable from two well-holes on the premises, and is driven by the tread-wheel when worked into two tanks, one of very large size, the other small, and used for drinking purposes. I tasted the food intended for the prisoners on the day of my visit, and found it of good quality; but I perceive that the Chaplains occasionally take exception to the sweet milk supplied as being thin, and the buttermilk is often bad.

No change or alteration has been made in the arrangements or buildings of this gaol since it was last inspected by my colleague in April, 1865, and the defects then enumerated by him still continue. They are—1st, the cells do not contain the minimum amount of cubic feet of air considered necessary for prisoners in separation; 2nd, there is no means of supervision over officers or prisoners; 3rd, there is no separation between the different classes of debtors, and the accommodation for female debtors and juveniles is very defective; 4th, there are no covered lavatories, and no baths attached to the reception-rooms for prisoners. The tread-wheel is not partitioned, it is old and lumbering, and takes the power of twelve men to work it; but as frequently there is not that number of offenders sentenced to hard labour in custody, a hand pump for the supply of the prison with water is then used. The laundry is not partitioned, and the drying-room is merely a room with a fire-place in it. There is not sufficient separation of the sexes in hospital.

Male prisoners are divided into five classes, viz., two of felons, two of misdemeanants, and one of lunatics. The females form two divisions; but, as has been observed in former reports, it is not possible to have proper separation in this ill-constructed prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	5	2	Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	–

These were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and were afterwards sanctioned by the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing in laundry,	–	2
Sewing bedticks,	–	4
Cleaning prison,	–	2
Pumping, cleaning prison, and other prison duties,	13	–
Total,	13	8

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	13	8
Sick,	4	3
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Deserters,	3	–
Total in custody,	21	11

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

In consequence of the small number of prisoners in custody sentenced to hard labour not being sufficient to work the tread-wheel, it was not used on the day of my visit, water for prison purposes being obtained by the use of a hand-pump, at which all prisoners are employed.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1863, . £4 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £2 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £2 15*s.* 1*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	96	41	50	20
Average daily number of pupils, . .	6	3·6	9	4
Number of days on which school was held, .	300	240	135	107

School-hours.—Males, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M. Females, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

The teacher, who is very well qualified, likewise acts as clerk to the Board; he keeps a private school in the town. The males receive instruction from him; the females are taught by the assistant-matron. The approved form of school registries are kept, but there is no supervision exercised over the school. The Chaplains never visit.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Gruel is substituted for new milk, as directed by the dietary table.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 10*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 2*s.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* 5*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2·784*d.* | 1864, . 2·91*d.* | 1865, . 2·65*d.*

No complaint was made to me by any of the inmates of this gaol. The provisions supplied for the use of the prison on the day of my visit was of good quality; but I perceive that the Chaplains occasionally report that "the sweet milk is thin and the buttermilk bad." I find also the stirabout is sometimes reported to be "middling." A fine should be inflicted on the contractor when the article furnished is faulty, and tea, coffee, or cocoa, with sugar, should be procured for the prisoners at his cost as a substitute. The Chaplains report in the tabular form prescribed for their use.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers have journals in which they enter their visits. The various registries and other books are kept with care and attention, and are in the forms prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,681 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £1,587 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £1,637 8*s.* 8*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—
1863, . £53 9*s.* 7·2*d.* | 1864, . £56 14*s.* 5¾*d.* | 1865, . £56 3*s.* 5*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—
1863, . £3 14*s.* | 1864, . £5 16*s.* | 1865, . £4 16*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—
1863, . — | 1864, . £3 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £3 3*s.*

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—
1863, . £70 10*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, £66 4*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £66 6*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,*	35	0	0
Rev. C. J. Bayly, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0
Rev. Dr. Thomas Nulty, R.C. Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Do., for compounding medicine, . . .	20	0	0
Geo. Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Do., Clerk to the Board,	25	0	0
Resident.			
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor, ...	231	0	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor, ...	70	0	0
Wm. Mooney, Gate Porter, .	45	0	0
Turnkeys. Edward Kellett, *Tailor*,	40	0	0
Wm. Savage, *Weaver*, .	35	0	0
William Smith, . .	32	10	0
Christopher Mullen, .	32	10	0
James Corry, . .	27	10	0
John Teelan, Watchman, .	25	0	0
John Eager, . . .	25	0	0
Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	40	0	0
Miss Sarah Savage, Assistant Matron, ...	20	0	0
Mrs. Rachel Rice, Hos. Nurse,	20	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Edward Kellett, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies.

Turnkey William Whately died on the 6th of May, 1866, and the vacancy so caused has been filled up by the appointment of John Eager, on the 14th June, 1866.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male turnkeys wear a suitable uniform. No other allowances are given.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	121	55
Chaplain, Established Church, . .	180	72
Roman Catholic Chaplain, ...	168	84
Surgeon, ...	235	121

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	74	20	59	25	54	14	35	14
Number of days therein,	1,330	960	1,504	948	1,230	664	755	232
Average daily number, .	3·64	2·63	4·11	2·59	3·36	1·81	4·80	1·47
Number of deaths, . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,† . .	—		—		—		—	

* I am anxious to direct the attention of the Board and Grand Jury to the very inadequate salary of the Local Inspector, whose duties are very responsible, and whose salary is far under that of any other Local Inspector of a county gaol in Ireland.

† In the month of January, 1862, there was a stock of medicine laid in, which amounted to £13 5*s.*, and another stock has been ordered on the 14th June, 1866, the amount of which is not yet known.

I found the hospital when I made my inspection very clean and well kept. It is a detached building, but common to prisoners of both sexes; there is but one staircase for all. The wards are well ventilated, and have water-closets and baths attached.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Fingall.	William Tisdall, esq.	G. A. Rotheram, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	Richard Odlum, esq.	Richard Bolton, esq.
Samuel Winter, esq.	William Thompson, esq.	Thomas Rothwell, esq.
E. J. Banon, esq., R.M.	Columbus Drake, esq.	Abraham Colles, esq.

The Board meets monthly for business, when salaries of superior officers are paid, and liabilities discharged by drafts payable to each creditor. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Navan.		Kells.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	168	20	92	31
Of whom were Drunkards,	136	13	31	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	34	2	19	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	30	—	6	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly; Drumconrath, George's-cross, Navan, on Monday; Julianstown, on Tuesday; Duleek, on Wednesday; and Slane, on Friday. Transmittals direct and regular.		Bimonthly; Kells and Oldcastle on Monday; Kingscourt and Crossakeel on Tuesday; and Moynalty on Thursday. Transmittals direct and regular.	
Committals,	Regular and correct.		Generally correct; but I found one remand not signed by Justice.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		In good repair, except brick floor of day-room broken; eave-shoots required for roof.	
Security,	Very secure.		Very secure.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient; sixteen cells and two day-rooms.		Sufficient; sixteen cells and two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Some required for lower cells.		Rugs and blankets good and sufficient, but sheets worn; some required.	
Water, how supplied,	A good pump on premises.		A good pump on premises.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very satisfactory.		Very satisfactory, except lower cells, which are damp.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4¼*d.* males; 3¾*d.* females.		4½*d.* males; 4*d.* females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 a year.		£40 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Remarks,	A young girl in custody on remand for larceny.		No prisoner in custody.	
Official Inspection,	11th June, 1866.		11th June, 1866.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 11TH JULY, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	8	15	1	1	2
Total,	26	10	36	1	2	3

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

One male, twelve years of age, summarily convicted by magistrates at Clones petty sessions of assault, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	29	8	1865,	60	17
1864,	28	21	1866 (day of Inspection),	26	10

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	1	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	1
1864,	2	1			
1865,	1	2			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	1	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	206	62	Criminals,	102	13
Drunkards,	110	59	Drunkards,	64	35
Dangerous Lunatics,	15	13	Dangerous Lunatics,	8	3
Total,	345	135	Total,	179	51

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	5	1	2	–	1	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	52	23	83	16	35	2	13	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	6	–	3	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	1	6	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	25	23	16	23	5	4	1	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	7	5	1	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	30	–	10	–	1	–
Military offences,	10	–	8	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	2	3	1	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Breach of contract and trespass,	10	6	1	2	7	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	–	–	7	4	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	1	1	6	7	5	3	–	–
Total criminal class,	132	68	186	58	80	9	19	2
Drunkenness,	68	50	110	59	64	35	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	11	9	15	13	8	3	7	8
Debt,	12	2	14	1	5	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	12	6	20	4	22	4	–	–
Total,	235	135	345	135	179	51	26	10

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1865.

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	264	83
Twice ,,	12	6
Thrice ,,	4	1
Four times ,,	1	1
Five times ,,	1	–
Six times ,,	2	1
Seven times ,,	–	1
Nine times ,,	–	1
Ten times ,,	1	1
Total,	285	95

From 1*st Jan.*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	139	19
Twice ,,	10	4
Thrice ,,	5	1
Four times ,,	–	–
Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	–	2
Seven times ,,	–	–
Nine times ,,	–	1
Ten times ,,	–	–
Total,	154	27

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	–	–	—	174	51	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	$38\frac{118}{365}$	$19\frac{32}{365}$	—	33·85	14	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	79		8th July.	64		16th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	42		13th March.	36		10th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	61		8th July.	44		16th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	24		6th June.	20		1st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	25		13th March.	26		10th July.
Ditto, of females,	15		24th Feb.	10		10th July.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1866 :—

14th December, 1859,	64	13th June, 1863,	72
13th January, 1860,	74	20th January, 1864,	68
8th December, 1861,	72	8th July, 1865,	79
26th January, 1862,	87	16th January, 1866,	64

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	67	49	56	98	63	41	80
Acquittals,	57	44	41	65	101	40	59
	124	93	97	163	164	81	139

Committals of drunkards :—

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	68	40	54	24	38	30	68	50	110	59	64	35
To the bridewells of the county,	130	55	161	54	99	76	110	73	154	80	–	–
	198	95	215	78	137	106	178	123	264	139	–	–
	293		293		243		301		403		–	

Population, 126,482 inhabitants; area, 319,757 acres.

The preceding statistics of crime in the county Monaghan show the small number of professional offenders belonging to the county, and the present peaceable state of the district.

I found on the day which I selected for my official inspection, besides lunatics committed as dangerous, 2 female and 19 male prisoners in custody. Both the females were old offenders, one of whom is constantly recurrent to this gaol for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and theft, and she is at present under three consecutive sentences of six months each, passed by the Chairman at quarter sessions, in October, 1865, for three several larcenies; the other, although a stranger in the county Monaghan, is well known as a professional thief in other districts, at Trim, Dublin, and elsewhere; and when I inspected Drogheda Gaol on a former occasion, she was then an inmate of it. Now, she is under a summary conviction by the magistrates of Clones petty sessions, for shoplifting in that town. She was at the time

of my inspection sick in hospital. As these two women are the only sane inmates of the female prison, they are of necessity employed as nurses of the lunatics of that sex in custody. Under the circumstances in which this and the great majority of county gaols in Ireland are placed, there can be no hard labour in them for females, and neither deterrent nor reformatory influences are brought to bear on the inmates, hence women of this class, on discharge, resume their former modes of life, and constantly recommitted to one or other of the county gaols, are a continued tax on the rates.

Female crime in this district is indeed very trifling. With the exception of some prostitutes, committed for drunkenness, and 4 prisoners on remand, but who were not finally committed, only 9 sane women, and lunatics, were lodged in the gaol during the six and half months which preceded my visit in July, 1866, and even three of these were "for disturbing the public peace." No female was tried at assizes or quarter sessions up to that period of the year.

In many other prison districts of the kingdom there is an equally small amount of female crime, and frequently the few grave offenders nominally sentenced to hard labour, who are committed to them, pass the periods of their sentences, as in this instance, not under punishment, but as petty officers in charge of the insane occupants, so improperly placed in the prisons. Thirty-eight prisons for women are maintained by the county rates throughout Ireland, in which the salaries of the female officers alone, notwithstanding that great economy is used, amounted (rations and other perquisites not included) to the sum of £4,368, in 1865. Only 91 females were sentenced to imprisonment in that year for periods exceeding six months, and 201 others for terms exceeding three months; all might be managed with economy and effectively in one central gaol, under Government control, as in Scotland, the insane excluded from prisons, and drunkards and trifling offenders, who would require a different system of treatment, might still remain within the district.

In the male prison, besides lunatics, 19 prisoners were in custody—16 for election riots, assaults and other offences against the person, 1 of whom had been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, having struck with a loaded whip, in an altercation, a neighbour on the head, thereby causing death. Three only of those in custody were for offences against property—1, a post office messenger who had forged a post-office receipt, was under a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment; the second, was under a like sentence, convicted of pig stealing, and his son is now an inmate of a reformatory, convicted of larceny; the third was sentenced by the magistrates at petty sessions to two months' imprisonment, also for larceny. The sentences passed on the offenders convicted of assaults and riots were—1 of twelve, 3 of six, 2 of four, and 5 of two months' imprisonment each; 1 also had been committed for a term of seven, and 2 of fourteen days. These constituted the entire number of prisoners under *sentence* in this gaol.

Lunatics.

Seven male and 8 female insane prisoners committed as dangerous occupied the lunatic wards on the day of my visit. One female has been nearly nine years an inmate of the gaol, another nearly six; 2 men five, and 1 three years in custody.

At the commencement of 1865, 10 male and 8 female insane patients were in charge in this gaol, and 15 males and 13 females were committed during the course of the year. Of these, 5 died, 1 by suicide (he was committed on the 24th January, 1865, and put an end to his existence on the 9th April following); 7 males and 10 females remained in

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

charge at the close of the year. Eight males and 3 females were committed previously to my visit in July, 1866. Seven males and 8 females were then in custody. I found the female lunatics usefully employed in the laundry washing the prison clothing—a salutary occupation for persons in their state, and nothing is more to be deprecated than the custom in most gaols of keeping the insane shut up in day-rooms, cells, or paved yards, either without occupation to distract their minds from the subject of their delusions, or else forced to pick oakum as a task, or at other unsuitable employments. The beneficial results of the school established under the National Board of Education in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, in Dublin; the splendid specimens of penmanship and other works executed by the insane of that establishment; their private theatricals, and their amateur bands, are evidences of the advantages of the system which I advocate.

In this gaol lunatics now get beef and soup twice in the week for dinner, and 8 ounces of bread and half a pint of sweet milk for supper.

Juveniles.

One boy of twelve years of age was under sentence of fourteen days imprisonment for an assault at the time of inspection; 2 others had been previously committed since the commencement of 1866, 1 for leaving service—he likewise had been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment; the other, a boy of twelve years of age from Emyvale, had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for larceny; 8 (6 boys and 2 girls) juveniles were committed during 1865—all were tried by the magistrates at petty sessions; 2 were sentenced to a reformatory after one month's imprisonment as a punishment; 3 others for a term of imprisonment of one week; 2 were acquitted and discharged.

No debtor was in the gaol at the time of my visit; 5 had been previously in charge during 1866, and 14 (1 a female) in 1865. A female debtor died in January, 1866.

Four prisoners were committed for breach of the revenue laws in 1866, and 2 in 1865.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	2	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	3	3
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	59	39	Privies,	4	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Waterclosets,	7	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	11	9	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	24	–	Tell-tale clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	73	68
Sheets, pairs of,	65	30
Rugs,	68	12
Hammocks or Cots,	60	–
Bed-ticks,	20	–
Bedsteads,	20	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	66	40
Jackets,	15	64
Vests,	15	61
Trowsers,	15	52
Caps,	5	6
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	–	16
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	12

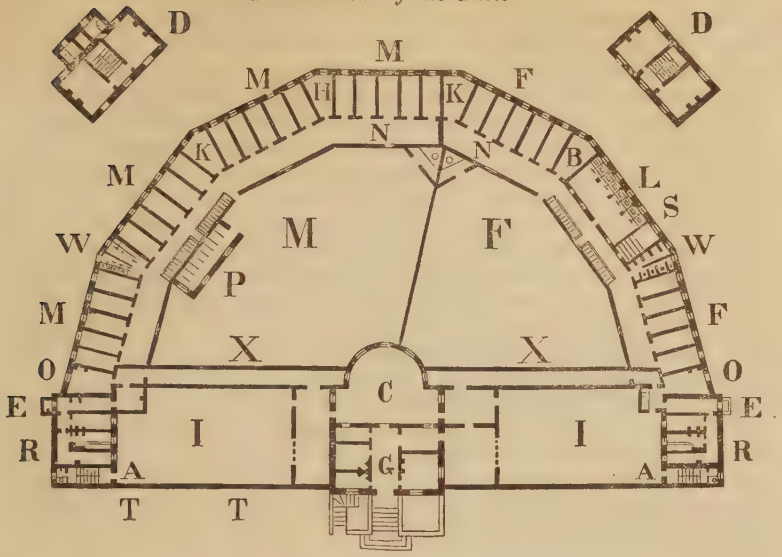
Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	25	41
Jackets,	14	18
Petticoats,	22	18
Aprons,	11	20
Neckerchiefs,	11	8
Caps,	8	18
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	320	

NORTH DISTRICT.

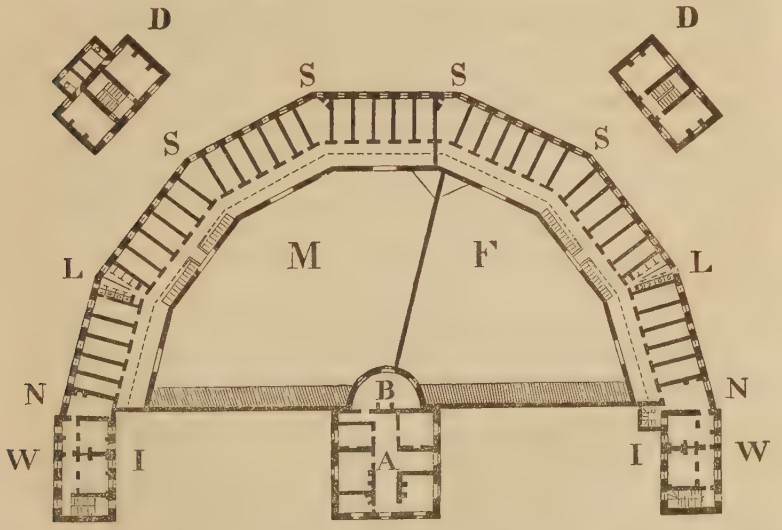
County of Monaghan Gaol.

Ground Plan of the Gaol.



C, chapel; G, Governor's house; E E, entrance for prisoners; R R, reception wards, with baths and every appliance required; M M M M and M, male prison; W W, lavatories and water-closets; P, pump; D D, debtors' prisons, male and female, or one might be used for lunatics; O O, officers' quarters, separate from the prison, but adjoining; N N, inspection halls for male and female prisons, with stairs and galleries; K, kitchen for both prisons; H, heating apparatus; L, laundry; B, boiler and steaming apparatus for ditto; S, clothes store and drying-room; A A, stairs leading to male and female infirmaries; I I, exercising yards for invalids; X X, passages to the two prisons; T T, line of sheds for prisoners employed at breaking stones, erected against the wall A—a tramway for a hand-truck is laid down in front of them.

The following is the plan of the second and third stories of the gaol :—



A, Governor's house and offices; B, board-room; M, male side; F, female side of the prison; D D, debtors' prison; S S S S, stores; L L, lavatories and water-closets; N N, officers' and nurses' rooms; I I, infirmary exercising ground; W W, hospitals, male and female, on top story, school-rooms underneath.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

On the several occasions when I visited this gaol in the course of 1866, I found it invariably in a creditable state of order and cleanliness, the buildings well ventilated, and except that damp showed itself on the walls of the female prison, and a leakage had occurred in one of the lavatories, they were in sound repair. The prisoners appear amenable to discipline, and I notice on each visit since the appointment of the present Local Inspector, an improvement in the general management of the gaol. During the past summer the boundary wall has been thoroughly pointed and repaired by presentment of £80 off the county at large, but not included in the gaol estimates. The stone sheds have been completed. The plastering on the new work in the female prison, which had partly fallen off, was under repair at the time of inspection, advantage being taken of the unoccupied state of the building, no females, except those in charge of lunatics, being in custody. Some of the locks also of the new building, which were found inferior, have been removed, and the old locks, which are of a better description, have been regulated and put in their place. The female school has been partitioned, and improvements made in the partitions of the male school. I found the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing in use good and sufficient, besides some in store ; the water also, which is raised by the power of the crank pump from a deep well within the prison bounds, is adequate to meet the requirements of the gaol, as soft water is collected from the roof for the laundry. The sewerage is effective and flushable.

With the exception of the improvements already enumerated no change has been made in this gaol during the past year, and the defects pointed out by my colleague in his report for 1865, [the principal of which is the want of separation of the classes of debtors, as defined by the 109th section of the Prison Act,] still continue, but with the prospect of a Prison Bill to be introduced in the next session of Parliament, I do not counsel any expense to be incurred until the wishes of the Legislature are ascertained.

The prisoners are unlocked at half-past six o'clock, A.M., in summer, and at seven in winter, and the cells are locked for the night by the turnkey in charge, in presence of the Governor, at six o'clock, P.M. During the winter months gas is kept lighting in the cells until eight o'clock, when the Governor again goes round, and sees, by personal inspection, each prisoner in his cell ; the gas is then extinguished in the cells, and a turnkey remains in charge until the night watch takes duty at ten o'clock, when the keys are brought to the Governor, who keeps them in his bed-room. The hospitals also are locked in the presence of the Governor, and the keys remain in his charge during the night. One good tell-tale clock has been procured, which will be put up in the central hall, answering the double purpose of a clock to regulate the time and a detector, in case of neglect of the night guard on duty. No escape has been attempted from this gaol during 1865 or 1866.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	3	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	1	–

These punishments were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, but approved at the ensuing meetings of the Board, and the record signed by the Chairman. As has been remarked by my colleague in his last report, discipline is here maintained with a very small amount of punishment for refractory conduct of the prisoners. I found in the prison books some observations on this subject made by a most active and painstaking member of the Board in February, 1866, in which observations I perfectly agree.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.	M.	F.	*Industrial Labour.*	M.	F.
Oakum picking, . .	4	–	Prison duties, . .	3	1
Crank-wheel and Stone-breaking, . . .	12	–			
Total, . .	16	–	Total, . .	3	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour, ...	16	–
Industrial Labour, ...	3	1
Sick, ...	–	1
Lunatics, ...	7	8
Total in custody, . . .	26	10

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . — | 1864, . £7 8*s.* 9½*d.* | 1865, . £4 17*s.* 0*d.*

Stonebreaking for males, sprigging muslin and washing for females, are the principal employments of the prisoners here, consequently the profits are small. Five hours are allotted for punitive labour in the gaol, with two hours of intervals. The males work for one hour daily at the crank pump, but as the registering apparatus has not been fixed to the shaft there is not sufficient means for regulating the exact amount of labour done by each relay of prisoners.

Schools.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	52	17	32	4
Average daily number of pupils, . .	8	3	6	2
Number of days on which school was held, .	301	361	158	67

School-hours.—Males, from 12 to 2 o'clock; females, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Educational instruction is given for two hours daily by a turnkey, who, although not trained as a teacher, is stated to be qualified. The assistant matron is appointed to give instruction to the females, whenever a class can be formed. The school-rooms in both male and female prisons are properly stalled and suitable. The regular school registries are kept.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age get 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast; 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of gruel for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Gruel twice a week to all prisoners for dinner in place of milk, and prisoners sentenced to one month or under get gruel daily instead of sweet milk; and lunatics get beef and soup twice a week for dinner, and 8 oz. of bread and ½ pint of sweet milk for supper.

The gruel consists of an oz. of oatmeal boiled in a pint of water for each person.

Contracts—Bread, brown, per stone, 1*s.* 7½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 7*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 0*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.* 6*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2·5*d.* | 1864, . 2·46*d.* | 1865, . 2·5*d.*

I found the food of good quality on all my vists to this gaol. The Chaplains regularly report in the tabular form recommended for their use, and for the most part favourably. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries are all in the approved forms, and most carefully kept. At each meeting of the Board they are examined, and receive the signature of the Chairman of the day. The Local Inspector, Chaplains, Medical Officer, and Governor, have journals. The Local Inspector also verifies the receipt and issue of provisions and the accounts; as a further check, I find, that some members of the Board occasionally examine the books and satisfy themselves of the correctness of the entries. Altogether the department appears properly managed. To prevent inaccuracies in the record of their attendances, the extern officers enter their names in the journal of the Local Inspector at each visit.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,174 5*s.* 0½*d.* | 1864, . £1,390 15*s.* 6½*d.* | 1865, . £1,318 3*s.* 8*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £18 12*s.* 9·41*d.* | 1864, . £25 15*s.* 1·23*d.* | 1864, . £21 13*s.* 5·52*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £2 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £3 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £3 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £22 16*s.* 4½*d.* | 1864, . £15 13*s.* 10½*d.* | 1865, . —

Amount repaid by Treasurer for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners for the year—

1863, . £122 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £131 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £162 11*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
Thomas A. Young, esq., Local Inspector, . .	92	6	2
Rev. Wm. R. Bailey, D.D., Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. L. T. O'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	30	0	0
A. K. Young, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Resident.			
John Temple, Governor, .	150	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Brown, . .	45	0	0
Alex. Wray, . .	36	10	0
Thomas Dunwoody, .	30	0	0
James Campbell, .	30	0	0
Robert Farley, . .	30	0	0
John Clark, *employed in teaching*, . .	30	0	0
John Nichol, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Anne Irwin, Matron, . .	30	0	0
Eleanor Hanna, Assistant Matron, . . .	20	0	0

Roman Catholic Chaplain resigned, and one appointed by the Board. Assistant Matron resigned, and one appointed by the Board.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	190	107
Chaplain, Established Church,	170	85
Presbyterian Chaplain,	151	75
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	237	96
Surgeon,	174	88

The turnkeys are supplied with fuel and light, but do not receive food rations. My colleague has, in his report for 1865, expressed his opinion, that considering the low scale of their salaries, an allowance of one pound per month might be granted to them in lieu of rations, and in addition to the stipend which they now receive. In this recommendation I fully concur.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	11	2	4	3	4	3	2	3
No. of days therein,	1,460	365	1,098	366	899	925	210	271
Average daily number,	4	1	3	1	2·5	2·53	1·09	1·375
No. of deaths,	1	1	1	–	3	2	–	1
Cost of medicine,	£8 14*s.* 6*d.*		£6 13*s.* 7*d.*		£15 3*s.* 9½*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

In 1865, one on the 21st February; one on the 21st March, one on the 10th April, one on the 22nd April, and one on the 5th December. In 1866, one on the 24th January.

The hospital accommodation for the sick is sufficient for the requirements of the estalishment. The old hospitals are now occupied by the insane. Five deaths of lunatics—one by suicide—occurred during the past year; 1 female pauper debtor died of chronic bronchitis in January, 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert B. Evatt, esq.	Major Jesse Lloyd.	Henry G. Johnston, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	Wm. F. De V. Kane, esq.
John Jackson, esq.	B. G. Brook, esq.	John Madden, esq.
George Morant, esq.	Edward Wm. Lucas, esq.	Captain Thomas Coote.

The Board meets regularly each month for the discharge of business, and oftener when necessary; some members likewise exercise an attentive supervision over the working of the establishment. The salaries of prison officers are presented for at each assizes, and likewise an estimated sum in advance for provisions, fuel, and other necessaries, the Local Inspector's accounts having been previously audited and certified by the Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

The keeper of the Carrickmacross Bridewell is an unmarried man, which is objectionable, as females are sometimes committed to his care, and there is no power given under the Prisons Act to appoint a matron to a bridewell.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Clones.		Castleblayney.		Carrickmacross.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	59	48	148	44	86	21
Of whom were Drunkards, .	29	36	87	31	38	13
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	8	14	43	4	17	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	14	23	2	9	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly; Newbliss and Rockcorry on Wednesdays; Clones on Friday.		Fortnightly; Ballybay on Monday; Castleblayney on Thursday.		Fortnightly; on Friday.	
Committals, . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair.		This bridewell was being put into thorough repair at the time of my visit. Some painting still required.		In good repair, except that flagging in day-room for males requires resetting.	
Security, . .	Exercising yards very insecure.		Sufficient with care.		Exercising yard for female prisoners insecure.	
Accommodation, .	Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and three cells, one with two beds.		Males, day-room and four cells, one with two beds; females, day-room and three cells, one with two beds.		Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells, one with five beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, but some blankets much worn. I understand that a fresh supply has been ordered.		Sufficient, except sheets; only one sheet on each bed.		Bedding and furniture good and sufficient, new blankets and bed-ticks having been supplied.	
Water, how supplied,	A good pump on premises.		A good pump on premises.		Good pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . .	Effective.		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£35.		£40.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court keeper, salary £6 per annum.		None.		None.	
Official Inspection, .	1st March, 1866.		12th June, 1866.		19th July, 1866.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		One female in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 15TH JUNE, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	3	1	4	–	1	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	3	6	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	4	12	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	10	–	10	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	11	6	17	2	–	2
Total,	41	21	62	3	1	4

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	42	20	1865,	55	18
1864,	24	18	1866 (day of Inspection),	41	21

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	1	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
1864,	2	2			
1865,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	–	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	160	54	Criminals,	90	24
Vagrants,	–	–	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	13	20	Drunkards,	6	8
Dangerous Lunatics,	11	11	Dangerous Lunatics,	7	5
Total,	198	85	Total,	108	37

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	163	51	Committed	Once within the year,	101	30
	Twice ,,	9	5		Twice ,,	2	2
	Thrice ,,	1	3		Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	–	2		Four times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	173	62		Total,	103	33

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiring to depose the Queen,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Drunk while in charge of a railway engine,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	58	9	44	6	29	3	12	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	6	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	1	11	–	3	–	–	–
Other assaults,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	1	6	9	5	6	6	5
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	–	4	–	–	–	2	–
Larceny,	12	14	17	10	5	2	1	1
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Embezzlement,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sending boys up chimney,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	6	–	2	–	1	–
Military offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	8	11	15	8	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	15	1	10	6	6	3	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	13	16	10	7	5	7	–	3
Militia offences,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Selling spirits without licence,	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Leaving service,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	148	58	145	51	83	22	27	12
Vagrancy,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	21	22	13	20	6	8	–	2
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	13	10	11	11	7	5	11	6
Debt,	13	1	14	–	5	–	3	1
Remanded for further examination,	15	6	15	3	7	2	–	–
Total,	214	97	198	85	108	37	41	21

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Averages &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	40·9	16·84	—	48·283	18·606	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	84		29th June.	91		26th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	45		2nd Feb.	48		8th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	69		29th June.	71		26th Feb.
Ditto of females,	27		27th Nov.	26		28th Mar.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	27		11th Mar.	33		17th May.
Ditto of females,	10		4th Jan.	13		8th May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

14th April, 1859,	74	27th January, 1863,	69
16th April, 1860,	64	20th December, 1864,	62
29th November, 1861,	61	29th June, 1865,	84
27th February, 1862,	75	26th February, 1866,	91

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	94	87	74	80	76	77	60
Acquittals,	152	98	86	87	90	52	19
Total,	246	185	160	167	166	129	79

Committals of drunkards for the last three years :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	20	13	21	22	13	20
To the bridewells of the county,	103	35	127	54	101	36
	123	48	148	76	114	56
Total,	171		224		170	

Area 607,691 acres; population 157,272 inhabitants.

I found on the day of my inspection of this gaol 41 males and 21 females in custody; but on analyzing the causes of committal of these 62 prisoners, it appears that only 15 (11 males and 4 females) had been convicted before a Judge of Assize or the Chairman of the County at Quarter Sessions; all the remaining inmates of the gaol were lunatics, debtors, or prisoners untried, or summarily convicted by Magistrates sitting at Petty Sessions. Of the 11 male offenders above referred to 8 had been convicted of crimes against property, cattle stealing, picking pockets, or embezzlement, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment—2 of two years, 4 of one year, 1 of six, and 1 of three months. Three others had been convicted of assaults or riot, and sentenced, 1 to nine and 2 to four and five months' imprisonment each.* Amongst the male offenders summarily convicted at Petty Sessions 1 only was for an offence under the Larceny Act; all the other prisoners so convicted were for assaults, leaving service, or similar misdemeanors; 2 had been committed in default of bail or for non-payment of a fine imposed.

* At the summer assizes just concluded, not a single prisoner was for trial.

North District.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Three male prisoners were waiting for trial—1 for Fenianism; another, a railway porter, charged with several robberies at the railway station; the third, a lunatic, committed for stealing a pair of boots. Eleven male lunatics, committed as dangerous, occupied the block of cells set apart for the insane of that sex in this gaol.

Twenty-one females were in custody, including 1 debtor and 8 lunatics; 3 were on remand for larceny, 7 summarily convicted, and 4 by a Judge of Assize or the Chairman of the County at Quarter Sessions; 2 of the latter had been sentenced to an imprisonment of two years—1 for stealing a large sum of money, the other for receiving stolen goods; 2 convicted of a like offence had received sentences of imprisonment—1 of twelve, the other of three months. Amongst the summary convictions 1 woman only had been sentenced for larceny; all the remainder were prostitutes from the garrison towns of the district, convicted of indecent conduct, drunkenness, or assaults. One old woman, committed for trial with her daughter, is seventy-two years of age.

Lunatics.

The disorder consequent on the unhappy committal of lunatics to a penal prison is nowhere more plainly exemplified than in the female wards of this gaol. The Commissioners of Lunacy, in their Fifteenth Report, observe, page 55, "*Nothing in connexion with the treatment of the insane has a more direct and immediate effect for good or ill upon their condition and comfort than the fact of their being under the charge of good or bad attendants.*"

It is also laid down by all writers who treat on lunacy, that one of the chief impediments to the successful management of the insane is due to the difficulty of obtaining even at high wages attendants who are not repelled by the painful and often disgusting nature of the duties which they have to perform, and at the same time are of a frame of mind and intelligence competent to enforce therapeutical and moral treatment, and to exercise the calm and merciful self-control and judgment so imperatively demanded to quell wild excitement and wayward impulses, not by violence or the use of mechanical restraint beyond what is imperatively demanded, but by soothing influences, hopeful words, and offices judiciously administered to the patients placed under their care. I found in the female ward of this gaol 6 lunatics committed as dangerous, 3 of whom were in strait waistcoats; and the matron informs me that this restraint sometimes is continued for an entire week without being removed. Three sane prisoners were employed as keepers over them; 1 convicted of stealing money, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, another, a prostitute of the lowest class, whose ungovernable temper even in the presence of her matron, the Governor, Local Inspector, and myself, showed itself on the day on which I made my inspection. On that occasion one of the other prisoners accused her of striking and otherwise ill-treating the lunatics in her charge, selling their bread, and of assaulting herself. The cases referred to were of old date, and 1 of the lunatics mentioned is dead; but although the complaint could not now be entertained, the facts disclose how unfit she is for the office; yet I am informed that she is by far the most useful amongst the prisoners in the gaol as a nurse over those unhappy beings afflicted with diarrhœa and other noisome diseases, as she does not object to be employed in the most filthy occupations; and considering all the circumstances of the case, she is, I suppose, the least objectionable for the work.

I find 44 previous convictions recorded in the prison books against this woman, and in May, 1864, she was awarded twenty-one days' solitary confinement on bread and water for breaking the windows in the laundry of the gaol and the apartment of the assistant-matron; she is now in custody for offensive conduct in the public streets. I have entered into these particulars to show the class of attendants necessarily placed in charge of lunatics when committed as dangerous. The prison authorities cannot compel sane prisoners to perform the duties, and having no power of selection must accept any prisoner who volunteers to discharge them. This is one of the many evils resulting from the operation of the Act 1st Vic., cap. 27, under which the insane are committed to our gaols.

One female in custody has already been three times committed as dangerously insane. Twelve male lunatics were also in the gaol on the day of my visit; 11 committed as dangerous, and 1 criminally for stealing a pair of boots; 1 has been in charge since August, 1863, and 1 since January, 1864. Two lunatics died in the gaol in 1865, and 3 during the first quarter of 1866—2 of dysentery, besides 1 sane prisoner died of cerebral apoplexy. On the day of my visit, three insane patients occupied the male hospital in charge of a like number of sane prisoners: 2 were suffering from a very severe attack of inflammation of the membranes of the brain. The Medical Officer, who is most attentive to the patients confided to his care, accompanied me through the wards. He orders a generous diet for the insane, who each receives 10 lbs. of meat in the week; and having regard to the mortality in the gaol, I conceive that some influence is at work over which he has no control; when, therefore, I find that the sewerage is defective and a cesspool in close proximity to the well-hole from which the water supply of the prison is drawn, there is, I am satisfied, reason to believe that the sanitary state of the gaol is injuriously influenced by this circumstance.

The average daily number of lunatic prisoners in the gaol in 1865 was 11 males and 8 females.

Juveniles.

Fourteen male and 3 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1865; 1 (male) was twice committed during the year; 1 female was under ten years of age; 2 (male and female) were sent to reformatories at the end of their punishment. Up to the period of my inspection in June of the present year no juvenile had been committed; but 1 boy, who had previously been in custody, for trial before the Chairman of the County, was convicted in January, 1866, of larceny, and has since been sent to a reformatory. His father is a returned convict.

Debtors.

Fourteen (6 master and 8 pauper) debtors were lodged in this gaol during 1865; 5 were committed since the commencement of 1866, but no female within that period; a woman however arrested, as I am informed, by order of a Master in Chancery for contempt of court in 1862, still remains in custody, and as there is no marshalsea for females in this gaol she is placed in the ward intended for the sick in hospital, which she has now occupied for some years. Being a pauper debtor she is supported at the cost of the ratepayers, and has already cost them upwards of £100, calculating the average cost of each inmate; besides the great inconvenience arising from her occupation of the hospital.

I find that 23 offenders under the Poor Law Acts were committed

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

in 1865; none under the Excise laws. One Revenue prisoner was lodged in custody since the commencement of 1866, but for an offence committed in 1864. Eighteen political prisoners were placed in custody since the commencement of 1866.

The prisoners are unlocked in summer at 6, A.M., and in winter at 7·15. They are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 4.45 in winter. No gaslight is supplied to the cells. The Governor and the warder in charge of each class are present at lock-up; after lock-up the Governor sees each prisoner in his cell; one turnkey shuts the door, another padlocks it, and the lock is shaken to ascertain that it is secure. The Governor goes round afterwards at unexpected hours. Many of the locks of this gaol are of an inferior description; but in March, 1866, some excellent new ones were procured for the outer doors of the prison at a cost of £23 9*s*., besides £10 was paid for bolts and to a mason for building up some of the doors to increase the security of the gaol. One turnkey in rotation patrols at night; he comes on duty at 9, P.M., and his vigilance is checked by one tell-tale clock placed in the hospital, the string of which is pulled from the outside; any neglect detected is, in the morning, entered in the daily state book of the gaol. The keys of the cells at lock-up and of the outer gate, at 10, P.M., are placed in the sleeping room of the Governor; he likewise keeps the key of the hospital for males.

Photography is used in this gaol for the recognition and identification of prisoners suspected of being old offenders. A photographer resident in the town is employed for the purpose whenever his services are required.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Worksheds,	8	–
Yards,	7	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	58	16	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
			Baths,	2	3
Cells to contain three persons,	3	–	Privies,	7	–
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Water-closets,	3	5
No. of Beds in such rooms,	8	6	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Well,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

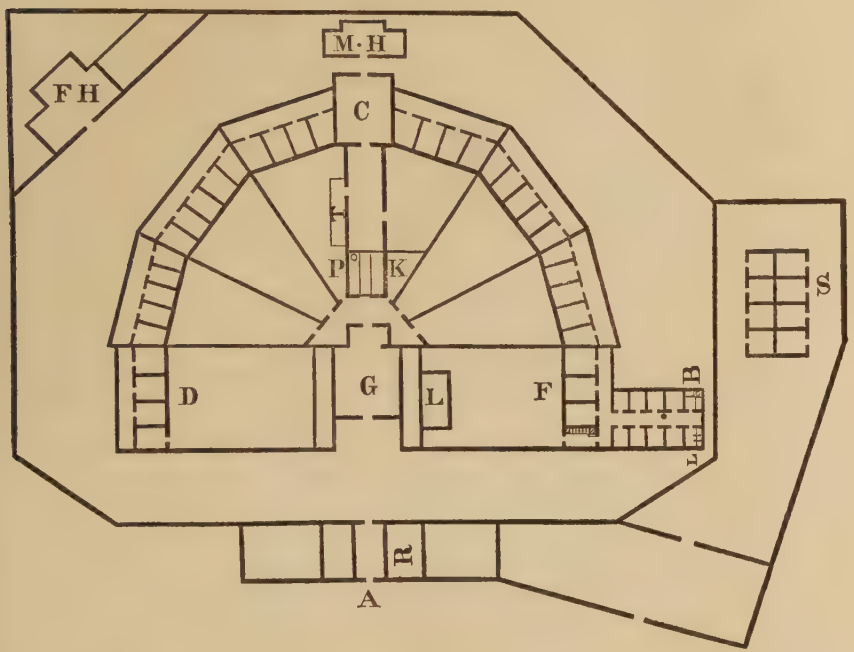
	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	110	12	Jackets,	18	22	Shifts,	38	–
Sheets, pairs of,	150	–	Vests,	18	37	Jackets,	21	9
Rugs,	116	5	Trowsers,	18	40	Gowns,	21	3
Bed-ticks,	111	8	Caps,	18	8	Petticoats,	21	5
Bedsteads,	123	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	30	71	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	18

I found this gaol on my inspection clean and orderly, the buildings in fair general repair, with the exception of the hospital for males, the roof of which admits the wet, the chimneys of the ward smoke, and the woodwork requires to be painted. In the female prison one door is rotten and the bells belonging to the cells are broken and useless.

The supply of bedding is sufficient, the blankets are of good quality, but some of the bed-ticks are old and worn; they are, however, being

gradually replaced by new ones. The prison clothing is ample for males, some in stock, and materials for making more, but the stock of female clothing is rather scanty.

Plan of Roscommon Gaol.



A, entrance; B, baths and water-closet; C, chapel; D, debtors' prison; E, board-room; F, female prison; G, Governor's house; F H, female hospital; M H, male hospital; I, lavatories; K, kitchen; L, laundry and drying-room; P, pump and cistern; R, guard-room; S, stone-breaking shed; T, treadwheel.

Although during the winter months the supply of water from the well-hole is found to be ample, still in the dry season of autumn it has been found insufficient; and in the month of October, 1865, a second well-hole was commenced adjoining the other, and sunk 65 feet, being one foot deeper than the old well, when from the difficulty of keeping out the water, the further sinking was postponed until August of the present year, when it is intended to have it sunk to a sufficient depth.

A new roof has been put on a shed in the Governor's yard, but no other change has taken place in the arrangements since last inspection, and the defects enumerated in former reports still continue. They are—

1. The marshalsea for males does not admit of the classification of master and pauper debtors required by the Prisons Act.
2. There is no marshalsea for female debtors, who, when committed, are placed in the hospital.
3. The chapel is ill-constructed, and the sittings are very unsuitable.
4. There are no reception rooms for either sex.
5. The laundry and stone-sheds are not partitioned, and the stalls at the tread-wheel require alteration.
6. There are no covered lavatories for males or hot baths in female prison.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

The paramount evil in the establishment is, however, the faulty state of the privies and drainage, and having fully inquired into the circumstances of the gaol, I cannot but impute the great mortality which latterly has taken place in it at least in part to this cause. A common privy in the marshalsea building is very offensive, especially in hot weather, and has been pointed out by the Inspectors-General in their reports for several years as being most objectionable in a sanitary point of view; only water-closets should be in inhabited buildings. In order that the evils resulting from the effluvia coming from an open privy under such circumstances may be properly understood, I append the following observations with reference to the effect on health and life caused by exhalations from fecal matter, which were published by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their report to Parliament in 1861. They state:—"It is a law of our organization that organic matters excreted from the body cannot be reintroduced into it without danger to health and life. The lungs are the medium through which aerial poisons of this nature reach the blood. The putrescent organic matter attaches itself to furniture, bedding, floors, walls, and ceilings, which in time it saturates, and from which it can be scraped off and examined." They add that the blood becomes gradually diseased, of which blanching and loss of vigour are the first effects, indicating a steady deterioration of the constitution and great susceptibility to colds from slight exposure—consumption, as well as diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, and other zymotic diseases are the results.

Again, cesspools are, I am informed, sunk in each of the prison yards, some close to the pump-hole, from which water for the use of the prison is taken; a sewer also passes close by. The evil is aggravated by the sinking of a new well-hole commenced last summer, even nearer to a cesspool and the sewer. This well-hole is evidently supplied with water principally by infiltration from the adjoining soil, and not from a deep spring, otherwise the supply of water would not fall off after dry weather, as at present; thus water polluted by fecal matter is in use in the gaol, imperilling the health and even life of the inmates, especially lunatics, whose low state of vitality makes them peculiarly susceptible of the poison.

The Royal Sanitary Commissioners remark—"The cesspool system of drainage is based on the assumption that the fluid shall be disposed of by polluting the subsoil, the worst possible expedient for health. Indeed drainage by cesspools is so objectionable that it ought never to be permitted near inhabited dwellings;" and water obtained from wells under such circumstances is contaminated by the "nuisances within the area affording soluble organic matter and salts, which are carried with the water to the lowest level, which is the well." The Commissioners further state that the impurities are not generally cognizable by taste or smell.

Parkes, in his work on practical hygiene, states that ten grains of such impurities in a gallon of water used for drinking purposes, are sufficient to produce diarrhœa and dysentery, diseases which appear to have peculiarly affected patients in this gaol. He quotes numerous authorities on the subject, and adds—"An endemic of diarrhœa is almost always owing either to impure air, impure water, or bad food, but is far more likely to be produced by bad water than by any other cause." He observes that the putrefying organic matter, whether floating in the atmosphere or in drinking water, is received into the mouth and produces its effect directly on the mucous membrane, or is absorbed into the blood, thus becoming the source of disease and death.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

I have dwelt fully on this subject, because it is of vast importance, and has been too long overlooked.

I would urge the Board of Superintendence to have the cesspools abolished, and an effective scheme of sewerage adopted. Should cholera visit this country the danger would be much increased. I understand that the main drain is sufficient and capable of discharging the sewage of the establishment. The completion of the work would not, therefore, be attended with much expense.

The criminal prisoners here are divided, the males into four classes, tried and untried felons, and misdemeanants similarly classed All take their meals and sleep in separate cells, and discipline appears to be as well maintained by the Governor in the male prison as the circumstances of the gaol will permit. The females are *nominally* in separation, except those in charge of lunatics; but I consider that they are not sufficiently under control, and the management of the female prisoners requires considerable improvement.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	16	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	6	1
Stoppage of Diet, . .	8	–	Stoppage of Diet, . .	–	–
Total, . .	24	6	Total, . .	6	1

All these punishments were inflicted by the Governor, but they received the sanction of the Board at each ensuing meeting, and the record was duly signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Treadwheel, ...	8 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Whitewashing, ...	3	–
Painting, ...	2	–
Prison duties, ...	5	1
Sewing, ...	–	5
Washing, ...	–	2
Total, ...	10	8

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	8	–
Industrial labour, ...	10	8
Sick, ...	1	1
Unemployed, ...	2	–
Debtors (unemployed), ...	3	–
Lunatics, ...	11	6
Minding lunatics, ...	6	3
Nursing, ...	–	3
Total in custody, . . .	41	21

Two of the turnkeys understand trades: one is a carpenter, the other a weaver.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1863, . £8 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £4 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £5 4*s.* 0*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	201	44	110	37
Average daily number of pupils,	25·47	8·23	18·77	7·15
Number of days on which school was held,	205	271	82	132

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2. Females—10 to 1.

The teacher is likewise clerk to the Board. He has not been trained in any public establishment. Both Chaplains visit the schools. The approved form of registry is kept. The females are taught by the assistant-matron in their cells.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel at dinner in lieu of milk.

Gruel substituted for milk to all classes for dinner on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.*; turf, per box, 10*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9*s.* 2*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. The only complaint was by the female already mentioned. I tasted the food for prison use on the day of my visit, and found it good, but the Chaplains, who regularly inspect the supply, frequently complain of the milk as being very thin and poor, and it is sometimes rejected and cocoa substituted. I find also fines recorded against the contractor.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . . 2¾*d.* | 1864, . . 2¾*d.* | 1865, . . 2½*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various books and registries of statistics and finance appear to be well and carefully entered up, and the Governor is most attentive and anxious to discharge this branch of his duties. The journals of the Local Inspector, Governor, and other superior officers are fully kept.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £1,566 11*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £1,599 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . 1,729 18*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £30 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £33 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £25 18*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £8 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £5 18*s.* 1½*d.* | 1865, . —

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, . £127 14*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £122 10*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £184 1*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Captain Thomas C. Knox, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer,	74	0	0
Rev. M. N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Very Rev. T. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Resident.			
George Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
William J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	60	0	0
Thomas Padin, Gate Porter,	40	0	0
Turnkeys: Joseph Minchin, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
Bernard Geraghty, *Carpenter*,	30	0	0
Michael Morton,	35	0	0
Thomas Henry,	35	0	0
Patrick Burke,	35	0	0
Daniel Hutchinson,	35	0	0
James Hanley,	35	0	0
R. Wigelsworth,	30	0	0
Maria Corry, Matron,	32	6	0
Margaret Bradley, Assistant-Matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	0	0

No allowances are given, except that the turnkeys are supplied with suitable uniform.

Vacancies.

Patrick Healey, Thomas Kelly, and Michael Mannion, removed; Michael Morton, Patrick Bourke, Thomas Henry, Daniel Hutchinson, and James Hanley, appointed. Robert Wigelsworth and Bernard Geraghty will be superannuated at next assizes, and the vacancies caused by their retirement will not be filled up.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	198	101
Chaplain, Established Church,	216	109
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	189	87
Physician,	316	133

It will be seen from the preceding table how attentive the extern officers are to their duties.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	18	6	27	4	26	5	14	2
Number of days therein,	727	522	620	628	575	471	451	207
Average daily number,	1·99	1·432	1·69	1·71	1·57	1·29	2·716	1·41
Number of deaths,	–	–	3	–	2	1	3	1
Cost of medicine,	£24.		£24.		£24.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

1865.—Three—23rd January, 28th March, and 2nd July.
1866.—Four—19th February, 8th March (2), and 2nd April.

Two lunatics in hospital on the day of my visit were suffering from inflammation of the membranes of the brain; and the number of patients affected by disease of the membranes of the brain and intestines deserves attention.

The great mortality in this gaol is due I believe to the circumstances already dwelt on in this report. Certainly it is not the fault of the Medical Officer, who is most assiduous and painstaking in the discharge of his duties in the establishment.

The bath in the hospital is almost useless from the want of water. A boiler is placed in the bath-room, but the flue is out of order, and when a hot bath is ordered to be given to a patient the water must be carried in tubs from the cook-house. There is however a good water-closet off each ward, with lavatory.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P.	B. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	T. A. P. Maypother, esq.
Major-General Mitchell, J.P.	P. Hugh O'Conor, esq., D.L., J.P.	William Garnett, esq.
Joseph A. Holmes, esq., J.P.	John T. Dillon, esq., J.P.	Henry Smyth, esq., J.P.
	Capt. T. W. Goff, D.L., J.P.	Hon. Francis Crofton, J.P.

The Board meets on the second Saturday of the month for the transaction of business, when liabilities are discharged by separate cheques for each, except small accounts, which are paid by the Local Inspector, who exhibits vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Intern officers receive their salaries monthly, the Local Inspector and Medical Officer quarterly, and the Chaplains half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are not well maintained. The salaries paid to the bridewell keepers (£15 to each) are far too low for persons holding their responsible position. The accommodation in all is very defective, and, as will be seen from the following tabular report, many of the requirements ordered by the Prisons Act have never been provided. At Castlerea and Boyle I found neither sash nor shutter to the window of the cell in which drunkards and lunatics are confined; these cells are flagged, and have no guard beds, so that the prisoners sleep on straw on the flags. I found in the latter bridewell a lunatic, T. O. C., who had already been four nights in the drunkards' cell exposed to the weather from the opening for the window, although heavy rain had fallen during part of that time. Since the committal of this man the keeper has been obliged to remain up at night to watch him, as he is in a very bad condition. At half-past three o'clock on the morning of July 30th, the keeper visited him and found him apparently in a dying state, lying on the straw of his cell on his face, with froth from his mouth, he was naked, except his trowsers, very feeble, his extremities cold, and he was unable to speak. The keeper, with the assistance of his servant, carried him into the day-room, and after nursing him and giving him some hot tea, he gradually recovered; later in the day he again became very violent, and broke all the glass in the window of the day-room in which he was placed; at twelve o'clock on that night he was found in his cell perfectly naked, and, after considerable difficulty, the keeper, with the assistance of the police and the friends of the lunatic, put on his clothes and handcuffed him, to prevent him from again stripping himself. When I visited him on the 31st July he was still handcuffed, talking loudly to himself, and in a very excited state. The prisoner was, I am informed, a police constable, and has a pension of £20 a year; his insanity is caused by a hurt on the head. I have entered into these particulars because they are another proof of the evils of the Act 1 Vic. chap. 27, which empowers magistrates to commit insane patients to gaols and bridewells.

I consider that the keeper of Boyle Bridewell deserves credit for the care he has bestowed on this man, who apparently otherwise must have lost his life. The injury which the patient has suffered in the bridewell is the result of the working of a law which was found intolerable in England, and was repealed for that part of the United Kingdom in the year 1838.

One escape was effected from the bridewell at Boyle on the 13th July, 1866.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

	Athlone.		Boyle.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	46	24	60	19
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	11	14	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	23	8	16	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	2	1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Monthly; Ballyforan, on first Monday of the month; Athlone, on second Saturday; and Brideswell, on the last Friday of the month.		Ballyfarnon, Croghan, Cootehill, and Keadue, monthly; Boyle, fortnightly, on Wednesdays.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Some repairs required; flagging bad; woodwork should be painted; door into male day-room very insecure.		In fair repair, except that yards require cleansing and gravelling; walls to be whitewashed, and there is neither sash nor shutter to the window of cell for drunkards and lunatics, who lie on straw on the flagged floor of the cell, exposed to the weather from the opening for the window. Glass of window in day-room broken by a lunatic on the day before inspection.	
Security,	Insecure.		More secure than the other bridewells of this county.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and two cells for males below; same for females above; lower cells dark and damp.		Six cells above, and four below; two day-rooms; two exercising yards; the long grass in yards has a neglected appearance.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except only one sheet on each bed.		Bedding sufficient, except sheets, only one on some of the beds; a guard bed required for cell for drunkards.	
Water, how supplied,	Pump out of order; water bad.		Pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Middling.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £7 7*s.* 8*d.*		Court-keeper; salary, £7 7*s.* 8*d.*	
Official Inspection,	16th June, 1866.		31st July, 1866.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		Four males in custody—one a prisoner who had escaped from this bridewell and afterwards gave himself up to the police; another a lunatic, committed 27th July, whom I found handcuffed in a cell for drunkards, in a violent state of excitement. (*See ante.*)	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Castlerea.		Strokestown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	122	29	40	20
Of whom were Drunkards,	80	15	1	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	29	8	26	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	19	3	1	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Ballintubber, monthly, on Thursdays; Ballinagare, monthly, on Fridays; Frenchpark, Ballinlough, and Ballaghaderrine, fortnightly; Castlerea, weekly, on Saturdays.		Aughrim, monthly, on Tuesday; Tulsk, monthly, on Saturday; Elphin, Kilmore, and Ruskey, fortnightly.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Flagging very bad; no sash or shutter to the window of cell for drunkards: flags quite wet from rain drifting in, and the straw left for a bed on them rotten and like manure.		In good repair.	
Security,	Insecure.		Yard insecure, but excellent; locks have been put on the prison building.	
Accommodation,	One day-room, one exercising yard, and one privy for both sexes; one cell with three beds for males; one cell with two beds for females; one cell for drunkards, without windowsash or shutter.		One cell with three beds for males; small cell adjoining for females; only one day-room, one exercising yard, and one privy for all prisoners of both sexes; one cell below for drunkards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except sheets; only one on each bed.		Bedding good and sufficient; a bed and sheet, but no blanket, in drunkards' cell.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises, or near.		A force-pump on premises in good order.	
Sewerage,	A cesspool.		A cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £7 7*s.* 8*d.*		Court-keeper; salary, £7 7*s.* 8*d.*	
Official Inspection,	15th June, 1866.		14th June, 1866.	
Remarks,	One male prisoner in custody for drunkenness.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo.—Official Inspection, 30th July, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total,	9	3	12	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	26	9	1865,	19	6
1864,	18	5	1866 (day of Inspection),	9	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	2	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	1
1864,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1865,	2	3			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	17	1	Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	176	55	Criminals,	155	19
Vagrants,	2	6	Vagrants,	1	9
Drunkards,	74	21	Drunkards,	27	22
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	2	Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	270	85	Total,	188	51

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	–	1		1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	117	6	99	18	65	7	3	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Other assaults,	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	5	–	1	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	15	18	6	7	8	4	–	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	1	12	2	–	–	1
Embezzlement,	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	11	–	2	2	3	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against Merchant Shipping Act,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	2	7	6	6	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	22	1	8	5	–	1	–	–
Breach of Fishery Laws,	16	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving Service,	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	7	2	5	–	2	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	4	2	2	1	4	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	16	3	9	–	2	–	1	–
Total criminal class,	247	36	160	44	104	15	7	2
Vagrancy,	2	6	2	6	2	8	1	1
Drunkenness,	62	12	74	21	27	22	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	4	1	1	2	1	1	–	–
Debt,	14	1	17	1	4	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	35	9	16	11	50	5	–	–
Total,	364	65	270	85	188	51	9	3

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1865.

Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	185	61
Twice ,,	20	2
Thrice ,,	4	2
Four times ,,	1	2
Five times ,,	–	1
Six times ,,	2	–
Total,	212	68

From 1*st January*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*

Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	156	32
Twice ,,	9	4
Thrice ,,	2	2
Four times ,,	1	–
Five times ,,	–	1
Six times ,,	–	–
Total,	168	39

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	16·4	5·4	—	19·	4·	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	37		2nd July.	50		13th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	12		13th Oct.	10		19th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	29		2nd July.	45		13th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	10		5th Oct.	10		27th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	8		12th Oct.	6		19th July.
Ditto, of females,	2		11th Nov.	2		10th July.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

3rd March, 1859,	53	30th June, 1863,	55
18th February, 1860,	57	26th January, 1864,	52
27th June, 1861,	57	2nd July, 1865,	37
13th February, 1862,	60	13th January, 1866,	50

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	66	38	44	68	23	27	21
Acquittals,	56	61	71	80	65	43	68
Total,	122	99	115	148	88	70	89

Committal of drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the county gaol,	93	31	62	12	74	21
To the bridewell at Ballymote,	10	–	8	2	23	1
Total,	103	31	70	14	97	22

Area, 461,753 acres; population, 124,845 inhabitants.

Daily average number, omitting fractions, of prisoners in custody, debtors not included, during five years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866, first 7 months.
Males,	30	26	24	16	19
Females,	8	6	5	5	4

Nine males, one a master debtor and 3 females, were inmates of this gaol on the 30th July, the day which I selected for my inspection; and it will be seen from the preceding tables that earlier in the month even fewer prisoners were in custody. During the greater part of the month of March the female population of the gaol seldom exceeded 2 in number; and considering that the same women are constantly recommitted for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and begging in the town of Sligo (one woman discharged on the day previous to my inspection was 31 times convicted), it is evident that the remark of my colleague in his last report on this gaol still holds good, that the proportion of female offenders to the population is less in this county than in any other in the kingdom. I found under sentence a lad of 10 years of age, convicted of sheep stealing, and sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months; another two or three years older sentenced for a term of four months, for an assault and robbery of a gun; one woman also was

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

under a sentence of six months' imprisonment for larceny; none of the other sentences exceeded one month; all were for threatening and assaults, begging, or drunkenness, none for offences against property. One master debtor, 1 man and 1 woman waiting for trial, constituted the entire remaining population of the gaol.

Besides the woman waiting for trial, and the other convicted of larceny, an old woman committed for begging was the only female prisoner in custody.

Seventeen males and 1 female were committed for debt to this gaol in 1865, and 4 males since the commencement of 1866.

One offender against the revenue laws was committed in 1866, and 13 in the preceding year.

I found no lunatics in custody. Happily only 3 were lodged in this gaol in 1865, and one since the commencement of 1866.

Juveniles.

Only one juvenile, a boy 12 years of age, was committed to this gaol previously to inspection in 1866; he was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for larceny, and to be sent to a reformatory for four years. Eleven were committed in 1865; of these, 4 were orphans; 3 were convicted of workhouse offences; 1 boy who had lost his father, was sentenced to an imprisonment of 3 months for larceny; the sentences of none of the others exceeded one month; no juvenile was sent to a reformatory in 1865.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Worksheds,	56	–
Yards,	12	4	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	12	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	74	17	Drying Room,	–	1
			Baths,	3	–
			Privies,	20	3
Sleeping Rooms,	10	8	Water-closets,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	13	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Well,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	5	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	126	2
Sheets, pairs of,	145½	–
Rugs,	124	3
Bed-ticks,	130	6
Bedsteads,	112	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	50	–
Jackets,	38	49
Vests,	32	8
Trowsers,	31	14
Caps,	25	–
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	60	57

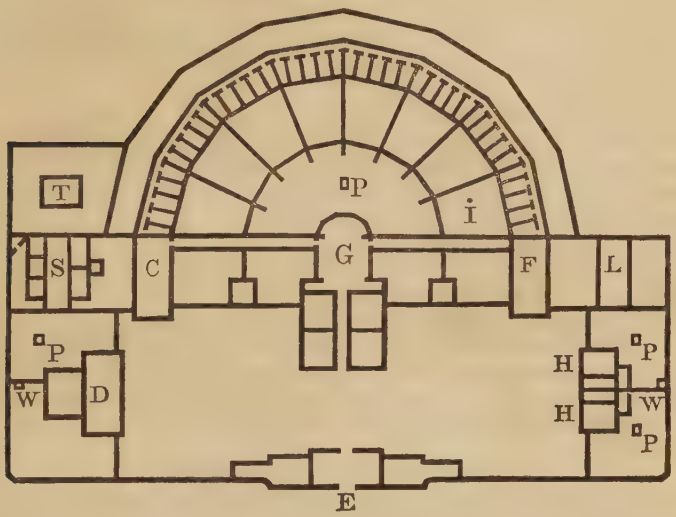
Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	29	5
Jackets,	20	26
Petticoats,	14	11
Aprons,	14	50
Caps,	4	–
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	9	13

When I inspected this gaol I found the prison buildings properly ventilated, very clean, orderly, and well kept, but the board-room shows marks of damp on the walls where the roof was removed during the erection of the Governor's house. That building has been completed since my last visit to this gaol, and the roof of the central building is now staunch. The chapel also has been altered, but it could still be improved. The marshalsea is excellent, with suitable separation for all classes. The stores are roomy and properly fitted up; the stock of

bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing, meet all the present requirements, with the exception of caps for females, of which there are only four in the establishment; and although the supply of shirts for males is sufficient for the number of prisoners in custody, none are in store, and some new must soon be provided.

Plan of Sligo Gaol.



E, entrance; D, debtors' prison; G, Governor's house; C, cook-house, &c.; S, solitary cells, with male store over; T, tank and tread-wheel; P, pumps; L, laundry; F, female department and matron's house; H, hospital; I, lunatic ward; W, privies.

No change has been made in the establishment since last inspection, except that all the locks of the gaol, which were much worn, have been repaired. The Board of Superintendence in January last passed a resolution giving the Local Inspector full powers to adopt any arrangement, or secure any additional assistance, he might deem requisite to insure the safety of the prison; the steps he took were most judicious, and the Board exercised a wise discretion in giving him the power, and I consider that even had an outbreak occurred, the safety of the prison would have been insured through the vigilance and care of the two excellent officers at the head of the establishment, the Local Inspector and Governor. The large gate at the side is the weakest point. It was then strengthened by a bank of stones placed against it, but I pointed out how it could be made permanently secure, so as to prevent the possibility of its being forced.

There is a never failing supply of water to this gaol, from a reservoir outside the prison bounds, whence it flows into a large cistern, which supplies the different yards in which the prisoners take exercise. This cistern is now of Roman cement, and is not staunch; it is proposed to erect a metal one in its place.

There is a sufficient fall for the sewerage, which is stated to be effective.

The defects enumerated in former reports are—the want of proper reception rooms—the school-room is unsuitable—the laundry is not stalled, and other requirements for separation are not carried out—there are no water-closets attached to the wards in the hospital,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

although an offset lies off each in which they could be placed; I understand, however, that they have been estimated for, and also a bath for the hospital.

The prisoners are unlocked at 6 in the morning. The Governor or his deputy attends lock-up, which is held at 9 o'clock, P.M. The turnkeys patrol at night in rotation, and it is their duty to call under the Governor's window at each hour during their watch. Two detector clocks, placed, one in the guard-room, the other in the passage to the board-room, are used to test the vigilance of their rounds. As an additional precaution the watchman is bound, himself to report any neglect of duty.

The keys of the gaol are kept at night by the Governor in his bedroom, but those of the male and female hospital are in charge of the turnkeys, with whom they are left during the night, a practice which should not be continued, as the Governor is equally responsible for all prisoners whether in or out of hospital.

This gaol is not lighted by gas.

Photography has not been hitherto in use here for the detection of offenders, but it has been found elsewhere a valuable adjunct for their identification; and I would suggest that an arrangement be made with some photographer in the town of Sligo to take the photographs of such strangers committed to this gaol, as there is reason to believe are old offenders, who have removed to this locality for the purposes of crime.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1866.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	9	3	Dark or Refractory Cells,	9	–

Discipline is here maintained by few punishments; they were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and were afterwards approved by the Board at its meetings, and the book in which they are recorded signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Shot-drill and stone-breaking,	6	–
Washing,	–	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	2	–
Sewing,	–	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	6	2
Industrial labour,	2	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Total in custody,	9	3

The few prisoners in custody on the day of my visit were employed—the males at stone-breaking and picking oakum, the three females washing and sewing. Net-making, shoe-making, and tailoring are also carried out in the gaol, and during the winter the males crush bones for manure; but this employment could not with safety be carried on during warm weather.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1863, . £38 12*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £27 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £13 9*s.* 5*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	254	50	165	34
Average daily number of pupils, . .	11·8	3·3	15·7	3·2
Number of days on which school was held, .	261	261	151	151

School-hours—Males, 9 to 10 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 9 to 10 o'clock, A.M.

In consequence of the few prisoners in custody being required to perform the necessary duties of the prison, very little opportunity for schooling can be afforded. The teacher has not been trained under any public board, but he is reported to be properly qualified. Whatever educational instruction the females receive is given by the assistant matron. The proper form of registry is in use. The Chaplains occasionally visit.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age:—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread. Stirabout, ½ oatmeal and ½ Indian meal; bread, wholemeal.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk, and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

Contracts.—White bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 11*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6¾*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 3·1*d.* | 1864, . 2·32*d.* | 1865, . 2·41*d.*

I questioned individually all the prisoners in custody; one lodged a complaint against a turnkey, which the Local Inspector and I investigated. The prisoner was insubordinate, and the turnkey, who is not long in the service, did not know how to act; he should have made a report of the circumstance to his superior officer. I cautioned him as to his duty in future.

The Chaplains regularly report in the approved tabular form on the quality of the food supplied for the use of the prisoners, and for the most part favourably. I observe, however, that in the beginning of the year the sweet milk was occasionally found to be faulty, and the contractor was fined for his neglect; latterly it is stated to be satisfactory. I tasted the food and found it good.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registers are here kept with the greatest clearness and correctness, which elicited the commendations of my colleague in his report last year, and which I find are still strictly persevered in. The Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer, keep journals; and all the forms prescribed by the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the rules are in use.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,436 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £1,386 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £1,300 5*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £39 3*s.* 2¾*d.* | 1864, . £42 15*s.* 10⅞*d.* | 1865, . £53 1*s.* 8¾*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £1 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £2 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £3 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864 . £16 19*s.* 4½*d.* | 1865, . £11 6*s.* 10½*d.*

Amounts repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1863, . £79 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £46 14*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £45 3*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Capt. Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. Samuel Shoe, Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Boyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician, .	65	0	0
Edward Powell, Apothecary,	21	0	0
Vernon Davys, Clerk, . .	30	0	0
Resident.			
Edward Walsh, Governor, .	200	0	0
Fredk. Rutherford, Schoolmaster, ...	28	0	0

Turnkeys.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Graham, . .	30	0	0
Alexdr. Crawford, *Shoemaker*, ...	28	0	0
James Lougheed, . .	28	0	0
James Buchanan, *Shoemaker*. . . .	28	0	0
Robert Kerr, . . .	24	0	0
Robert Fry, . . .	24	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron, .	24	0	0
Mary Poe, Female Turnkey, ...	12	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies.

William Bell, turnkey, died, vacancy filled up by Robert Fry; Matthew Morrisson, turnkey, resigned, vacancy not yet filled up.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	240	173
Chaplain, Established Church, .	156	94
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	153	93
Physician, ...	205	101
Apothecary, ...	196	138

This table shows that the Local Inspector, the Medical Officer, and the other extern officers, still continue to devote great attention to their duties in this gaol, a subject which has been remarked by my colleague and myself in our reports of former years.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	28	5	22	9	16	5	11	3
No. of days therein, .	827	126	307	177	239	112	121	25
Average daily number, .	2·3	1·3	·83	·48	·6	·3	121	25
Number of deaths, . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, , ,	£5 5*s.* 10*d.*		7*s.*		£13 5*s.* 4*d.*		—	

The wards provided for the sick in this gaol are suitable and well ventilated; but as yet no water closets have been put up, and there is no bath attached to the male hospital; but I understand that this defect will soon be remedied, as the county surveyor has made plans and estimates for their erection by order of the Board.

Board of Superintendence.

John Ormsby, esq.	Jemmett Duke, esq.	James Jones, esq.
James Wood, esq.	Charles W. O'Hara, esq.	William Phibbs, esq.
Richard Gethin, esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.	Henry B. Crofton, esq.
Sir R. Gore Booth, Bt., M.P.	John Ffolliott, jun., esq.	Captain A. Martin, esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when the different books are submitted and signed by the chairman; accounts are examined, and those not paid by presentment at assize are discharged by one cheque in the aggregate, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	55	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	23	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	9	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	1

Petty Sessions,	Corbally, monthly; Mullaghroe, monthly; Riverstown, monthly; Ballymote, fortnightly; Tubbercurry, fortnightly.
Transmittals,	Regular.
Committals,	Regular.
Registry,	Well kept.
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair; outer walls lately dashed.
Security,	Secure, with care.
Accommodation,	Males, day-room; two cells, with two beds in each. Females, one cell only, with one bed, has a fire-place; no day-room; two exercising yards, one within the other.
Sewerage,	None; a cesspit which is cleaned through the house.
Water,	A pump in female exercising yard.
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Some of the sheets in holes; sheets, blankets, buckets, and tins required.
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Sufficient.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½*d.* for both sexes.
Salary of Keeper,	£40.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper; salary, £8.
Official inspection,	31st July, 1866.
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 22ND AND 23RD OCTOBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	3	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	3	10	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	7	8	–	–	–
Drunkards, disorderly, &c.,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Total in custody,	26	21	47	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, {Summarily convicted—Offender, . . 1 male.
{Committed for trial—Misdemeanant, . 1 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	28	23	1865,	39	21
1864,	32	17	1866 (day of Inspection),	26	21

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1865,	–	1
1864,	1	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	1	2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	6	1865,	–	6
1864,	1	6	1866 (day of Inspection),	1	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	9	3	1866 (up to and including		
1864,	5	3	day of Inspection),	4	1
1865,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	3	1

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	3	–	1	1	–	–
Placing obstruction on railway,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–
Common assaults,	88	21	111	16	66	8	1	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	7	–	8	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	21	3	17	4	7	3	–	–
Other assaults,	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	2	5	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	32	19	39	25	18	20	9	5
Receiving stolen goods,	9	11	–	1	–	3	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	4	3	2	1	2	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	1	1	2	1	1	–
Malicious offences against property,	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	13	21	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	13	–	47	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	9	1	9	1	4	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	11	1	3	–	8	1	–	–
Under Game and Fishing Acts,	7	2	10	–	5	–	–	–
Leaving service,	17	2	20	3	16	3	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	7	9	4	5	1	5	2	–
Trespass,	1	–	4	–	2	–	1	–
Prison Acts,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	–	11	–	4	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	4	–	–	2	3	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	24	32	2	–	6	7	–	–
Total criminal class,	274	117	324	88	172	59	16	8
Vagrancy,	12	26	9	33	6	28	1	7
Drunkenness,	63	35	88	29	64	34	2	2
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	3	–	2	2	3	–	–	–
Debt,	54	4	29	2	20	3	6	1
Remanded for further examination,	27	9	34	12	21	6	1	3
Total,	433	191	486	166	286	130	26	21

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	29	2	Debtors,	20	3
Criminals,	358	100	Criminals,	193	91
Vagrants,	9	33	Vagrants,	6	2
Drunkards,	88	29	Drunkards,	64	34
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	2	Dangerous Lunatics,	3	–
Total,	486	166	Total,	286	130

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	357	76	Committed	Once within the year,	244	69
	Twice ,,	24	13		Twice ,,	8	10
	Thrice ,,	7	4		Thrice ,,	7	6
	Four times ,,	2	4		Four times ,,	3	3
	Five times ,,	2	2		Five times ,,	2	3
	Six times ,,	1	–		Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	1	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	1		Eight times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	1		Nine times ,,	–	–
	Total,	394	102		Total,	264	92

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	35·6	19·13	—	40·14	17·49	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	70		9th July.	70		11th March.
Lowest ditto,	43		3rd August.	29		27th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time,	50		9th July.	50		2nd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	28		8th August.	28		26th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	25		12th March.	19		6th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	12		3rd August.	7		3rd Sept.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1866:—

7th February, 1859,	89	29th May, 1863,	82
29th March, 1860,	77	22nd April, 1864,	77
2nd July, 1861,	88	9th July, 1865,	70
12th May, 1862,	82	11th March, 1866,	70

Area, 806,295 acres; population, 238,501 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	70	85	96	78	121	70	100
Acquittals,	87	109	139	172	269	118	98
Total,	157	194	235	250	390	188	198

Committals of drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866 (to 23rd October).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the County Gaol, .	51	19	63	35	88	29	64	34
To the Bridewells, .	223	59	188	55	220	42		
Total committals,	357		341		379			

The average daily numbers of prisoners in custody, excluding fractions, are during the last five years—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
34	20	40	25	35	17	35	19	40	17

As very few lunatics are committed from the county of Tyrone as dangerous, these averages are scarcely influenced by the intrusion of a class of persons not criminal who in other districts are lodged in the gaol from the want of asylum accommodation to receive them.

The preceding tables show that crimes of violence still preponderate within the county, and that vagrancy and drunkenness are here more frequent than in many other parts of Ireland; again, during the past year more debtors have been placed in custody from this than from thirty out of the thirty-eight gaol districts of Ireland. One female and 6 males occupied the debtors' quarters of the gaol on the day of my visit.

On examining the crimes and sentences of the convicted prison inmates at the time of my inspection, we find that 8 males and 3 females were under sentences of imprisonment of more than six months for picking pockets, coining, and like offences against property, viz., 4 sentenced for two years, 5 for one year, 2 for nine, and 1 for eight months; 2 others for larceny had been sentenced for periods, 1 of six and 1 of three months; all the remaining prisoners in custody were disorderly characters, vagrants, or persons guilty of trifling assaults, poor law offenders, or else apprentices for breach of indentures. Altogether 18 males and 17 females were in the gaol, besides 2 males and 3 females "untried," or "for further examination."

As I have already remarked, 12 prisoners were in charge under long sentences of more than six months, and were for the most part professional thieves with several previous convictions recorded against them.

Calculating the average expense of each inmate of the gaol during the past year, these 12 offenders will cost the rates for maintenance during the period of their sentences £439 10s. 9*d.*, less than one-third of which will be reimbursed to the county out of the Consolidated Fund.

The females in custody were, with few exceptions, street prostitutes, who, the moment they are discharged from prison, return to their former mode of life. The constant recommittals of these women show how hopeless for reformation is the present system for this class in the county gaols, and the continued expense which they entail on the rates.

Lunatics.

Very few lunatics are committed here as dangerous; only 8 males and 2 females were so committed during the last three years, and 3 since January in the present year. I found, however, an idiot in custody for vagrancy; another prisoner, convicted of picking pockets, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, is epileptic. It is remarkable how frequent this disease exists amongst criminals.

Juveniles.

One of the 2 juveniles in the gaol when I visited was a telegraph clerk, convicted of embezzlement. I find by the books that 18 male and 2 female juveniles were committed during the present year; one only had lost both his parents; six others had but one. The great majority of the

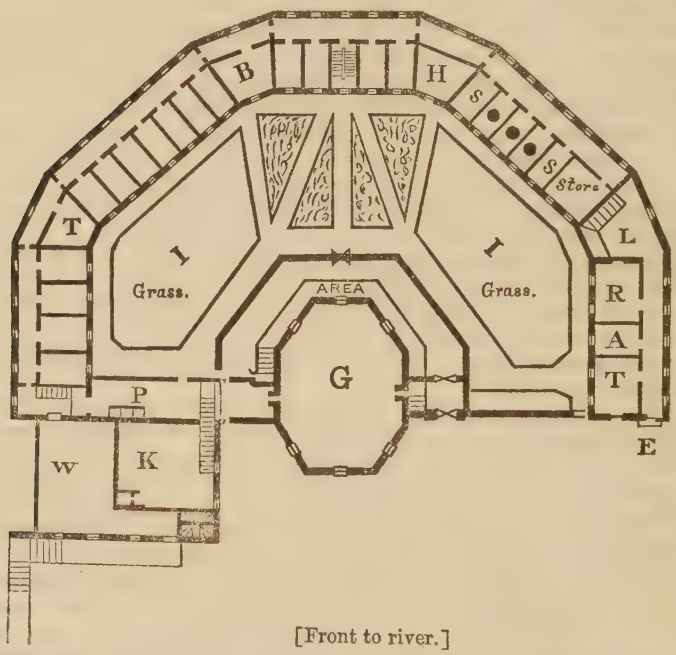
NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

offences of the juveniles committed were of a trifling character. One boy, nine years of age, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three weeks, and five years in a reformatory. One of the girls also, thirteen years of age, who had been abandoned by her parents, and whose mother is in America, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, and two years in a reformatory. Bearing in mind that at the end of half the sentence a juvenile in a reformatory may be placed in service on licence, two years is too short a limit of detention for a girl of her age. At the end of her sentence she will be just at the period of life most dangerous to a female situated as she will then be. In my report on Armagh Gaol I have given extracts from a letter of the Rev. Dr. Shore, honorary secretary of the Protestant reformatory school for girls in Cork-street, Dublin, in which he points out the evil results probable under such circumstances.

One female and 8 males were committed for breaches of the revenue laws during the present year, and 3 (males) in 1865.

Plan of Gaol.



[Front to river.]

E, entrance; A, bath and watercloset; TT, turnkey's room; R, reception room; L, lavatory; SS, solitary cells; H, heating apparatus; B, bath, lavatory, and watercloset; P, passage to kitchen; K, kitchen; W, wash-house; G, Governor's house; II, exercising grounds.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	88	102
Sheets, pairs of,	99	66
Rugs,	99	118
Hammocks or Cots,	–	50
Bed-ticks,	102	67
Bedsteads,	120	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	20	234
Jackets,	18	126
Vests,	18	40
Trowsers,	18	17
Caps,	18	118
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	10	30
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15	84

Female Clothing.

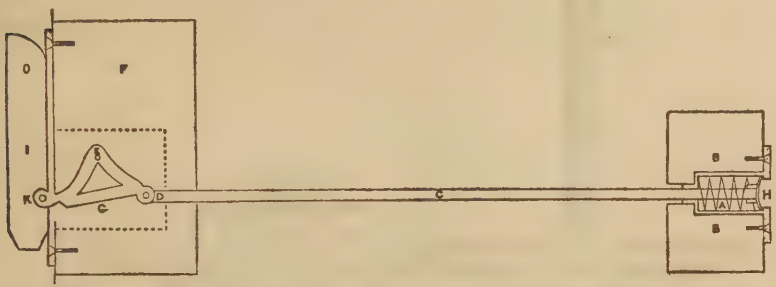
	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	21	48
Gowns,	21	60
Petticoats,	42	85
Aprons,	21	30
Neckerchiefs,	21	31
Caps,	21	36
Stockings, pairs of,	21	30
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	21	30

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

I found on my inspection of this gaol the building properly ventilated, in sound repair, remarkably clean, and well kept, all the bells and appliances for the separate system in excellent order, with the exception of the bells belonging to the punishment cells for males, which are broken, as when I found them on my inspection in 1864. In my report of that year I exhibited the diagram of a bell suited for punishment cells, which I now re-insert, as it is not open to the objection made to the bells used in the other parts of the prison, and in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, it is necessary that "*no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate with an officer of the prison.*" The Board of Superintendence have shown a laudable anxiety to make their prison as perfect as possible, and have spared no expense in fitting up on the most improved principle the lavatories, water-closets, and other appliances in the male prison, and this trifling defect should no longer be overlooked. The water-closets, lavatories, and baths are from Macfarlain's Saracen Foundry at Glasgow, and are well suited for the purpose intended, and might be adopted elsewhere with advantage.

The following is the diagram to which I refer :—



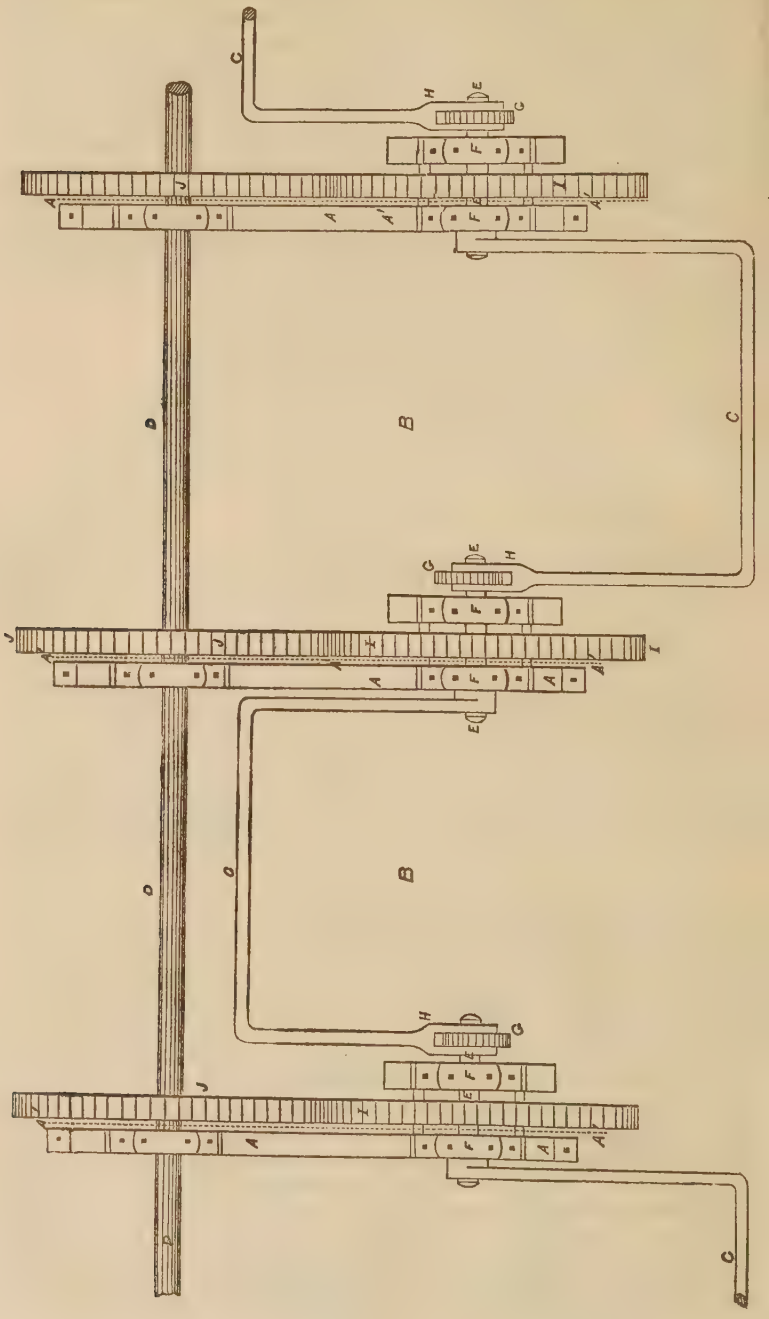
A, iron box with spiral spring; BB, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, ¼ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

There is a large stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing in this gaol, and of good quality. The water supply is likewise ample; every yard has pipes with soft and hard water, and cups for the use of the prisoners to drink. Hard water for drinking purposes is pumped up by the power of the tread-wheel from a well within the prison bounds at a depth of ninety feet. The tread-wheel is partitioned with iron plates, and it is proposed to erect stalls for prisoners waiting for their turn on the mill; the doors to be louvered. The crank-pump, which draws water from the river into a tank placed over the machinery is very faulty. I suggested at the time of my visit, in the minute-book of the Board, that an improved crank such as is in use in some other gaols be put up here also, and I then expressed my intention to describe in this report the crank which I would recommend. It is most desirable that prisoners who work at the pump should be separate; at the same time such separation should never be attempted without proper precaution, as elsewhere lives have been lost from accidents caused by prisoners working each in a separate stall a continuous and undivided crank. The Board at their

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

next meeting promptly decided to have my suggestion adopted. I therefore append the diagram of a crank for upwards of two years in use at Kilmainham gaol and elsewhere, and which I consider will be found satisfactory.



NORTH DISTRICT.

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A A[1], is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a rachet wheel, G, fixed at the end of a short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment, B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment stop work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners accomplishes an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other; the movement is continuous; and the bell attached gives notice when the men are to cease to work.

The sewerage in this prison is stated to be good, and the well, being at a great depth, is not likely to be contaminated by surface water.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Lavatories,	4	3
			Baths,	3	2
			Privies,	4	–
Single Cells of larger size,	24	37	Water-closets,	10	4
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	–	Fumigating Room (box),	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	8	–	Pumps,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	6	–	Wells,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	4	–	Hand-pump,	1	–
Worksheds,	29	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Since last inspection the suggestions contained in the report of my colleague in 1865 have been carried out; the punishment cell of the female prison has been artificially heated, and well ventilated with zinc panes in the window. The wooden troughs of the lavatories in that prison have been lined with lead, and are now in good order. A fumigating box has also been placed in the store. The laundry and drying-room have been altered since my visit in 1864, and the bath for females has been placed close to the boiler, where there is a supply of hot water always at hand.

There are no tables in the cells of the prisoners. I consider that a small table should be provided for each, more especially as the prisoners receive educational instruction in their cells, and there is no school-room in the gaol. I do not approve of the height of the shower-bath for females (thirteen feet four inches from floor to bottom of cistern); the shock is too great under ordinary circumstances. There is an excellent cook-house, with proper lifts for the food to the different compartments of the male and female prison. The contrivances for the conveyance to it of the provisions show the care taken by the prison authorities to carry out all the details in a satisfactory manner.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

No gaslight is supplied to the prisoners in their cells; hence they remain in darkness during the long winter nights, contrary to the opinion expressed by Select Committees of both Houses of Parliament on prison discipline, in 1850 and again in 1863, "that no prisoner in separation should remain in bed for a longer period than the time required for rest, viz., eight hours."

The great defect in this gaol is the difficulty of supervision by superior authority, and the small size of the cells, faults which, however, cannot now be remedied; again, there are at present no certain means to insure the regularity of the night-watchman's rounds. It is always possible by tell-tale clocks properly placed to ascertain if he does his duty, but there was at the time of my inspection only one tell-tale clock in the gaol, and it was placed in the guard-room, so that the night-watchman might peg it regularly without leaving that room during the entire period of his watch; this fault, however, will be remedied in future. The Board of Superintendence have ordered another clock, which, with the clock now in use, will be suitably placed to insure the regular inspection of the different parts of the prison during the night; and the Local Inspector has, since my visit, made himself acquainted with the system of discipline carried out at Kilmainham gaol and in other well-managed prisons.

The prisoners are unlocked at six o'clock in summer, and at sunrise in winter. As soon as they get up they make their beds, and go to their daily work; at nine they breakfast, and at ten o'clock the teacher instructs the male prisoners in their cells; at twelve the males again go to work, and the females to school. Dinner is served at three o'clock, and work is resumed at four, until six o'clock in summer, and sunset in winter, when the cells are locked for the night, and the personal clothing of the prisoners removed, the locks of the cells are then tested by the officer in charge. The Governor or his deputy afterwards ascertains the presence of each prisoner in his cell, collects all keys, except one, which is left in charge of the turnkey on duty until nine o'clock, when the night-watch is set, all the officers being present, and the Governor or his deputy having satisfied himself that the fastenings are secure. At half-past ten o'clock the gaol is locked for the night; all keys of exterior and main entrances are then given to the Governor, in whose keeping they remain till six o'clock on the following morning. Sometimes the Governor goes round the gaol at late and unexpected hours. When sick are in hospital, which seldom happens, the key of the building remains with the watchman on duty during the night—a most unsafe proceeding, which should not be permitted. The Governor is equally responsible for the safe custody of prisoners whether in or out of hospital.

No escape has been attempted from this gaol during the past or present year.

An iron safe has been ordered for the secure keeping of the keys.

The keys are repaired within the prison by a competent person.

Convicted prisoners receive visits from friends only once in two months.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, .	37	10	Dark or refractory cells, .	29	4
Total, . .	37	10	Total, . .	29	4

All the punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor; but the book in which they are recorded is regularly submitted for approval to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

On looking over the journal of the Medical Officer, I find the following entries, to which it is my duty to call attention :—

"Applied to by the Governor to authorize the administration of the shower-bath as a punishment in refractory cases, I can only give an opinion as to the probable effect of a shower-bath on the health, and I have no hesitation in stating that it is more likely to be attended by beneficial effects than the contrary when the prisoner is in the ordinary health and the bath not too long continued.

"Feigning insanity, no objection to an occasional shower-bath when refractory."

The Medical Officer very properly in the preceding observations gives his opinion, *at the request of the Governor*, as to the probable effects of a shower-bath on the health of a prisoner; but I desire to call attention to the fact that the powers of the Governor to inflict punishments are strictly limited to those granted to him under the 109th section of the Prisons Act, and the administration of a shower-bath is not included in the punishments so prescribed, for the enforcement of which that officer is *solely responsible* within the powers conferred upon him by the statute.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Hard-labour prisoners on tread-mill for two hours in the morning, after which employed at industrial labour.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Matmaking and weaving,	9	Sprigging,	11
Shoemaking,	1	Sewing,	4
Tailoring,	2	Washing,	1
Stone-breaking,	3		
Total,	15	Total,	16

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	6	–
Industrial labour,	12	16
Unemployed (nursing),	–	2
Debtors (unemployed),	2	1
Stone-breaking,	3	–
Prison duties,	2	2
Cook,	1	–
Total in custody,	26	21

I have very great pleasure in reporting on the care and attention which the Governor of this gaol bestows on the industrial department of the establishment, which is remarkably well managed. The mats and brushes made here are of an excellent description. The brushes, especially those with elastic backs, and the various descriptions of mats bring the highest prices in the market. Prisoners employed at mat-making, and weaving cocoa fibre matting, are allowed daily for supper eight ounces of bread and half a pint of milk, by direction of the Medical Officer.

£8 17*s.* 0½*d.* being one-third of their earnings, was paid during the past year to prisoners as a share of profits on their work, besides £2 11*s.* 10½*d.* to poor prisoners on discharge.

Three of the turnkeys understand trades.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £18 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £33 14*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £22 0*s.* 10*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	407	116	254	96
Average daily number of pupils,	37·72	18·82	32·81	17·13
Number of days on which school was held,	365	365	296	296

School-hours.—Males, from 10 A.M. to 12 noon. Females, from 12 noon to 1 P.M.

The prisoners are instructed in their cells by a qualified teacher, who was trained in the schools of the Church Education Society; his assistant is also stated to be competent; the Chaplains visit during instruction, and I find that the remarks made by them are favourable.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Juveniles, aged sixteen years and under.—Breakfast.—Males—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—6 oz. oatmeal and ½ pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint sweet milk. Females—6 oz. white bread and ½ pint sweet milk.

NOTE.—1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel for dinner for each prisoner twice a week, in lieu of sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 8*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1 8*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, Scotch, per ton, £1; ditto, English, per ton, £1 1*s.* 3*d.*; turf, per box of 80 feet, 2*s.* 4½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 11*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 17*s.* 4*d.*

The food provided for the prisoners on the day of my visit was of good quality, and in the report-book of the Chaplains, which is in the tabular form prescribed for their use, it is stated to be almost always so. I find, however, that on one occasion the milk was sour, and the bread is occasionally reported as not well baked; two prisoners complained of the food; one woman insisted that she did not get the quantity which the law allows.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·75*d.* | 1864, . 2·52*d.* | 1865, . 2·58*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The Governor's journal is very fully entered up. The Medical Officer and the Chaplains likewise have journals; the various registries of discipline and finance are here kept with praiseworthy care and attention. Some excellent forms not generally in use in other gaols have been adopted here.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £2,657 11*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £2,009 15*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £1,781 9*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £34 19*s.* 11·96*d.* | 1864, . £32 9*s.* 2·73*d.* | 1865, . £28 6*s.* 5·66*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £3 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £5 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £15 13*s.* 1½*d.* | 1864, . — | 1865, . £12 8*s.* 3*d.*

Repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1863, . £173 11*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £144 5*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £151 11*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-Resident.	
Geo. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	130
Rev. William Chartres, Protestant Chaplain,	40
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40
Henry Thompson, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—
Francis Trenar, esq., Apothecary,	20
Resident.	
Wm. M'Clelland, esq., Governor,	175
John Glendinning, Deputy Governor,	50
Turnkeys. Knox Ashfield,* Stone-breaker,	28
Samuel Mullan, Gate,	28
John Bleakley, Hospital and Kitchen,	28
Alex. M'Elroy, *Shoemaker and Carpenter*,	28
William Ellis, *Tailor* and Tread-wheel,	23
Edward Wynne, *Matmaking*,	18
William Wright, Night Watchman,	18
William Noble, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	28
Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	30
Mrs. Margaret Kidney, Hospital do.,	22
Miss Jane Delap, assistant do.,	17

* Assists Schoolmaster.

Vacancies.

William M'Kee, Deputy Governor, promoted Keeper of Dungannon Bridewell; William Colhoun promoted Keeper of Clogher Bridewell; Edward Wynne, Night Watch, promoted Turnkey, vice Colhoun; John Glendinning appointed Deputy Governor and Clerk; William Wright appointed Night Watch, vice Wynne.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	124	78
Chaplain, Established Church,	150	104
Presbyterian Chaplain,	157	129
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	148	117
Physician and Surgeon,	101	89
Apothecary,	8	2

The Board has now recognised the services of Mr. M'Clelland, the Governor, by an increase to his salary, as recommended by my colleague in his last report; his salary is, however, still small, being less than is given to the Governors of most prisons of the same class; and considering that Mr. M'Clelland is a zealous and active officer, it is hoped that it will be further increased in the ensuing year.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain and the Surgeon scarcely paid during the year the minimum number of visits which the law requires.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	29	11	19	4	7	6	7	2
Number of days therein,	365	147	327	27	124	62	112	10
Average daily number,	1·	·40	·89	·07	·05	·09	·06	0·2
Number of deaths,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Cost of medicine,	£3 16*s.*		£2 13*s.* 8*d.*		£2. 16*s.* 9*d.*		—	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to the day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates:—

One female, 28th January, 1866.

The hospitals are seldom used, being reserved for contagious diseases; they have neither water-closets nor baths. Five cells in the second floor of the male prison are set apart for ordinary hospital cases, but the cells are very small, and quite unsuited for some diseases frequent amongst prisoners. I highly approve of cellular hospitals for prisons, but of a very different construction, and such as have been adopted in the Belgian prisons.

In consequence of the death of a female sent from Cookstown Petty Sessions to this gaol in January, 1866, without sufficient food or clothing, and suffering from the severity of the season, the Grand Jury at the Spring Assizes in March, 1866, passed a resolution recommending that in future prisoners when committed from Cookstown Petty Sessions, be forwarded *via* Dungannon, and by rail to Omagh. In this resolution I perfectly agree; similar cases of great hardship have occurred in other districts, from prisoners being sent long distances during the winter months on open cars and carts.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John M. Stewart, bart.	Major A.W.ColeHamilton.	Alex. M'Kenzie Lyle, esq.
Francis J. Gervais, esq.	Charles Eccles, esq.	Basil George Brooke, esq.
Major Francis Ellis.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	George Hall Stack, esq.
Samuel Vesey, esq.	William F. Black, esq.	Captain A. F. Knox.

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business on the second Thursday of each month, when accounts are examined and payments made by separate cheques to each creditor, signed by three members, and countersigned by the Local Inspector. Small liabilities are paid by the Local Inspector, and accounted for at the next meeting of the Board. The Governor and other superior officers are paid half-yearly by presentments at assizes, the inferior officers monthly by the Board of Superintendence.

I cannot conclude without referring to the great anxiety always shown by the Board of Superintendence to have their prison in a satisfactory state, and their promptitude in carrying into effect the suggestions of my colleague and myself.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

	Clogher.		Strabane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	64	18	37	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	17	6	62	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	13	3	5	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	3	5	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Ballygawley on alternate Mondays, Clogher on alternate Tuesdays, and Fivemiletown on alternate Thursdays.		Strabane and Lifford on every second Monday; Dunnamanagh on every third Friday.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	The building has been lately put into very good repair.		The door of male day-room in bad repair, and marks of damp in one of the cells.	
Security, ...	At present insecure; the locks and bolts of the doors of the day-rooms, which are on the inside, should be changed. The doors from the exercising yards for prisoners into the keepers' yard are insecure from the same cause, and the spout in the female yard could be climbed to the roof. The chimneys of the day-room should be barred, and the seats of the privy in the male yard altered, to prevent an escape through the adjoining privy in the keepers' yard. I pointed out to a member of the Local Board how the changes could be made.		Scarcely sufficient, from sheds against outside boundary-wall.	
Accommodation, . . .	Day-room and two cells for each sex; three beds in each cell; a small room off female dayroom.		Day-room and two cells, one with two beds; females, day-room, with cell off it, and one large sleeping-room upstairs.	
Furniture, Bedding, & Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . .	By a pump in keepers' yard water is supplied to the female yard, but not to that for males. It could be introduced into the yard at the cost of a few shillings.		Abundant, from a cistern.	
Sewerage, ...	Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly.		Very clean and orderly, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for each sex.		4½*d.* for each sex.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40; his wife receives £20 as Matron.		£40; Matron, £20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Holds a farm, and is Petty Sessions Clerk.	
Official Inspection, . . .	22nd Oct., 1866.		19th October, 1866.	
Remarks, ...	Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody.		Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Dungannon.	
	M.	F.
No of Commitals in past year,	242	78
Of whom were drunkards,	141	30
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	30	6
Of whom were drunkards,	19	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Dungannon and Moy on alternate Mondays, Pomeroy on Wednesdays, and Cookstown on Fridays.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Under repair at the time of my visit; whitewashing and painting required, and one door in female prison to be repaired.	
Security,	Will be sufficiently secure when closet altered; a check gate has been put up.	
Accommodation,	Males, seven cells, and one for drunkards; females, day-room and two sleeping rooms. The privy in female yard should be changed.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except sheets and ticks.	
Water, how supplied,	By two pumps; water in both yards.	
Sewerage,	Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Very clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for each sex.	
Salary of Keeper,	£60; Matron, £25, and rations for both.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Official Inspection,	26th July, 1866.	
Remarks,	One female in custody on remand of Coroner. Boy about eight years of age escaped out of the bridewell on 31st January, 1866; was retaken in half an hour afterwards; a lunatic kept here from 27th April to 7th May, when forwarded to asylum.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 1ST DECEMBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny— To Imprisonment,	7	3	10	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	–	6	1	–	1
Vagrants,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	23	8	31	1	–	1

Juvenile in Custody on day of Inspection.

One male, 14 years of age, for trial at Quarter Sessions for larceny.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	34	15	1865,	28	14
1864,	43	20	1866 (day of Inspection),	23	8

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	3	1865,	1	1
1864,	7	2	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	6	1865,	–	3
1864,	–	9	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	4

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	2	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	3
1864,	4	2	Day of Inspection,	1	1
1865,	1	1			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Common Assaults,	65	7	7	–	8	–	4	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	–	4	–	6	–	1	–
Other assaults,	11	2	75	5	42	6	6	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking & holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock,	3	–	3	–	1	–	2	–
Larceny,	21	22	22	15	29	18	3	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	2	1	3	5	1	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	2	–	–	–	7	3	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	11	2	3	4	10	–	1	–
Military offences,	17	–	4	–	6	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	15	4	18	16	15	3	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seducing soldiers, sedition, treason-felony, &c.,	1	–	3	1	13	–	–	–
Misdemeanants,	6	2	3	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	6	2	6	2	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	15	–	15	4	6	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	193	44	174	51	164	40	21	3
Vagrancy,	3	31	1	13	5	19	–	4
Drunkenness,	65	61	71	65	80	78	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	9	3	9	3	8	5	–	–
Debt,	8	–	11	1	7	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	30	4	24	4	54	4	1	1
Total,	308	143	290	137	318	146	23	8

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	11	1	Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	198	55	Criminals,	218	44
Vagrants,	1	13	Vagrants,	5	19
Drunkards,	71	65	Drunkards,	80	78
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	3	Dangerous Lunatics,	8	5
Total,	290	137	Total,	318	146

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	229	50	Once within the year,	246	61
	Twice „	11	12	Twice „	16	4
	Thrice „	4	4	Thrice „	5	2
	Four times „	1	1	Four times „	2	3
	Five times „	1	1	Five times „	2	1
	Six times „	–	1	Six times, „	–	2
	Seven times „	–	1	Seven times „	–	–
	Eleven times „	1	–	Eleven times „	–	–
	Thirteen times „	–	1	Thirteen times „	–	2
	Fifteen times „	–	1	Fifteen times „	–	–
	Sixteen times „	–	–	Sixteen times „	–	1
	Total,	247	72	Total,	271	76

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	28·5	11·7	—	33·173	10·447	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	59		3rd April.	70		24th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	26		19th July.	28		7th Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time,	42		3rd April.	56		24th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	18		15th April.	16		4th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		10th Aug.	20		7th Nov.
Ditto, of females,	3		13th May.	6		6th Oct.

Highest number of persons in gaol during last seven years and previously to inspection in 1866 :—

6th July, 1859,	71	8th November, 1863,	65
7th December, 1860,	70	3rd December, 1864,	68
25th January, 1861,	69	3rd April, 1865,	59
28th June, 1862,	61	24th February, 1866,	70

Population, 5,601 inhabitants ; area, 453,468 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	54	34	62	46	39	43	70
Acquittals,	37	41	43	58	46	23	14
Total,	81	75	105	104	85	66	84

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866 (Eleven months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol, . . .	94	43	65	61	71	65	80	78
To the Bridewell at Moate,	30	16	33	9	23	4	—	—
	124	58	98	70	94	69		
Total, . . .	182		168		163			

Persons found drunk in Westmeath, at Athlone (which town is situate in two counties), are now often committed to the nearest bridewell, which is on the Roscommon side of the river; their numbers, therefore, are not included in this return.

The preceding schedule of offences for which prisoners were made amenable within the county during the past three years do not call for lengthened observations. The more grave crimes against life, with the exception of one of "stabbing" have not appeared on the calendar for 1865 or 1866, although I find, from the charge of the presiding Judge at the last summer assizes, that two cases of "firing at the person" were reported to the police in 1866; assaults also have diminished in the present year; but drunkenness has increased; and the new crime of "seducing soldiers from their allegiance" has, I regret to say, arisen. On the day of my inspection, besides 4 prostitutes committed for three months as vagrants, 2 prisoners on remand, and 1 debtor, 21 males and 3 females were inmates of the gaol. Of these, 2 males and 1 female had been found guilty of passing base coin; the woman and one of the men were from Dublin. The other man, although likewise previously unknown to the authorities of this prison, is believed to be a returned convict of the class of professional thieves who pass from districts where their antecedents have been ascertained to others where they are unknown, but always living at the cost of, and to the detriment of the public, whether in or out of prison. This man is now under a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for two years, passed in March, 1865. Another prisoner, who had been gardener in a gentleman's family, was under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for cattle stealing; he had been transferred from Trim Gaol, where he had previously been punished for a like offence committed in the county Meath. Three other males convicted of larceny were in custody—1 from the workhouse, and 2 professional thieves, under long sentences of one and two years. These, with 1 man sentenced for three months, for receiving stolen goods; a boy "for trial," charged with stealing an ass; and a half-witted man, for arson, constituted the entire number of male offenders against property; inmates of the gaol—11 males in custody were for assaults, obstructing the police, and 1 for riot.

Besides the woman convicted of passing base coin, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, 6 females were in charge, 1 of whom was under a sentence of eighteen and 1 of six months' imprisonment—the latter is known to be a returned convict; the other four were under committals for three months as vagrants, having been found loitering for prostitution. My experience convinces me that not one of the convicted females, inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, will leave it a better woman than when she entered it; all will return on the day of their discharge from prison to their former modes of life by crime, and these seven women will have cost the honest portion of the community for their maintenance during the period of their incarceration a sum of £113 15*s.* 7*d.*, calculating the amount at the average cost of each prisoner in the gaol during the past year. The 7 male prisoners now under long sentences in the gaol,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

will, when discharged, have cost the sum of £300 14*s.*, taking the same bases of calculation. The Local Inspector has furnished a return to this office by which I find that one female, H. F., was 226 times in custody in this gaol; B. M. 72 times; M. E. 39 times; K. W. 28 times; M. B. 27 times, &c., &c.

Hitherto photography has not been adopted here as a means of identifying old offenders, hence many escape detection. It would be attended with a very trifling expense, to have the photographs of strangers committed to the gaol taken by some person in the town of Mullingar, who understands the process; and the antecedents of the professional thieves becoming known to the authorities of this prison previously to their trial, would in many instances procure the infliction of deterrent and reformatory sentences of penal servitude instead of imprisonments in this goal.

Juveniles.

Besides several lads who had just passed the period when classed as juveniles, 1 boy, fourteen years of age, whose father was dead, was on the day of my visit in custody for trial charged with larceny; 4 others had been committed for larcenies during 1866, 2, each twelve years of age, both of whom had lost their fathers, were sent to reformatories. No female juvenile had been committed in 1866, and only 1 in 1865. Six boys were convicted during the latter year, 1 of whom was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, another for two, and 4 for one month each. The girl received a sentence of fourteen days imprisonment.

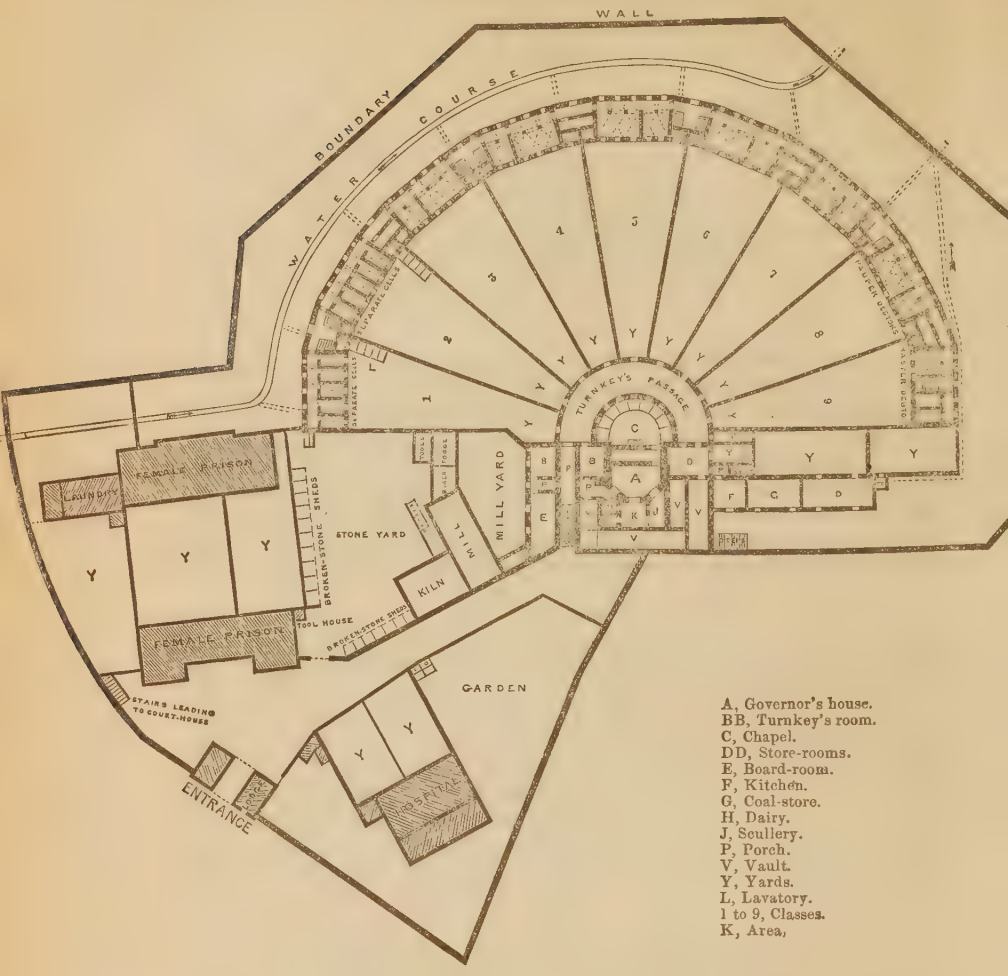
Lunatics.

No lunatic was in custody on the day of my visit; and as there is an excellent and commodious lunatic asylum in the town of Mullingar, there is no reasonable excuse for the commitment of insane patients as dangerous to the gaol, nevertheless they are so sent, and 1 *in a moribund state, committed on the 24th August*, 1865, "*as dangerous*," *died in the gaol on the 3rd September following*, of softening of the brain; again, in July of that year the Local Inspector of this gaol complained to the prisons' office of the difficulty he experienced in the transfer of lunatics from the gaol to the asylum. I refer to these facts to show that, even when a lunatic asylum adjoins the gaol, magistrates will still commit to the gaol so long as they can legally do so.

Debtors.

Not many debtors are lodged here; 11 males and 1 female were in custody in 1865, and 7 males since the commencement of 1866; 1, a pauper, was an inmate of the prison when I inspected it. The accommodation for female debtors is not in accordance with the 8th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, only one room in the female prison is set apart for both classes of mistress and paupers, and no separate space being allotted for their use, they take exercise in the laundry-yard, also used by criminal prisoners. Very few females are however now committed here for debt, only 1 in 1865, and 1 previously in 1863; and having regard to the proposed change in the law with regard to prison management, I do not advise any expense to be incurred in making alterations, which under other circumstances I would recommend. The accommodation in the marshalsea for males is abundant. In the master debtors' prison there are five cells, three with fire-places, and a day-room, on the ground floor; the apartments for pauper males is also sufficient.

Ground Plan of the Gaol.



A, Governor's house.
BB, Turnkey's room.
C, Chapel.
DD, Store-rooms.
E, Board-room.
F, Kitchen.
G, Coal-store.
H, Dairy.
J, Scullery.
P, Porch.
V, Vault.
Y, Yards.
L, Lavatory.
1 to 9, Classes.
K, Area,

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, =432 cubic feet,	93	14	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	4	–
			Baths,	2	2
Cells to contain three persons,	6	–	Privies,	14	2
Sleeping Rooms,	4	6	Water-closets,	9	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	12	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	3	3
School Rooms,	1	1	Wells,	1	1
Workshops,	4	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	16	–	Corn Bruiser,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	92	61	Shirts, . .	34	26	Shifts, . .	16	12
Sheets, pairs of, .	92	30	Jackets, .	18	28	Jackets, . .	16	17
Rugs, . .	92	6	Vests, . .	18	32	Petticoats, .	16	12
Bed-ticks, .	92	30	Trowsers, .	17	38	Aprons, . .	16	10
Bedsteads, .	136	–	Caps, . .	18	31	Stockings pairs of,	8	12
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	32	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	14

I found the gaol on my inspection in a satisfactory condition of order and discipline, the buildings very clean, properly ventilated, and generally in sound repair, except that an old crack exists in the walls of the male prison; and marks of damp appear in the top cells of that building, but I believe principally due to the overflow of the tank placed on the roof; part of the plastering also is broken. A few of the wooden doors are not quite sound, but they were being put in order, painted, and varnished at the time of my visit. I found the bells and appliances in the cells of No. 3 class of male prison, which had lately been fitted up for separation, out of order; the bells would not ring, and the hot-water apparatus was not stanch. The stock of prison clothing, bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs is sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, but many of the blankets are thin and unsuited for winter use; all of those however on the beds now occupied by prisoners are new and of good quality; some of the rugs are worn.

A covered well, on a rising ground outside the prison bounds, furnishes an unfailing supply of pure water, which flows into a tank at D on the ground plan of the gaol; but the cisterns placed on the roof of the male and female prisons and the laundry are supplied by two force pumps with water taken from a water-course, part of the river Brosna, which passes close by and afterwards receives the sewage of the prison, as marked on the annexed plan. From the abundance of the water supply and the short course of the sewers to the river much filth cannot lodge in them; nevertheless, no sewers should be without traps, to prevent the escape of noxious gases in dry weather. The mouths of these sewers are open, a defect which could easily be remedied, and at a very trifling expense, by placing effluvia traps on the mouth of each. The troughs in the laundry are partitioned, and have a supply of hot and cold water; the drying-room, which is large (with nine horses) works well, and both male and female prisons have baths; that for male prisoners adjoins the water tank at D. In three yards belonging to the male prison, corresponding with the cells heated for separation, there are covered lavatories. In the other compartments the prisoners wash at the water-cock in the yard, or at a bucket during bad weather.

A new school-room, with seventeen stalls, well planned, has been fitted up in one of the day-rooms, which has been enlarged by the addition of the adjoining room, an arch having been thrown across. Alarm bells have been put up from the hospital and the female prison.

Approximate separation is carried out in this goal for females and for two classes of males. Cells for a third class in the male prison have been fitted up for separation, but are not yet certified.

I postponed my inspection until December, in the expectation that the cells of the third class would then have been fit to be certified, but both the heating apparatus and the bells were faulty and out of order at the time of my visit, so that I was constrained to withhold my certificate for the present.

The cells in the male prison are small, their measurement 9 feet by 6, and varying in height. They contain from 402 to 540 cubic feet of air

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

each; they have no ventilating shafts, are flagged, and not lighted by gas; the bells are on a bad model, and are easily put out of order. The cells are distributed over three tiers of corridors. There are 13 for prisoners in Class No. 1, 16 in No. 2, and 14 in No. 3. The different sections have separate heating apparatus; and separate doors opening into the yards, so that there are altogether eleven outside doors to the male prison. The construction of this prison requires an expensive staff, and even then proper supervision by superior authority is impossible. I have, however, to add that the Governor and Local Inspector manage the establishment with considerable skill and economy, considering the circumstances of the gaol; and the prisoners' labour is turned to a useful account; much money is made by the mill, which besides is found to be a great convenience to the inhabitants of Mullingar and the neighbourhood.

The stock-locks on the doors are of a good description, but can all be passed by one key, and would afford no obstacle for an escape should a pass-key be obtained. The many outer doors are another cause of insecurity in this gaol. The cell fastenings are large padlocks and open to the same objection. These observations, however, apply to many other county gaols in Ireland. A smith who works in the forge on the premises makes and repairs the locks; he is assisted by a prisoner who works the bellows. This, again, gives an opportunity for tampering with the locks of the gaol. The cells are unlocked in summer at 6.30, A.M., and in winter after the day breaks. Breakfast is served to the inmates at 8·45, and dinner at 2.20, P.M.; so that prisoners on the diet of the gaol receive no food for upwards of eighteen hours of each day.

The cells are locked for the night at six o'clock, P.M., in summer, and at five in winter. The Governor and his deputy see all the cells locked by the turnkey in charge, having first ascertained that each prisoner is in his cell; and then the locks are duly tested. The night patrol goes on duty immediately after the lockings. A superior officer makes a final round at 10, P.M. Two turnkeys hold watch in rotation and their vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks, both guarded against the possibility of being tampered with—one is in the office, the other on the second tier of cells in the male prison. The markings of the clocks are entered in the state of lockings book. The keys of the gaol are placed in the Governor's bed-room at ten o'clock at night, and that officer occasionally visits the prison at uncertain hours.

The hospital is locked at six, P.M., and the Governor makes a final inspection of it at ten, P.M.

Number of Prisoners sentenced by the Court before whom tried to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865, none; from 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection, one male juvenile.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	8	3	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	33	2

Two punishments during the past year were inflicted by members of the Board of Superintendence, being magistrates, on a prisoner who has given much trouble in this gaol At quarter sessions held in June, 1866, when sentenced by the chairman to an imprisonment of eighteen months, for larceny, he slipped off his shoe and threw it in the direction of the bench, wounding rather severely the Sub-Inspector of Constabulary; for this offence he was tried before the judge of assizes, in July following, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, afterwards to be imprisoned in this gaol for eighteen months. On the 28th June, two days after the outrage, this man became very violent and refractory in the gaol, and was sentenced

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to fifteen days of punishment, each alternate day on bread and water. The second punishment was for one week, also on alternate days of bread and water.

Some years since a similar outrage was committed by a prisoner sentenced by the late Sir John Howley, the chairman, at quarter sessions, in the town of Tipperary, and the Grand Jury of that county then erected a screen of wirework in front of the dock between the prisoners and the bench; and it would be desirable to put up a similar screen here.

Prisoners under punishment are not kept in the solitary cells at night.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	7	Knitting and Sewing,	7
Blacksmith,	1		
Tinsmith,	1		
Carpenters,	1		
Tailors,	2		
Painter,	1		
Mat-making,	1		
Total,	14	Total,	7

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial Labour,	14	7
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Prison duties,	5	1
Total in custody,	23	8

The preceding table is a fair sample of the employment of prisoners in this gaol during the past year; a profit of 8*d.* per ton is earned by stone breaking; the stones, which are of limestone, are purchased at 6*d.* and sold at 14*d.* per ton. India corn is bruised in the mill for horse and fowl feeding at 10*s.* per ton (half a ton could be bruised in the day); and oats at 8*d.* a barrel. The prisoners work at the crank mill* for three hours daily, in two relays, relieving each other every ten minutes. There is a good kiln on the premises for drying corn; oats of last year's growth only and of the best description are ground in the mill for prison use.

The Governor, who is an intelligent and zealous officer, turns every thing to the best account, and makes the labour of the prisoners as profitable as the appliances at his disposal will permit.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1863, . £59 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £43 5*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £52 3*s.* 11*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	78	20	86	20
Average daily number of pupils,	13·9	2·9	12·9	2·6
Number of days on which school was held,	293	186	266	220

School-hours.—Males, from 7 to 9, A.M. Females, from 4 to 5, P.M.

* As has been observed in former reports, the crank in use here is not on an improved principle, and prisoners cannot work it if partitioned for separation without danger to themselves. A diagram of a crank (now erected in several county prisons), which is free from this objection, will be found in my reports on the state of the gaols at Omagh and Lifford for the present year.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

The teacher, who has been for many years employed in this gaol, is trained and well qualified, holding the rank of second class under the National Board of Education. He keeps a school in the town of Mullingar, but attends morning and evening to his duties in the gaol; the matron is always present when he gives instruction to the female prisoners. I was much pleased to observe the copy books of two prisoners under long sentences who had both acquired a very fair handwriting in the gaol, although stated to be quite illiterate when committed. This school is inspected by the Inspector of National Education, who reports—

"The qualifications of the teacher, who ranks second of 2nd class, are—1st. Acquirements and method of conducting the school fair; 2nd. Character good. The course of instruction is fairly adapted to the circumstances of the young persons in attendance, and the proficiency they have attained is on the whole satisfactory."

Instruction is given by the teacher to both male and female prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

All prisoners get soup on two days each week, in lieu of milk, and those sentenced to one calendar month and under, each day for dinner.

Juveniles get the dietary prescribed for them.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 10*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 10*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

In no gaol in Ireland is more care taken to make the too scanty dietary in use in the Irish county gaols as nutritious as the scale will permit. No buttermilk or India meal stirabout is given to the prisoners for breakfast, but sweetmilk and oatmeal stirabout instead. The gruel also given in lieu of milk, instead of being, as in some other gaols, merely one or two ounces of oatmeal boiled in water, has in addition a quantity of pepper, onions, turnips, and parsnips boiled in it. The bread, which is baked twice a week in the prison, is made into separate rolls, so that each prisoner gets without the possibility of mistake, the full quantity which the law allows. At the time of my visit all prisoners were given white bread instead of wholemeal bread, in consequence of the danger of cholera. The excellent water in this gaol is also an important sanitary agent in this establishment. One prisoner lodged a complaint to me against a warder;* two others stated that their sentences were not correctly entered; I examined the return of their sentences made by the Clerk of the Peace, and ascertained that the prisoners were mistaken.

* The Board of Superintendence at their next meeting investigated on oath this complaint, and while they severely reprimanded the warder for using violent language, they sentenced the prisoner to three days solitary confinement for insubordinate conduct. As the warder had not reported the insubordination of the prisoner up to the period when I made my inspection, and as the circumstance only came to the knowledge of the superior authorities of the gaol in consequence of the prisoner having complained to me of the conduct of his officer; and as I invariably, when making my inspection, inform all the prisoners that they may mention their grievances without danger of ulterior consequences to themselves, I felt it my duty to communicate with the Local Inspector on the subject, and ascertained from him that the offence had occurred only a short time previously to inspection, so that the matter could not much sooner have been reported to the Local Inspector and Governor; and also that at the investigation by the Board, which was most carefully held, it was proven not alone on the oath of the warder, but of a fellow prisoner, that this man had most obstinately refused to comply with the rules of the prison, and had resisted the warder in the execution of his duty.

Books and Accounts.

The Deputy Governor, who, under the direction of the Governor, attends to this department of the establishment, appears to discharge the duty in a very creditable manner. The various statistics of discipline and finance are carefully attended to, and the proper forms are in use. All the superior officers keep journals; those of the Local Inspector and the Governor are fully and minutely filled. The form in use for the work fund account is particularly clear and satisfactory; it shows always the balance in hands, and the names of all parties who have dealings with the gaol being given, the correctness of each account can at any time be verified.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2½*d.* | 1864, . 2½*d.* | 1865, . 2·58*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,283 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £1,428 6*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £1,354 19*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £26 4*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £29 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £32 10*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £21 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £41 8*s.* 6*d.*

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1863, . £122 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £97 3*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £112 1*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
G. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. C. P. Reichel, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. P. Molloy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon,	—		
Wm. Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0
Wm. Speight, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
Resident.			
James Tyrrell, Governor,	200	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	70	0	0
Turnkeys. Wm. Trydell, *Shoemaker*,	36	0	0
William Briggs,	34	0	0
Henry Briggs,	32	10	0
Peter Kelly, *Miller*,	32	10	0
John Cain,	32	10	0
William Cain, *Tailor*,	32	10	0
Benjamin Power, *Carpenter*,	32	10	0
John Mulry (Supernumerary),	25	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Kelly, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Cokeley, Nurse,	20	0	0

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan. 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	137	159
Chaplain, Established Church,	169	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	169	143
Surgeon,	177	178
Apothecary,	223	192

The preceding table shows that all the extern officers, especially the Medical Officer, have been very frequent in their attendance to their duties in the gaol.

Some of the turnkeys appear old, and should be medically examined as to fitness for duty. The continuance on the staff of officers whose health is broken down entails additional duty on the remainder.

None of the officers receive food rations; the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	17	19	26	19	19	12	17	6
Number of days therein,	236	452	333	771	424	376	288	246
Average daily number, .	0·64	1·24	0·91	2·1	1·16	1·03	0·86	0·73
Number of deaths, .	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£4 0*s.* 6*d.*		£9 12*s.* 11*d.*		£6 10*s.* 5*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates :—

One, 25th August, 1865.—One, 5th October, 1866.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are in the same building, but separate, with different exercising yards. There is one good bath placed next the boiler, where a hot bath can be given to a patient at any time. There is also a slipper and a shower bath in the hospital. The wards up stairs—one for each sex—have water-closets attached. One young man, committed for an assault on his stepmother, was in hospital; he is hopelessly attacked with phthisis. A turnkey, whose constitution appears completely broken down, was also in hospital. The opinion of the Medical Officer should be obtained with a view to his superannuation, if permanently disabled.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Tinte, esq.	Joseph Rutherfoord, esq.	Chas. W. Levinge, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.	Thomas J. Smyth, esq.	John Swift, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.	Anthony A. Reilly, esq.
Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.	Andrew Connolly, esq.	Henry Battersby, esq.

The Board assembles on the first Thursday of each month for the discharge of business, when subordinate officers are paid their salaries and small accounts are settled; the amounts due contractors and the salaries of superior officers are discharged half-yearly by presentment at assizes.

Visiters to prisoners are admitted by order of a member of the Board or of the Local Inspector.

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	72	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	23	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	30	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	4

Petty Sessions,	Monthly; at Athlone on second Tuesday, Glasson on second Wednesday, Moate on second Thursday, Ballymore on second Friday, Kilbeggan on second Saturday.
Transmittals,	Direct.
Committals,	Correct.
Registry,	Correct.
State of Repairs,	Some repairs required to roof of bridewell and to two chimneys.
Security,	Sufficient.
Accommodation,	Males, six cells and day-room. Females, one cell with two beds, and day-room.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, and sufficient.
Water,	Supplied to both yards by a good force-pump.
Sewerage,	Effective.
Ventilation, Dryness, Cleanliness, and Order,	Very clean, and well kept.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3½*d.* for both sexes.
Salary of Keeper,	£46 per annum.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper. Salary, £6.
Official Inspection,	16th June, 1866.
Remarks,	One male drunkard in custody at time of inspection. A lunatic kept in this bridewell, on remand, from 18th May until 1st June.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW—VISITED THE 17TH MAY, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Treasonable Practices,	4	–	4	–	–	–
,, Felony,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	2	2	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	20	9	29	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	19	11	1865,	12	5
1864,	13	4	1866 (day of Inspection),	19	10

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of inspection),	–	3

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	–	Debtors,	1	2
Criminals,	102	23	Criminals,	41	11
Vagrants,	1	8	Vagrants,	–	3
Drunkards,	96	17	Drunkards,	33	3
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	4	Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	205	52	Total,	76	19

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	18	6	20	8	7	–	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	7	–	5	–	2	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	7	–	3	1	1	–	2	–
Larceny,	12	17	25	8	11	7	5	4
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	6	–	6	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	5	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Other Offences—								
Against the person,	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–
Against property with violence,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	9	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Game and Fishery Laws,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Treasonable practices (Fenian),	–	–	1	–	8	–	4	–
Other misdemeanants,	4	1	8	4	3	1	2	1
Total criminal class,	88	34	87	24	38	10	18	5
Vagrancy,	1	2	2	9	–	3	–	3
Drunkenness,	77	20	96	17	33	3	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	–	5	4	1	1	–	1	–
Debt,	5	–	4	–	1	2	–	1
Remanded for further examination,	6	1	12	1	3	1	–	–
Total,	177	62	205	52	76	19	20	9

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1865.

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	183	40
	Twice ,,	3	1
	Thrice ,,	2	2
	Four times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	1	–
	Total,	189	44

From 1*st January*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	69	17
	Twice ,,	3	–
	Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	–
	Total,	72	17

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	14·1	4·6	—	18	6·2	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	34		14th June.	37		11th March.
Lowest ditto,	13		30th Sept.	21		3rd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	25		14th June.	27		12th March.
Ditto of females,	10		20th June.	10		11th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12		16th Aug.	15		7th Feb.
Ditto of females,	–		31st Oct.	4		1st April.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

3rd October, 1859,	27	21st June, 1863,	33
8th January, 1860,	23	27th January, 1864,	27
10th November, 1861,	24	14th June, 1865,	34
16th July, 1862,	39	11th March, 1866,	37

This county enjoys a remarkable immunity from crime, but at the period of my visit, the numbers stood higher, than at late inspections, in consequence of some of the prisoners being under long sentences, and of the presence of four persons charged with complicity in the Fenian conspiracy. The fluctuations in the averages of the males during the last three years have been greater, than in those of the females, the inmates of the latter sex being derived almost universally from the recurrent classes of prostitutes, and pickpockets. There were no juveniles in custody (for very few falling within this category are to be found on the registry), and no returned convicts. There was only one male dangerous lunatic, a wretched object, committed as such, but there were two other males committed for assaults, who were considered to be of unsound mind. Although there is a well-ordered lunatic asylum at Carlow, the vicious practice of committing the insane to the prison still continues, two males and five females having been confined here in 1865, in spite of the absence of all curative means, and appliances.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	9	6	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	10	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	22	Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	5	1
			Privies,	8	5
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Waterclosets,	1	3
Sleeping Rooms,	13	–	Pumps,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	96	5
Sheets, pairs of,	56	20
Hammocks or Cots,	16	–
Bedticks,	66	20
Bedsteads,	96	–

Male Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shirts,	19	16
Jackets,	20	16
Vests,	22	16
Trowsers,	30	16
Caps,	22	16
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	16

Female Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shifts,	30	10
Jackets,	29	10
Petticoats,	30	10
Aprons,	22	10
Neckerchiefs,	40	10
Caps,	50	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16	10

I found the building in a creditable condition of cleanliness, and order, in sound repair, free from damp, (a leak in the weaving shed being now stanched,) well ventilated, and adequately provided with water and sewerage. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., is sufficient for existing demands, but a fresh supply will be needed before winter. The clothing also is somewhat scanty, but orders are issued from time to time for satisfying the requirements as they arise.

No alteration has been carried out since the last inspection, but measures have been taken for improving the security of the prison, hitherto very defective, by bevelling down the projecting rusticated work at the entrance gate, which afforded foothold, and by a plan for insulating the boundary walls, it being proposed to sink an area twenty-two feet wide. It is necessary that I should recapitulate the defects, which have been noted in former reports, such as the absence of reception cells, of quarters for male pauper debtors, and for female debtors of either denomination, the female hospital being the only accommodation available for this sex. The male solitaries in the old prison are not artificially heated, and those allocated to the females are occupied by the additional turnkeys, who have been lately appointed; the baths also are not supplied with hot water. The females are subjected to individual cellular separation, but I found two of this sex necessarily placed together, one of them having exhibited suicidal tendencies. There is no night watch for this section of the prison, which is in contravention of the requirements of the "Separate System Act." The males are still under the old and imperfect form of classification, felons and misdemeanants being respectively subdivided into the "tried" and "untried." I have thus detailed the principal shortcomings of the prison, but, pending legislation, which will probably hereafter involve a considerable change in the constitution, and even the redistribution of gaols, and will define the exact requirements, the nonfulfilment of which will incur a penalty, I abstain from urging any particular action in the alteration of this building.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1864 or 1865. New locks were purchased in 1852; since then they have not required repair. The keys of the gaol are kept by the Governor in his bedroom. The hospital is not locked at night, unless when a male prisoner is an inmate of it. This arrangement should be changed, as the Governor is equally responsible for female, as well as male prisoners. The Governor or his deputy is present at unlock, by the turnkey or matron in charge of each class; it is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter. One or other is also present when the prisoners are locked in for the night, viz.—at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter. At present a night patrol, wholly external, is maintained by the turnkeys in succession, one performing duty from 6 to 10, P.M, and the other from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M. One tell-tale clock has been provided in the guard-room, and another has been ordered to be placed at the opposite side of the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

prison, where the female solitaries stand, but both will require to be protected against tampering; and further, an entire and careful examination of the locks, &c., an ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner in his cell *after* lock-up, and a vigilant supervision at uncertain hours, on the part of the Governor, are imperatively demanded.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, .	–	–	Dark or refractory cells, .	1	–

Punishments are rarely inflicted here; but, whenever they are awarded, the record of them is duly submitted to the board, and signed.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	6	–
Whitewashing,	3	–
Washing,	–	1
Prison duties,	3	–
Total,	12	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Making Clogs,	1	–
Sewing,	–	2
Weaving Clog Web,	1	–
Knitting,	–	2
Total,	2	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	12	1
Industrial Labour,	2	4
Unemployed,	5	3
Debtors (unemployed),	–	1
Lunatics,	1	–
Total in custody,	20	9

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1863, . £3 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . — | 1865, . —

The above schedule may be accepted as an average return of the daily amount of labour of both kinds. Under the head of "Industrial Employment" but little is effected, the number of inmates being ordinarily very low, and the terms of imprisonment short.

I regret to repeat the statement, which has appeared in former reports, that no secular instruction is given here to prisoners of either sex.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class, Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Second Class, Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Third Class, Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Prisoners sentenced one month and under get gruel daily at dinner in place of milk. All prisoners get gruel two days each week at dinner only in place of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 3½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*;

salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coal, per ton, 17*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per twenty cubic feet, 1*s.* 10*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 11*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . $2\frac{313}{365}d.$ | 1864, . 2·23*d.* | 1865, . $2\frac{323}{365}d.$

No complaints as to the diet were preferred by the prisoners, who are served with milk from the same vessel with the officers. The Chaplains, who are regular in their inspection of the provisions, and observe the approved form of comment, ordinarily report favourably of the milk, but frequently take exception to the bread.

Books and Accounts.

The principal officers, extern and intern, are provided with journals, which however contain very brief entries. The books, as prescribed and recommended by the several authorities, are almost universally kept with accuracy. "The Daily Employment of Prisoners" Book, however, is limited to the males.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, £898 13*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, £889 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, £913 11*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, £37 8*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, £55 12*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, £46 2*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, £3 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, £3 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, £3 13*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, — | 1864, — | 1865, £9 17*s.* 11*d.*

Amount repaid to the County Treasurer, out of the Consolidated Fund, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1863, . £53 17*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, £22 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £76 19*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-resident.	
Arthur Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	60
Thos. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon, .	—
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain, .	30
Rev. Thomas Morrin, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	30
Resident.	
Richard Wilson, Governor, .	150
Edwd. Croghan, Deputy Governor,	50
Robert Tunstead, Gate, . .	30
Turnkeys. William Coleman, *Brushmaker*, . . .	30
Thomas Walsh, *Weaver*, .	30
Richard Walsh, *Matmaker*, .	30
George M'Gill, *Carpenter*, .	24
Alfred Galavin, . .	24
William Serplees, . .	24
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron, . .	50
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15
Mrs. E. Twamly, Nurse,	£10 8*s.*

Vacancies.

Four additional turnkeys appointed to the staff, two of whom resigned at end of probation. The Board only filled up one of the vacancies thus caused, and appointed William Serplees.

The conduct of the staff was reported to me as having been generally satisfactory; but among those recently appointed two probationers, having been proved to be under the influence of liquor, were permitted to resign. I lament to add that the Governor, an efficient and painstaking officer, had been for some time labouring under a very severe affection, which wholly disqualified him from performing his duties.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1865.	From 1st Jan. 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	114	48
Chaplain, Established Church,	166	60
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	164	65
Surgeon,	158	59

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	2	3	5	3	1	–	–
Number of days therein,	41	34	78	170	35	32	–	–
Average daily number,	·1	·1	·2	·5	·1	·1	–	–
Number of deaths,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£11 15*s.* 1*d.*		£12 0*s.* 9*d.*		£4 4*s.* 7*d.*		—	

There are adequate quarters for the sick of both sexes, well ventilated, and fitted with baths and waterclosets. They were unoccupied at the period of my visit, the sanitary condition of the prisoners being highly satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	Sir Charles Burton, bart.	P. J. Newton, esq.
R. C. Browne, esq.	Hardy Eustace, esq.	William Elliott, esq.
William Duckett, esq.	William Duckett, esq.	Horace Rochfort, esq.
John Alexander, esq.	D. H. Cooper, esq.	William Fishbourn, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, when all liabilities, having been previously examined and certified by the Local Inspector, are submitted, and discharged, the form of payment being by an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol.

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED THE 2ND OF JUNE, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony (Fenians, soldiers),	4	–	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	2	11	–	–	–
Total,	27	9	36	–	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Up to and including Day of Inspection.)		In Custody on Day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	34	9	36	10	20	–	3	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	8	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Larceny,	20	16	28	19	7	4	7	3
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	11	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	3	10	1	4	–	–
Revenue offences,	8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Using threatening language,	7	5	1	4	–	–	–	–
Trespass,	2	–	14	–	3	–	–	–
Absconding from service,	4	1	4	2	3	–	1	–
Disorderly on the public streets,	–	29	–	9	1	7	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	7	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	136	66	112	64	41	17	11	4
Vagrancy,	4	1	3	1	3	5	–	3
Drunkenness,	9	7	13	3	5	5	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	12	2	14	11	7	2	9	2
Debt,	15	2	8	1	5	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	41	11	32	24	15	2	4	–
Total,	217	89	182	104	76	31	27	9

Juveniles.

10 years old and under—Summarily convicted, . . . 2 females (committed once).

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	26	15	1865,	23	18
1864,	31	14	1866 (day of Inspection),	27	9

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	1	1865,	1	7
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	2	1865,	–	1
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	1	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
1864,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1865,	–	3			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	1	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	144	88	Criminals,	56	19
Vagrants,	3	1	Vagrants,	3	5
Drunkards,	13	3	Drunkards,	5	5
Dangerous Lunatics,	14	11	Dangerous Lunatics,	7	2
Total,	182	104	Total,	76	31

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	115	48	Committed	Once within the year,	65	22
	Twice ,,	19	12		Twice ,,	3	3
	Thrice ,,	3	7		Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	3	1		Four times ,,	–	–
	Six ,, ,,	–	1		Six ,, ,,	–	–
	Total,	140	69		Total,	68	26

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	20	11	—	33·1	10·2	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	47		1st Dec.	50		19th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	19		6th April.	34		2nd June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	31		1st Dec.	38		1st March.
Ditto of females,	18		12th May.	15		9th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12		5th April.	25		1st June.
Ditto of females,	4		5th Jan.	6		2nd April.

County of Clare Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

1st September, 1859,	60	28th February, 1863,	57
2nd July, 1860,	52	1st March, 1864,	51
19th August, 1861,	61	1st December, 1865,	47
31st March, 1862,	65	19th January, 1866,	50

An examination of the foregoing tables, together with the record of daily averages, leads us to the conclusion that female crime here scarcely varies as to the number of those committed, or as to the classes, from which offenders of this sex are almost exclusively derived, viz., prostitutes and larcenists; and that, on the other hand, there is a considerable fluctuation in the aggregate of the males, although they still maintain a large proportion of committals for acts of personal violence.

Daily average—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	35	12	1865,	20	11
1864,	20	12	1866 (day of Inspection),	33	10

There were in custody 2 female juveniles (those falling within this category being rarely committed here), 6 males only (2 of whom were transferred to reformatories), and 1 female having passed through the prison in the year 1865. There were no returned convicts known to be such, but, photography not being in use here, the means of identifying old offenders are wanting. There were, I regret to add, 9 male and 2 female dangerous lunatics. The Medical Officer, Dr. Cullinan, justly complains of the very inadequate accommodation for dealing with the cases of these most unfit inmates of a building designed only for *responsible criminals;* but it is to be hoped that the system of mere makeshifts, to which it is necessary to resort in the present deficiency of proper rooms, is about to be brought to a conclusion by the opening, either in its entirety, or even partially, of the Lunatic Asylum now nearly completed.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	8	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	103	12	Lavatories,	2	–
			Baths,	2	–
			Privies,	7	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	–	Water-closets,	13	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	9	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	10	–
Schoolrooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Crank Mills,	1	1
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	34	46
Sheets, pairs of,	34	86
Rugs,	34	136
Hammocks or Cots,	34	146

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	24	16
Jackets,	20	200
Vests,	20	100
Trowsers,	20	80
Caps,	20	40
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	20

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	7	17
Jackets,	7	17
Gowns,	7	17
Petticoats,	7	14
Aprons,	7	29
Neckerchiefs,	7	29
Caps,	7	23
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

I found the prison clean and orderly, in fair repair, generally free from damp, airy, fully supplied with water (the pipes and cocks having been lately renewed), and with effective sewerage, except in one locality, adjoining the cook-house. The authorities appear to be satisfied with regard to the security of the building, which however it is highly desirable to strengthen, by carefully stowing away all implements, which might afford facilities of escape, by removing, for the same objection, an iron bridge, which connects the drying-room with the female quarter, and by placing stock-locks on the cell doors. The stock of bedding, sheets, &c., was adequate, but that of the clothing and shoes, especially for the males, fell short of the requirements. Flax, however, has been purchased for weaving, all the prison dresses being manufactured from this material.

The defects so frequently detailed in former reports remain unremedied, the principal of which I feel bound to recapitulate. There are no day-rooms, nor exercising yards, nor separate rooms for female debtors (now happily rare) of the two classes, the sole provision being *one* apartment situated above the matron's quarters. The male schoolroom is small and ill-ventilated, and the laundry and drying-room are ineffective. The ordinary cells are not supplied with gas, nor the solitaries with the means of artificial heating. The chapel, moreover, requires alteration by a fresh disposition of the sexes, who are at present placed in view of each other. The existing classification is imperfect, even when it is measured by the old and inoperative system of discipline, the males being divided into the tried and untried (without any sub-modification), and the lunatics, to which is to be added at present a special class allocated to political prisoners. The females occupy two sections only; both sexes, however, sleep singly, and take their meals in their cells. It was the intention of the authorities to take immediate measures for correcting, partially at least, some of those evils; but, as the whole system of prison management is about to be dealt with by the Legislature, involving not improbably a complete change in the constitution, and even distribution of gaols, I am constrained to avoid urging upon the fiscal body, and ratepayers any definite action, or particular plan as to the reconstruction of the buildings, in order not to subject them to unnecessary expenditure, in the event, which is highly probable, of a considerable extension of the requirements hereafter to be enacted.

Unlock takes place at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7 in winter, and no gas, as stated above, being furnished, the inmates of the cells remain for twelve and thirteen hours respectively in a state of inaction.

Lock-up takes place at 6, P.M., in both seasons, and is now attended by the Governor, who however does not personally ascertain the presence of each prisoner in his cell, nor test the locks, nor go the final rounds at 9 o'clock; these duties being delegated to the Head-turnkey; but it was stated that the Governor sometimes makes a circuit of the prison at late and uncertain hours. The keys are now given into his custody except those of the female hospital, which remain in the hands of the nursetender.

The night patrol, which is set at 6, P.M., and is maintained for twelve hours, is performed by a single watchman, who is not a turnkey, there being but one tell-tale clock (which is *not* protected against tampering), to test his vigilance. A second clock, which is indispensable, is, I am informed, about to be procured. The whole night discipline of the prison is thus, it is to be observed, not carried out with sufficient strictness, under the immediate supervision of the Governor, who is solely

responsible for the safe custody of those in his charge, and for the consequences of any laxity. SOUTH DISTRICT.

The locks are reported to be generally in good condition, and to be repaired in the presence of the Head-turnkey. *County of Clare Gaol.*

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet,	2	4	Stoppage of Diet,	–	–
Other Punishments,	8	9	Other Punishments,	12	4
Total,	10	13	Total,	12	4

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel—9 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and winding,	3	Spinning and carding,	3
Mat-making,	2	Knitting and Sewing,	3
Stone-breaking,	2		
Total,	7	Total,	6

Summary.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Punitive Labour,	9	Industrial Labour,	6
Industrial Labour,	7	Unemployed,	1
Debtors (*unemployed*),	2	Lunatics,	2
Lunatics,	9		
Total,	27	Total,	9

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1863, . £12 8*s.* | 1864, . £25 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £25 17*s.* 3*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained for a short time daily by means of the treadwheel, and the hand-pump. Industrial employment embraces the different branches recorded above. Rough flax is worked up, and woven for intern wear and use, but pending legislation and the revision of the dietary, I refrain from offering any observations upon the limited amount of hard-labour hitherto enforced. One of the turnkeys only is a handicraftsman, viz., a weaver.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	149	45	65	21
Average daily number of pupils,	14	6	13	5
Number of days on which school was held,	250	257	109	107

School-hours:—Males—from 1 to 2 o'clock; Females—from 1 to 2 o'clock.

The schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, whose Inspector reports favourably of the teacher of the males (gratuities of £5 having been awarded to him in successive years), but less is effected in the female department. The Chaplains occasionally inspect the schools. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General ought to be kept in addition to that prescribed by the National Board.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk, for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner—Rye meal and second flour bread, and new milk, in the quantities specified in the dietary table.

Gruel twice a week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 7½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 11*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per ton, £1 17*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 3*d.* | 1864, . 2½*d.* | 1865, . 3·17*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the provisions, which are inspected by the Chaplains; the tabular form of comment being observed by them; but, in consequence of no sample of the stirabout having hitherto been kept regularly for examination, this important item of food is unreported. The exceptions taken to any article of consumption are very infrequent.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are provided with journals, but that of the latter does not state the time of the performance of duties with sufficient definiteness. All the registries and the books and forms prescribed and suggested by the several authorities are accurately kept here, except the General Visitors Book, and the Daily Employment of Prisoners Book, the Factory Book being substituted for the Work Ledger, which is in use elsewhere.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,579 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £1,440 12*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £1,330 2*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £30 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £36 0*s.* 3¾*d.* | 1865, . £41 11*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:

1863, . £1 15*s.* | 1864, . £2 6*s.* | 1865, . £4 19*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1863, . £3 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . 12*s.* | 1865, . £6 16*s.* 1*d.*

Amount repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1863, . £158 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £264 6*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £217 12*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Thomas Keane, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Philip Dwyer, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physician,	54	0	0
M. Greene, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0
Michl. Considine, Clerk and Store-keeper,	55	0	0
Patrick Macnamara, Watchman,	24	0	0

Resident.	£	s.	d.
H. O'Loghlen, esq., Governor,	300	0	0
Patk. Slattery, 1st Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	55	0	0
Michl. Slattery, 2nd Turnkey and Gate Porter,	45	0	0
Michl. Hogan, 3rd Turnkey, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
Patk. Malone, 4th Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thos. Leadon, 5th Turnkey,	30	0	0
Mary Kenny, 1st Fem. Assist.	17	8	0
Georgina Palmer, 2nd do.,	17	8	0
Eliza Kerby, Nursetender,	20	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Vacancies.

Daniel Cronin, Michael Slattery, Patrick Malone, and Thomas Leadon were appointed Turnkeys. James Casey, *Tailor*, and Daniel Cronin, Turnkeys, resigned. Michael Slattery, Turnkey, dismissed.

No food-rations are allowed to any officers. The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	232	102
Chaplain, Established Church,	122	51
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	194	79
Physician,	208	87
Apothecary,	112	56

The above schedule shows that the visits of the Chaplain of the Established Church have fallen considerably below the minimum prescribed by the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, viz., twice a week, besides attendance at divine service on Sundays.

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are fully adequate in point of space and ventilation, but not of separation; as there is only one staircase in common. They are fitted with water-closets, but not with fixed baths. The sanitary condition of the inmates of the prison was (there being no patients at the period of my inspection) and had been very satisfactory.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	31	16	22	13	16	11	15	4
Number of days therein,	594	266	464	157	251	477	337	28
Average daily number,	1·6	0·7	1·3	0·4	$\frac{175}{365}$	$\frac{326}{365}$	$2\frac{71}{153}$	$\frac{64}{153}$
Number of deaths,	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£11	16*s.* 9*d.*	£11	9*s.* 11*d.*	£7	12*s.* 2*d.*	–	

Number of coroner's inquests held in gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

None held in the year 1865. One held on the 12th March, 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin.	Wainright Crowe, esq., J.P.	Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P.
Major W. E. A. MacDonnell, D.L. & J.P.	Chas. M. Parkinson, esq., J.P.	Capt. Marcus Paterson, J.P.
John Enright, esq., J.P.	George Sampson, esq., J.P.	Michael Kerin, esq., J.P.
	Rich. Stacpoole, esq., J.P.	Joseph Hall, esq., J.P.
		Chas. Geo. Mahon, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly, when all the larger liabilities are discharged by means of cheques drawn in favour of the several creditors, the smaller sums being included in an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

It is to be hoped and expected that the projected legislation in reference to prisons will have the effect of discontinuing those bridewells, which, like that of Sixmile Bridge, are wholly unnecessary, and of reforming those which are indispensable, such as that of Kilrush. The annexed tabular synopsis is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their respective visits.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Killaloe.		Kilrush.		Ennistimon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	47	9	101	28	47	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	1	62	14	8	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	7	1	21	1	16	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	11	1	4	4
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Tolerable.		Good.		Good.	
Security,	*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect; walls too low.*		*Sufficient; except in the female yard.*	
Accommodation,	*Wretched.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Blankets thin.*		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water,	*None on premises.*		By a pump.		A good supply on the premises.	
Sewerage,	*Ineffective.*		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Tolerably clean, *but damp.*		Fair.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20		£30		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		—		—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Bridewells.

—	Tulla.		Sixmilebridge.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	40	9	25	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	19	2	10	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	20	1	10	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	–	1	–
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Tolerable; *a lock required for the outer gate.*		Fair.	
Security,	*Insufficient.*		*Insufficient.*	
Accommodation,	*Badly planned.*		*Badly planned.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	*Bedsteads out of repair; bedticks worn and blankets thin.*		*Blankets thin and worn.*	
Water,	Pump now in order.		*Pump not in order.*	
Sewerage,	Adequate.		*Cess-pools cleared through the premises.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Untidy; damp in soft weather.*		Clean, *but damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	One male in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—VISITED THE 18TH JUNE, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	3	5	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	7	4	11	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	6	2	8	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Suspension of Habeas Corpus,	17	–	17	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	17	11	28	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	18	1	19	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military and Naval Offenders,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	6	12	–	2	2
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	24	6	30	2	–	2
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	121	40	161	4	3	7

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted summarily—Vagrants,	1	–
	,, Other offenders,	2	1
	Committed for Trial—Misdemeanants,	1	–
	Total,	4	1

Of these, 4 males were once committed, and 1 female twice.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	123	44	1865,	104	57
1864,	146	54	1866 (day of Inspection),	121	40

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	2	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	2	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1865,	1	–
1864,	4	2	1866 (day of Inspection),	3	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	15	11	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	1
1864,	13	7			
1865,	9	4	Day of Inspection,	–	1

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	50	4	Debtors,	20	3
Criminals,	704	277	Criminals,	362	95
Vagrants,	18	5	Vagrants,	7	8
Drunkards,	61	44	Drunkards,	8	14
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	21	Dangerous Lunatics,	8	8
Total,	846	351	Total,	405	128

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	746	209	Committed	Once within the year,	377	88
	Twice ,,	16	27		Twice ,,	4	12
	Thrice ,,	6	9		Thrice ,,	–	2
	Four times ,,	–	8		Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	1		Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	2		Six times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	1		Eight times ,,	–	–
	Total,	768	257		Total,	381	103

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	104	43	—	141	38	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	174		1st Jan.	231		28th March.
Lowest ditto,	116		3rd May.	118		16th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	130		17th Nov.	195		28th March.
Ditto of females,	60		1st Jan.	44		27th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	76		1st May.	84		16th Jan.
Ditto of females,	31		23rd Dec.	30		2nd March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

31st January, 1859,	240	18th March, 1863,	206
21st July, 1860,	209	7th December, 1864,	198
16th January, 1861,	217	1st January, 1865,	174
12th February, 1862,	201	28th March, 1866,	231

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	1	1	1	2	–	*2	1
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Child-stealing,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	4
Rape and other carnal offences,	6	–	8	–	1	–	1	–
Bestiality,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	170	73	175	56	77	16	29	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	13	–	12	–	9	1	6	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	38	3	65	4	18	1	2	–
Other assaults,	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	15	1	5	1	5	–	3	–
Robbery,	3	–	5	2	–	–	–	–
Trespass,	–	–	5	7	–	3	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	20	4	8	1	3	–	2	–
Larceny,	108	93	65	68	33	35	17	19
Receiving stolen goods,	3	5	7	1	1	–	1	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	5	–	3	–	5	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	8	2	–	–	3	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	7	5	10	–	14	–	8	–
Military offences,	17	–	75	–	29	–	9	–
Naval offences under Marine Act,	60	–	70	–	20	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	16	15	17	22	2	9	–	1
Revenue offences,	2	2	1	–	2	1	1	–
Illegal drilling,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	19	16	4	4	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	21	10	19	4	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	13	9	–	1	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	82	71	42	88	23	23	8	6
Swearing unlawful oaths,	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Misconduct of servants,	12	3	8	5	7	–	1	–
Escape from prison,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Illegal fishing,	20	–	9	–	2	–	–	–
Treason Felony and under Suspension of Habeas Corpus,	–	–	33	–	92	–	17	–
Total criminal class,	690	318	663	269	353	93	111	34
Vagrancy,	20	14	18	5	11	7	3	1
Drunkenness,	77	55	61	44	6	17	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	23	16	13	21	8	8	–	1
Debt,	59	8	50	4	21	3	7	4
Crown witnesses,	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	16	8	35	8	6	–	–	–
Total,	885	419	846	351	405	128	121	40

* Includes an Italian seaman charged with murder on the high seas on a voyage from Liverpool to Callao.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

An examination of the above tables, and of the daily averages for the subjoined years, viz.:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Males, . .	134	139	104	141
Females, . .	47	46	43	38

leads to the conclusion that the females are nearly stationary, evincing, however, in the *current* year a slight decline; but that the males, with the exception of the past year, in which the numbers retrograded, show a tendency to an increase, which, however, is readily to be accounted for by the presence of a considerable aggregate of persons charged with being members of, or as being involved in the Fenian conspiracy. The inmates of this sex are also largely derived from military and naval offenders, classes wholly unconnected with the ordinary population of this county, but necessarily prevalent here. There is nothing in the character or amount of crime, which has exhibited itself among the prisoners of either sex more immediately belonging to the locality, to demand special commentary; the offences of the males chiefly embracing acts of personal violence in different degrees (from murder down to riot, and mere breaches of the peace), as well as larceny, which latter is also proportionately more rife among females; prostitution, and recently cases of concealment of birth, constituting the remainder. There was in charge one returned convict (a female), ascertained to be such, for, as photography has been adopted here of late years, the means of recognition are constantly available. There was happily also only one dangerous lunatic (a female), but, although there is an asylum of considerable capacity here, 20 males and 25 females, falling within this category, passed through the prison in 1865. Juveniles, of whom there were 4 in custody (all males), do not furnish a large quota of the inmates; 34 males in 1865, and 19 in the first six months of the current year, and 4 females in each of these periods, having been committed here, of whom 9 and 4 respectively were directed to be transferred to reformatories.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards, ...	12	9
Yards, ...	13	7
Day Rooms, ...	16	9
Solitary Cells, ...	Yes.	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . .	–	–
Single Cells of larger size, .	85	10
Single Cells of smaller size, .	74	85
Sleeping Rooms, ...	4	–
Number of Beds in such rooms,	12	–
Hospital Rooms, . . .	4	2
Chapel, ...	One.	
School Rooms, ...	1	1
Workshop, ...	1	–
Worksheds, ...	9	6

	M.	F.
Kitchen, ...	1	–
Store Rooms, ...	4	–
Laundry, ...	–	1
Drying Rooms, . . .	1	1
Lavatories, ...	16	9
Baths, ...	1	1
Water-closets, ...	20	12
Fumigating Room, . . .	One.	
Reception Rooms, . . .	2	2
Pumps, ...	2	–
Tread-wheels, ...	3	–
Capstan Mill, ...	1	–
Female Capstan Mill Pump, .	–	1
Wringing Machine, . .	–	1
Tell-tale Clocks, . . .	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of, . .	596	16
Sheets, pairs of,	636	12
Rugs, . .	275	55
Hammocks or Cots, . .	89	–
Bed-ticks, .	215	–
Bedsteads, .	215	70
Hammock-ticks,	113	38

Male Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shirts, . .	238	15
Jackets, . .	160	23
Vests, . .	145	3
Trowsers, .	158	17
Neckerchiefs, .	223	95
Caps, . .	175	11
Socks, pairs of,	226	26
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	193	32

Female Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shifts, . .	106	1
Jackets, . .	72	20
Petticoats, .	141	36
Aprons, . .	96	–
Neckerchiefs, .	114	98
Caps, . .	98	79
Stockings, pairs of, . .	224	19
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	52	11

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

I found the building in a creditable condition of order, and cleanliness, in sound repair, free from damp, except that caused by the lodgement of moisture in a humid climate upon the surface of the limestone, well ventilated, and sufficiently provided with water at present, although there appears to exist a doubt as to a constant and unfailing supply, and the sewerage requires examination. The whole prison was represented to me as being generally secure; the locks, some of which nevertheless have been a long time in use, being in good working order. Two dozen pad-locks, of Chubb's patent, and of the best description, have been procured, the keys of which are entrusted solely to the Governor, and to the chief warder. Material means of security however would be of little avail unless in the hands of trustworthy persons; and I feel bound to bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the Board, and to the vigilance and activity of the officers, both superior and subordinate, most onerous and unceasing duties, which involved a stoppage of leave or relaxation, having been imposed upon them in consequence of the presence of so many important political prisoners, connected with the Fenian conspiracy; of whom no less than 125 were committed here between the 21st of September and the 14th of June.

The stock of prison clothing, and of shoes was adequate, as well as of bedding, sheets, blankets, &c.; some of the latter were rather thin and worn, but there was a sufficiency of new ones in store.

The existing classification consists of four primary sections among the males; felons and misdemeanants being each divided into the tried and untried; care moreover is taken to isolate all juveniles as much as possible. The females are in three divisions, one comprising prostitutes and hardened offenders, and two others embracing "first" offenders, and those of less impurity, and experience in delinquency.

All criminal prisoners of both sexes sleep and take their meals in separate cells, and work in the latter, or in stalled compartments. Unlock takes place at 6 o'clock, A.M., in summer, and at 7 in winter; and lock-up in these seasons respectively, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and at dusk. In winter therefore, as no gas-light is supplied in the cells, the inmates are allowed to remain in darkness, and in inaction during a period of probably fourteen hours, a condition, which militates against bodily energy, and mental improvement. The chief warder, the warder in charge of each class, and a third warder, are always present at the locking in of every prisoner into his cell, and ascertain that every lock, bolt, bar, &c., are properly fastened, and a report of the lockings, signed by the chief warder, is furnished to the Governor each evening.

About 10 o'clock the Governor, or chief warder goes the final rounds, and sees every political prisoner, and those charged with, or convicted of offences of grave social importance.

The night-watch is set after lock-up, and consists of a patrol of three turnkeys, the duty being divided among the whole body in rotation, one of whom constantly traverses the insulating passage, which is lighted with gas, and at each extremity of which are placed tell-tale clocks, protected against tampering. The Governor occasionally at uncertain hours makes a circuit of the prison, and every night receives and locks up in an iron safe the keys of all quarters of the prison, including the hospitals. The state of the locks is reported daily by each officer, as to those under his immediate charge, and latterly all required repairs have been executed within the walls of the prison, and under supervision.

In his last report, my colleague took occasion to record in detail the particulars of plan for a very comprehensive adaptation of the prison, as furnished by Mr. Atkins, the eminent architect, and the passing of a presentment by the Presentment Sessions for the county at large,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Since that period the whole plans and specifications have been approved by the Grand Jury, being favourably reported upon by the architect of the Board of Works, and finally sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant; and it now only remains for me to congratulate the rate-payers upon their provident liberality in supplying the means for giving effect to the most approved form of discipline, which will doubtless be worthily maintained under the supervision of the zealous and highly efficient administrative body, and the executive staff.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	3	4	Solitary confinement,	1	1
Whipping,	1	–	Whipping,	–	–
Total,	4	4	Total,	1	1

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, and Stoppage of diet,	218	65	Dark or refractory cells, and Stoppage of diet,	79	9
Other punishments,	11	1	Other punishments,	9	1
Total,	229	66	Total,	88	10

The record of the punishments, all of which, except two requiring magisterial intervention, were awarded by the authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	15	Cleaning prison,	8
Cleaning prison,	18		
Barrow and labouring men,	6		
Total,	39	Total,	8

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking,	1	Oakum-picking,	12
Tailoring,	1	Washing and ironing,	8
Mat-making,	8		
Weaving and winding,	4		
Tinmen,	1		
Carpenters,	2		
Painting,	1		
Oakum-picking,	26		
Total,	44	Total,	20

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	39	8
Industrial labour,	44	20
Sick,	4	3
Unemployed,	5	3
Discharged (before labour hours),	5	1
Debtors (unemployed),	7	4
Lunatics,	–	1
Under suspension of Habeas Corpus,	17	–
Total in custody,	121	40

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1863, . £79 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £85 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £74 6*s.* 0*d.*

The question of the amount of punitive labour, which involves a reconsideration of the dietary, will doubtless be defined more accurately, whenever a Prisons Bill for this kingdom shall become law. Industrial employment is carried out with considerable energy, although one only of the large staff of turnkeys is a trained handicraftsman, viz., a weaver. Frieze for clothing, and linen for shirts and shifts, are woven within the walls ; and all articles of wear, including shoes, are made up by prison labour. Stone-breaking is barely remunerative ; but a profitable return is derived from making mats and sheep-netting, and opening oakum, there being a brisk demand for the latter in this seaport town. The males during the work hours are transferred to the old prison, and the females are chiefly engaged in washing, the laundry being economically well arranged for ventilation, separation, and supervision.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	39	39	47	14
Average daily number of pupils, . .	10·6	6	13·4	4·3
Number of days on which school was held, .	293	309	129	143

School-hours.—Males—from 12 to 2 o'clock, P.M. Females—from 2 to 3¾ o'clock, P.M.

The schools are in connexion with the National Board, and the registry prescribed by that institution, as well as that recommended by the Inspectors-General, which is adapted for the lowest state of knowledge, are both kept here.

The Chaplains visit from time to time, and enter their comments in the report book.

The Inspector of the National Board reports very favourably of the qualifications and efficiency of the teacher, and of the general progress of the few pupils in daily attendance, but strongly expresses his regret that those, who are admitted, consist chiefly of the comparatively proficient, "*as if the schools were intended for the educated, and not for the ignorant ;*" and he adds, "*I would therefore suggest to the Board of Superintendence, and to the Inspectors-General that, so far as prison discipline will admit of it, ignorance, and not age, except in extreme cases, should determine the prisoners to be sent to school.*" In a subsequent Report he states—"*I must, therefore, conclude that the school has been progressing very fairly since my previous inspection.*"

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 2 pints of sweet milk.

2nd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and 1½ pints of sweet milk.

3rd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

All adults of 1 month and under get gruel in lieu of milk for dinner, and all classes get it twice a week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.* ; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1*s.* 1*d.* ; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.* ; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 10½*d.* ; rice, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.* ; meat, per lb., no contract, 9*d.* ; sweet milk, per gallon, 2½*d.* ; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.* ; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 2*d.* ; straw, per cwt., market price, no contract; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* ; soap, per cwt., 19*s.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·3*d.* | 1864, . 2·17*d.* | 1865, . 2·34*d.*

A revision of the dietary, as has been stated above, will be based upon the statutable enforcement hereafter of hard labour, and will embrace a graduated scale according to the duration of the sentences. No complaints were preferred by the prisoners with regard to the diet, except by one of those detained under the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, who excepted to the bread, but without sufficient grounds, as appeared to me on investigation. The Chaplains are assiduous in their inspection of the provisions, observing the approved form of tabular comment, and rarely objecting to any item. The Surgeon also, and the discipline officers examine the daily issue ; but I found no report as to the gruel or soup. Any article of food condemned by these authorities is returned to the Contractor, who is obliged to replace it.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers are provided with journals, and the registries, and the several books and forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are kept here with fulness and accuracy. The by-laws, which were formed nearly forty years ago, are no longer consonant with the requirements of improved modern discipline ; but, whenever the contemplated Prisons Bill shall become law, the very efficient Board of Superintendence and the superior officers will doubtless draw up a new code of a more comprehensive and definite character.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £3,036 18*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £3,012 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £2,979 3*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £16 15*s.* 6⅝*d.* | 1864, . £16 5*s.* 8·17*d.* | 1865, . £18 17*s.* 1¼*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £84 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £77 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £50 11*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £14 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £27 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £87 19*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1863, . £3 15*s.* 1½*d.* | 1864, . £3 4*s.* 1½*d.* | 1865, . £0 11*s.* 7*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, . £423 10*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £483 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £371 7*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Penrose, Local Inspector, ...	200	0	0
Rev. Isaac M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
William Beamish, Surgeon, .	74	0	0
William C. Townsend, Apothecary, ...	20	0	0

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
John Joyce, Governor, .	300	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder, ...	55	0	0
Patrick O'Shea, Storekeeper, ...	44	4	0
Patrick Sheehan, Gatekeeper, . , . .	44	4	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Warder, ...	44	4	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

		£	s.	d.
Warders.	Wm. Thompson, *Weaver*,	44	4	0
	James Martin,	41	12	0
	Edward O'Sullivan,	36	8	0
	Patrick Lucey,	33	16	0
	Denis Shea,	33	16	0
	Denis Riordan,	33	16	0
	David Mulcahy,	31	4	0
	George Glascott,	31	4	0
	Joseph W. Lendrum,	31	4	0
	William O'Keeffe,	31	4	0
	Michael Calnan,	31	4	0
	Edmond Ryan,	31	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Tobias C. Delmage, Hospital Warder,	33	16	0
Pet. O'Sullivan, Schoolmaster,	44	4	0
William Sweeny, Messenger,	20	16	0
Louisa Renwick, Matron,	50	0	0
Eliz. Delmage, Sub-Matron,	28	12	0
Kate Saunders, do.,	27	6	0
Anne Burke, do.,	27	6	0
Maria Perrody, Hosp. Nurse,	26	0	0
Catherine Curren, Searcher,	20	16	0

Since the last inspection one warder resigned and two were discharged, as being unfit. All the intern officers are provided with fuel and gas-light, and (except the Governor and the matron) with clothing, but not with food-rations. They receive their salaries weekly, the externs and the Governor being paid monthly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	106	52
Chaplain, Established Church,	155	74
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	188	87
Surgeon,	366	173
Apothecary,	368	171

Hospitals.

I recapitulate my former observations upon the hospital accommodation, as to its inconvenient position, and the want of a water-closet in the female section, and of fixed baths; but the projected alterations include a complete provision for this department, which is very carefully tended by the Medical Officer.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	58	28	66	42	50	39	24	21
Number of days therein,	1,043	229	1,246	382	678	259	457	241
Average daily number,	3	1	3	1	2	1	1¼	⅔
Number of deaths,	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£27 17*s.* 7*d.*		£23 3*s.* 10*d.*		£15 10*s.* 6*d.*		£11 4*s.* 8*d.*	

Board of Superintendence.

John Wrixon Becher, esq., County High Sheriff.	Thomas J. Leahy, esq.	Nicholas Dunscombe, esq.
Denham W. J. Norreys, esq.	William R. Meade, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.
John Wheeler, esq.	Richard W. G. Adams, esq.	Daniel Conner, esq.
Richard Longfield, esq.	Sampson T. W. French, esq.	Standish D. O'Grady, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all debts of and above the amount of £3 are discharged by means of cheques, payable to the several creditors, the smaller sums being included in an aggregate cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces the receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The whole question of bridewells will be doubtless dealt with in the next session, and it is only necessary that I should invite attention to the defects enumerated in the annexed tabular synopsis, compiled from the reports of the Inspector-General and of the Local Inspector, which detail the want of the primary requirements of water and sewerage in

many of these imperfect buildings; and that I should suggest that, irrespectively of their condition, the facilities already afforded, or about to be afforded, by railway communication with the county gaol, will enable the authorities to discontinue a considerable number of them.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Charleville.		Mallow.		Fermoy.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	39	23	138	48	268	120
Of whom were Drunkards, .	28	9	48	3	178	48
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	11	2	29	12	31	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	2	11	1	7	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly and direct.		Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, whether regular.	Correct.		*Separate committals required for prisoners* from other Petty Sessions on their way to the County Gaol.		*Separate committals required for prisoners* from other Petty Sessions on their way to the County Gaol.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair, *except the outer gate.*		*Some repairs required.*		Good.	
Security, . . .	Adequate with care.		*Insecure, from the weakness of two of the doors, and the down-pipe attached to the Court-house, by means of which an escape took place.*		*Still inadequate.*	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Adequate.		Sufficient, *but ill arranged.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water—how supplied,	*None on premises, and no allowance for fetching it.*		From a tank.		*Pump wholly useless.*	
Sewerage, . . .	Clear.		Clearable from the outside.		*Utterly ineffective.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry.		Clean and dry.		Clean and dry.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½*d.* for both sexes.		2¾*d.* for both sexes.		2⅔*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20		£30		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . .	One male in custody. Local Board formed.		Two males in custody. *An escape took place of a male (not retaken), chiefly through the negligence of the keeper, who was fined* £1.		*An escape took place through the negligence of the keeper, who was allowed to resign.* One female in custody. Local Board formed.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Midleton.		Youghal.		Bantry.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	114	30	62	25	49	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	37	2	21	5	14	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	30	3	6	2	11	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	–	5	1	1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, whether regular.	*Separate committals required for prisoners* from other petty sessions on their way to the county gaol.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*The wood-work about to be painted, and the keeper's chimney to be altered.*		Satisfactory.		*Some repairs required.*	
Security,	Adequate.		*Inadequate.*		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate; *but blankets thin and worn.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water—how supplied	A good pump.		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage,	*Cess-pools cleaned only through the building.*		*Ineffective.*		*Ineffective.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean; *but damp in soft weather.*		Clean and airy; *but damp in soft weather.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½*d.* for both sexes.		2⅜*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for males; 2¼*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25. £5 for Court-house.		£20		£25	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	*Keeps a tailor's shop.*		None.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.	
Remarks,	One prisoner of each sex in custody.		—		—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Mitchelstown.		Queenstown.		Macroom.		Bandon.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
65	17	259	147	75	29	103	32
35	13	34	73	15	4	61	19
10	7	52	31	13	1	78	7
5	6	6	17	1	–	11	2
Fortnightly, *but transmittals irregular.*		Thrice a week and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Weekly and direct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Fair.		*Some small repairs required.*		In sound repair.		In sound repair.	
Sufficient, with care.		Adequate.		Fair.		Fair.	
Wretched.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Sufficient.		Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, *except sheets.*	
None on premises.		By pipes from the reservoir.		*None on premises,* except rain water.		Pump in order.	
Tolerable.		A presentment was passed for a drain leading to the main sewers of the town.		Cesspools clearable from outside.		*None; cesspools cleared through the premises.*	
Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory, *except as to dampness in winter.*		Satisfactory.	
2½*d.* for both sexes.		2⅝*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for both sexes.		2½*d.* for males; 2*d.* for females.	
£20		£25		£25		£30	
None.		None.		None.		£5 for Court-house.	
—		One male (a boy) in custody.		None in custody. Local Board formed.		Four males, in custody. Local Board formed.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Clonakilty.		Skibbereen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, ...	112	20	57	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	52	4	41	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, ...	30	1	41	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	–	6	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.	
Committals, whether regular,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	*Some painting required;* and some small repairs are about to be executed.		Fair repair.	
Security, ...	Fair.		*Insecure;* but capable of improvement.	
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Some blankets *thin.*		Some blankets *thin.*	
Water—how supplied, .	*None on premises.*		A good well on the premises,	
Sewerage, ...	Fair.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean; but very *damp.*		Clean, *but damp.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	2½*d.* for both sexes.		3*d.* for males; 2¾ females.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£25		£25	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	£5 for Court-house,		£5 for Court-house.	
Remarks, ...	One prisoner of each sex *in custody.* Local Board formed.		None in custody. Local Board formed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Dunmanway.		Kinsale.		Kanturk.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
59	8	47	20	61	16
20	–	20	14	21	3
7	1	1	3	17	4
5	–	–	3	1	–
Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Correct.		Generally correct; but *one drunkard had been lodged without a committal.*		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Fair repair.		In good repair. Guard-beds have been provided.		Satisfactory.	
Very insecure.		*Very insecure, from the lowness of the outer wall and the roughness of its surface.*		Fair.	
Wretched.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Sufficient.	
None on the premises.		*None on the premises.*		*None on the premises.*	
None.		Improved.		*None.*	
Clean; *but damp.*		Satisfactory.		*Not clean; and neglected in every way.*	
2½*d.* for both sexes.		3$\frac{3}{7}$*d.* for both sexes.		3$\frac{1}{7}$*d.* for both sexes.	
£20		£20		£25	
£5 for Court-house.		None.		£5 for Court-house.	
No prisoner in custody.		One male (a drunkard) in custody.		*Keeper fined £1 for neglect as to cleanliness, &c.*	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

CITY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—VISITED 19TH JUNE, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	10	20	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	9	6	15	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	4	7	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	10	15	1	2	3
Other Misdemeanors,	9	7	16	–	1	1
Vagrants,	–	4	4	–	1	–
Total in custody,*	52	44	96	2	4	6

Juveniles.

		M.	F.
10 years old and under—Convicted summarily,		1	–
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted at Assizes or Quarter Sessions—Misdemeanants,	2	–
	Convicted Summarily,	1	–
Total,		4	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	53	39	1865,	46	34
1864,	53	36	1866 (day of Inspection),	58	44

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	2	2	1865,	1	1
1864,	2	3	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	4

* Exclusive of 6 detained under Lord Lieutenant's warrant.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.
1863,	2	1
1864,	3	3
1865,	6	5

	M.	F.
1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	5	1
Day of Inspection,	4	1

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the Day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	4	6	2	2	–	2	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	11	7	10	5	2	–	6	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	4	3	1	1	1	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	19	28	16	39	13	12	8	11
Receiving stolen goods,	–	5	–	4	–	1	–	1
Embezzlement,	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Military offences, (Deserters),	7	–	9	–	4	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	1	2	5	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	4	6	–	3	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	4	4	3	3	5	4	–	–
Summarily—								
Petty larceny,	47	77	57	68	42	43	9	6
Disorderly conduct, assaults, &c.,*	464	714	458	697	160	289	17	21
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	580	855	574	830	233	351	45	39
Vagrancy,	63	64	69	78	10	25	–	4
Debt,	98	9	62	3	28	1	6	1
Remanded for further examination,	82	24	43	40	33	11	1	–
Total,*	823	952	748	951	304	388	52	44

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.
Debtors,	62	3
Criminals,	617	870
Vagrants,	69	78
Total,	748	951

From 1st January, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	28	1
Criminals,	266	362
Vagrants,	10	25
Total,	304	388

* Exclusive of 15 committed for treason felony in 1865, and 24 committed under the Habeas Corpus Act and 6 in custody in 1866.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year, .	607	527
	Twice ,, .	35	75
	Thrice ,, .	5	28
	Four times ,, .	1	15
	Five times ,, .	1	9
	Six times ,, .	–	6
	Seven times ,, .	–	3
	Eight times ,, .	–	2
	Nine times ,, .	–	1
	Total, . .	649	666

From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year, .	253	259
	Twice ,, .	10	33
	Thrice ,, .	1	10
	Four times ,, .	–	4
	Five times ,, .	–	2
	Six times ,, .	–	1
	Seven times ,, .	–	–
	Eight times ,, .	–	–
	Nine times ,, .	–	–
	Total, . .	264	309

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	49·75	45·25	—	49$\frac{44}{78}$	42$\frac{59}{78}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	133		19th March.	120		13th May.
Lowest ditto, .	70		23rd Oct.	64		19th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	69		19th March.	64		8th March.
Ditto of females,	69		19th Feb.	60		10th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	35		23rd Dec.	32		19th Jan.
Ditto of females,	27		23rd Oct.	29		17th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

8th February, 1859, .	112	12th November, 1863, .	127
23rd May, 1860, . .	94	22nd May, 1864, . .	126
17th February, 1861, .	125	19th March, 1865, .	132
16th February, 1862, .	124	13th May, 1866, . .	120

Daily averages, omitting fractions, for the years—

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	59	45	1864,	48	48	1865,	49	45	1866 (5½ months),	49	42

Upon a review of all the foregoing schedules we find that neither the amount nor the quality of crime, regard being had to the large population of a seaport and garrison town, are such as to excite surprise, or to demand any special commentary, the numbers during the three latter periods cited above being, especially among the males, almost stationary, and the character of the offences of both sexes being very similar—namely, assaults, (comprising various gradations of violence, and disorder), and larcenies. The more degraded condition of the females, from whom the gaol population is derived, is, however, painfully evidenced by the disproportion of re-committals, prostitutes giving a large quota. There were in charge 1 male and 1 female ascertained to be returned convicts; but, as photography is not employed here as an auxiliary to justice, many old offenders, doubtless, escape recognition. There were no dangerous lunatics in custody, for happily in this locality the committals of these most unfit occupants of a prison are rare, and their detention is very brief. Juveniles here do not con-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

stitute a prevalent class, 37 males in 1865, and 25 during the current year, having passed through the prison, of whom 8 and 3 respectively were transferred to reformatories, 5 and 6 females only under the same category having been committed here during the same periods, of whom 3 and 2 were similarly disposed of. There were also at the period of my inspection 6 males detained by virtue of warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant under the Act for suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus, but, as they are wholly exceptional prisoners, they do not properly enter into any consideration of the criminal status of the district. Debtors within this jurisdiction, although of comparatively limited extent, furnish a very unusual proportion, but it is to be hoped that a proposed change in the law of credit will speedily relieve institutions properly designed for the incarceration of criminal offenders from these anomalous inmates.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	9	9
Yards,	6	5
Day Rooms,	6	9
Solitary Cells,	22	8
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	36	54
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3
Chapels,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	1	2
Worksheds,	1	2
Kitchen,	1	–

	M.	F.
Store Rooms,	1	1
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Room,	–	1
Lavatories,	9	9
Baths,	2	1
Privies,	10	7
Water-closets,	10	10
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pump,	1	–
Well,	1	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Crank Mill,	1	–
Other Machines for Hard Labour,	1	–
Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	165	67
Sheets, pairs of,	140	23
Rugs,	120	30
Hammocks or Cots,	119	–
Bed-ticks,	140	45
Bedsteads,	8	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	96	40
Jackets,	43	57
Vests,	43	30
Trowsers,	43	60
Caps,	43	37
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	43	15

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	84	14
Jackets,	42	85
Petticoats,	84	14
Aprons,	84	37
Neckerchiefs,	84	15
Caps,	84	30
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	42	15

I found the whole building in sound repair, free from damp, fairly ventilated (some farther improvements in this particular being contemplated), amply supplied with water, and with effective sewerage, and secure, except in one point, viz., where the stone shed adjoins the boundary wall. The locks, although they have been in use for a considerable period, are stated to be in satisfactory working order; and the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, &c., and of prison clothing, was sufficient for all requirements. With regard to accommodation, there are adequate quarters for male debtors of both denominations, but the windows of the corridors in the master debtors' section command the yard assigned to the paupers, and thus afford means of undue communication. Female debtors of both classes, on the other hand, are placed in one building in common. The factory for males is badly arranged, and is not stalled, both the school-rooms and the laundry being also similarly unpartitioned. Cleanliness, order, and discipline are as well maintained

SOUTH DISTRICT. — *City of Cork Gaol.*

here, as is consistent with the non-observance of the system of strict individual cellular separation, to which, however, some approximation is made by the prisoners taking their meals and sleeping in single cells, and being kept apart, while employed at the tread-wheel, at stone-breaking, and at oakum-picking. The imperfect forms of classification laid down in the old Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74) are still adhered to, felons and misdemeanants being divided only into the tried and untried; but in the cases of juveniles and prostitutes a further segregation is carried out.

Lock-up takes place at 6 P.M. in summer, and at 5.30 P.M. in winter, and unlock in the morning respectively at 6 and 7 A.M., the prisoners being left in inaction and darkness for nearly 13 hours, no gas being supplied in the cells, although it has been held that "lighting" is to be construed to mean "artificial" lighting, and that consequently the Inspectors-General are not empowered to grant the necessary certificate of fitness for occupation in the case of cells thus unprovided. The Governor, or his deputy, attends the lock-up, and sees every prisoner locked into his cell, but there does not appear to be sufficient precaution taken for testing the locks and other fastenings, and for ascertaining subsequently the presence of each prisoner by challenge or inspection. The night-watch is set at 9 P.M., and consists of two of the turnkeys, who serve in rotation. Two tell-tale clocks have been ordered, which are indispensable to measure the vigilance and regularity of the patrol, and which further require to be protected against tampering. After lock-up all the keys, except those of the hospital, are given up to the Governor, who places them in his own apartments. The keys of the hospital have hitherto been left in charge of the turnkey, but this lax practice must be discontinued, the Governor *solely* being responsible for the safe custody of *all* the prisoners. The Governor is further reported to make his final rounds at, or about 11 P.M., and from time to time to visit at late and uncertain hours.

Since the last inspection a presentment has been passed with the view of making certain alterations tending towards the establishment of the system of "separation." These alterations, which embrace a change in the position of the doors of the corridors, the enlargement of the windows of cells now in occupation, the opening of other windows into new cells to be formed by the conversion of some of the day-rooms, which are now unlighted, and the erection of lavatories at the end of the corridors, are in entire consonance with the requirements laid down in the Act (the "Prisons Act" for England and Wales only, the 28th and 29th Vic., chap. 126) which passed in the year 1865, and which renders the enforcement of the above system compulsory, certain penalties and disabilities being attached to a non-compliance with the prescriptions, although the privilege is not accorded, which exists in this portion of the United Kingdom—namely, the advance of moneys from the Treasury on the faith of presentments, to be repaid *without interest by twenty half-yearly instalments.*

Subsequently a bill fully embodying the leading principles of that Act, and applying them to Ireland, was laid on the table of the House of Commons, and reached the stage of a first reading, while at the same time the annual report of the Inspectors-General for 1865 was similarly laid, which submits a more extensive change in the constitution and distribution of prisons, and which probably in the next session will be made the basis of wider legislation. Under these special circumstances I am unwilling to urge the local authorities to take any immediate action, until all the requirements of gaols shall

have been statutably defined, and until the relative position of each of the latter shall have been ascertained.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Numbers sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	1	3	Solitary confinement,	–	1
Whipping,	12	–	Whipping,	9	–
Total,	13	3	Total,	9	1

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–
Punishment Diet,	85	80	Punishment Diet,	51	27
Other punishments,	–	1	Other punishments,	–	–
Total,	85	81	Total,	51	27

The record of the punishments, which were all awarded by the Governor, is regularly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman of the day.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	12	Washing,	10
Stone-breaking,	6		
Total,	18	Total,	10

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Picking oakum,	2	Picking oakum,	9
Mat-making,	4	Weaving,	4
Weaving,	2	Sewing, &c.,	8
Winding,	2	Cleaning prison,	6
Tailoring,	1		
Carpentry,	2		
Slating,	2		
Tin-work,	2		
Clog and shoemaking,	1		
Cleaning prison,	6		
Mason-work,	1		
Total,	25	Total,	27

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	18	10
Industrial labour,	25	27
Sick,	2	4
Unemployed,	1	2
Debtors (unemployed),	6	1
Under the Habeas Corpus Act,	6	–
Total in custody,	58	44

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1863, £33 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, £39 8*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, £34 1*s.* 8*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Manufacture Account.

For one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Value of Stock on hands on the 31st December, 1864, viz:—		
,, Coir yarn, and mats,	4 6 6	
,, Cotton yarn, &c.,	3 6 4	
		7 12 10
MATERIAL PURCHASED THIS YEAR.		
To Cotton, linen, and flax yarn,	32 7 4	
,, Wool and flax,	6 19 3	
,, Coir yarn, &c.,	9 6 4	
,, Leather for clogs,	4 13 7	
,, Clog and other timber,	6 19 8	
,, Fire, tack, tools, &c.,	4 8 7	
,, Bristle, &c.,	1 15 9	
		66 10 6
,, Profit on prisoners' labour,		76 3 6
		£150 6 10

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Cash for picking oakum,	22 17 4	
,, Mats sold,	12 19 2	
,, Canvas and buckets to bridewell,	3 15 6	
,, Skewers and gravel sold,	3 16 2	
,, Old iron, &c.,	2 10 6	
		45 18 8
,, Accounts due to Board for mats,		4 5 10
CLOTHING, &c., MANUFACTURED.		
,, Linen,	12 10 10	
,, Gingham and calico,	13 12 3	
,, Linsey,	15 0 9	
,, Canvas,	3 9 10	
,, Frieze,	4 18 0	
		49 11 8
,, Value of clothing made and repaired, and clogs,	13 11 4	
,, Do. of tinwork,	3 3 2	
,, Do. of carpenter and smith's work,	6 15 6	
,, Do. of furniture,	12 18 4	
,, Do. of repairs, clothing, furniture, &c.,	5 19 4	
		42 7 8
		£142 3 10
VALUE OF STOCK ON HANDS.		
,, Cotton and linen yarn, and wool yarn,		8 3 0
		£150 6 10

Punitive labour here falls far below the statutable minimum fixed by the English Prison Act, which was passed in the session of 1865, but, when the diet undergoes revision, with the view of the enforcement of a more stringent discipline in this particular, the relative proportion will be, doubtless, adjusted. Industrial employment is maintained with laudable activity, some of the turnkeys being capable of giving rudimental instruction in trades available within the walls of a prison. Corn for intern use is ground, and all articles of clothing and wear, except blankets and rugs, are manufactured and made up here. Some profit is derived from stone-breaking, but oakum-picking supplies the most remunerative return. In the factory the prisoners are assembled together in very disadvantageous association, but means are provided for keeping them apart, when engaged in other works.

Schools.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	123	89	57	43
Average daily number of pupils,	14	7	13	6
Number of days on which school was held,	306	306	144	144

School-hours.—Males—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M. Females—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M.

The prisoners of both sexes are instructed by competent teachers, but the schools are not placed in connexion with the National Board of Education, and thus the benefits of effective supervision, and of reward for successful tuition, are not obtained. The Chaplains, however, visit with laudable frequency, and the registry, which is kept in the form recommended by the Inspectors-General, contains evidence of a fair progress.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—1st Class—Males, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice in hominy, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 2 pints of milk.

Breakfast.—2nd Class—Females, 5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice in hominy, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, 1½ pints of milk.

Breakfast.—3rd Class—Males and Females under fifteen years, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

All prisoners committed for one month and under, get oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, for dinner; and all classes of prisoners get oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, for dinner, two alternate days in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1*s.* 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian corn, per ton, £7 14*s.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.*; straw, per ton, £3 10*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, cwt., £1 5*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2·25*d.* | 1864, . 2¼*d.* | 1865, . 2·49*d.*

No complaints with regard to the diet were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. The provisions are inspected by the Chaplains, who use the approved tabular form of record, and their report of each item of food is almost universally favorable, but no comments on the gruel, or soup appear.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor are provided with journals, but not the Local Inspector; and almost all the books and forms prescribed and recommended by the several authorities are kept here.

No by-laws, however, have yet been framed by the Board—a want, which must be supplied, as soon as definite legislation upon the requirements of prisons shall take place; and I regret to observe that singular laxity prevails in the admission of visitors to untried prisoners.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Charles O'Connell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0
William Thomas Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0
Resident.			
John B. Murphy, Governor,	250	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	80	0	0
Cornelius O'Leary, Schoolmaster,	37	12	0
Turnkeys. John Stanley,	39	0	0
Turnkeys. George Furlong, *Weaver*,	45	10	0
Turnkeys. John Barry, *Weaver*,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. John Radford, *Tailor*,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. William Barrett, *Tailor*,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. John Fahy,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. Denis Mahony,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. Timothy Horgan,	33	16	0
Turnkeys. William Reardon,	33	16	0
Margaret Kelleher, Matron,	39	0	0
Catherine Curran, Assistant Matron,	29	18	0
S. E. Kemp, Schoolmistress,	26	0	0
Elizabeth Radford, Nurse,	27	6	0
Jane Stanley, Searcher,	5	0	0

Since the last inspection, 2 turnkeys having resigned, the vacancies thus created were filled by fresh appointees. None of the intern officers receive food-rations, but all are furnished with fuel and gas-light, and the turnkeys with firearms and uniforms. The superior officers are paid monthly, and those of lower grades weekly.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £1,887 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £2,148 0*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £2,087 10*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £17 19*s.* 6¼*d.* | 1864, . £20 5*s.* 4¾*d.* | 1865, . £20 13*s.* 4½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £0 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £4 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £8 12*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, . £216 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £222 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £194 8*s.* 4*d.*

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	167	75
Chaplain, Established Church,	156	74
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	154	70
Physician and Surgeon,	365	172
Apothecary,	93	63

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	31	76	27	76	33	58	20	48
Number of days therein,	647	555	212	575	286	636	204	438
Average daily number,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1¼
Number of deaths,	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Cost of medicine,	£17 8*s.* 9*d.*		£11 9*s.* 0*d.*		£17 7*s.* 5*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates :—

Three in 1865—9th January, 20th July, and 23rd September.
Two in 1866—19th March, and 10th May.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are spacious, cleanly, and well ventilated, and there are convalescent yards attached. The rooms, however, on the lower story are floored with tiles, for which plank ought to be substituted, and those on the upper are unprovided with water-closets. There is a fixed bath common to both sections.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Francis Lyons, esq., Mayor.
Daniel Donegan, esq., J.P., Alderman.
John W. Clery, esq., J.P., T.C.
Chas. J. Cantillon, esq., J.P.
Daniel F. Leahy, esq., J.P.
James Hegarty, esq., J.P.
Robert Scott, esq., J.P.
Cornelius Keller, esq., Alderman.
Edward Gould, esq., Alderman.
Thomas Burrows, esq., Alderman.
Daniel Finn, esq., T.C.
Isaac Julian, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, and oftener, if their attendance is required, when all liabilities are discharged by means of a cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, instead of each creditor severally, as is the almost universal practice in dealing with gaol accounts. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Board should meet once at least in each quarter, at the prison, they having antecedently assembled always at the bridewell, but this resolution is rarely complied with.

Bridewell.

I visited the bridewell, although under no official obligation to do so, and found it in proper order. I annex tables which give summaries of numbers and expenditure for the last ten years.

Years.	Salaries.	Turnkeys' Clothing.	Food.	Fuel.	Candles.	Gas.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856	284 18 0	19 14 0	89 12 9	34 7 6	2 6 10	14 4 4
1857	287 17 6	25 11 6	67 13 0	23 1 6	3 0 6	10 0 5
1858	285 19 6	23 11 4	44 14 8	30 6 2	2 19 6	9 0 1
1859	294 12 0	17 3 0	43 15 7	20 10 0	2 10 5	16 14 5
1860	309 18 0	24 1 4	42 12 4	27 2 1	1 5 6	14 7 8
1861	334 13 10	20 7 3	50 19 0	21 11 3	1 5 6	16 1 9
1862	339 5 6	26 10 6	48 6 5	26 0 10	0 13 6	26 13 4
1863	326 8 6	16 11 0	41 10 9	22 19 8	0 16 11	19 4 10
1864	332 9 6	28 16 0	52 14 6	30 15 5	0 14 4	20 2 0
1865	332 17 0	22 9 10	59 8 4	15 13 4	0 10 11	17 6 11

Years.	Transmitting Paupers.	Straw.	Furniture and Bedding.	Printing and Stationery.	Repairs.	Conveying Prisoners to Gaol.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856	90 18 1	3 1 2	2 7 9	4 3 7	5 4 2	—
1857	47 15 0	5 5 3	2 16 9	6 9 9	5 12 3	—
1858	39 19 5	2 8 3	0 12 8	5 9 4	45 3 9	—
1859	17 13 1	1 10 11	15 9 7	5 1 8	27 17 0	—
1860	10 15 4	5 1 1	0 19 9	6 13 0	11 0 1	32 15 0
1861	2 12 3	—	2 15 10	4 18 10	16 10 6	30 19 6
1862	2 4 5	—	11 6 11	7 5 11	34 5 0	40 17 6
1863	1 7 11	—	10 15 2	3 16 2	6 3 6	35 9 4
1864	—	—	14 2 3	4 4 11	10 4 2	34 6 8
1865	2 1 7	—	33 8 5	6 3 7	10 16 4	38 9 10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Years.	Pipe Water.	Medicines.	Insurance and Sundries.	Total.	Average Daily.	Number Committed.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1856	—	1 15 2	1 3 6	556 19 10	30	8,436
1857	—	5 11 2	4 0 5	494 15 0	28	7,584
1858	—	4 15 10	0 14 6	520 12 7	24	6,284
1859	—	5 12 5	0 18 6	492 17 1	24	6,559
1860	6 6 0	2 11 9	0 15 0	496 6 11	20	5,272
1861	4 4 0	5 17 10	0 6 6	513 3 10	18	4,639
1862	4 4 0	6 7 10	12 4 0	586 5 8	20	5,043
1863	4 4 0	9 13 4	2 8 1	501 9 2	20	4,849
1864	4 4 0	3 18 4	8 4 6	543 16 7	25	5,928
1865	4 4 0	1 14 3	2 12 0	547 16 4	28	7,199

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—VISITED THE 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	1	7	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	3	6	–	2	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	3	3	–	1	1
Total in Custody,	18	9	27	–	3	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	65	9	1865,	38	21
1864,	52	29	1866 (day of Inspection),	18	9

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	1	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	3

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	2	–
1864,	1	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	2	1	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	3
1864,	3	1	Day of Inspection,	2	1
1865,	3	2			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	–	Debtors,	13	–
Criminals,	247	105	Criminals,	161	79
Vagrants,	7	2	Vagrants,	3	1
Drunkards,	13	11	Drunkards,	10	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	19	9	Dangerous Lunatics,	17	8
Total,	299	127	Total,	204	90

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December 1865.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	253	98	Committed	Once within the year,	185	77
	Twice „	8	7		Twice „	3	5
	Thrice „	3	2		Thrice „	–	1
	Four times „	2	1		Four times „	–	–
	Five times „	–	1		Five times „	–	–
	Total,	266	109		Total,	188	83

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	45·28	91·4	—	43·75	17·67	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	86		28th Jan.	90		20th March.
Lowest ditto,	44		3rd Oct.	24		10th Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time,	66		28th Jan.	70		20th March.
Ditto, of females,	27		5th Jan.	29		21st June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	29		3rd Oct.	15		10th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	12		31st March.	8		6th August.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	2	–	2	1	2	1
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	9	–	9	–	9	–	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	9	2	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	5	2	8	1	11	5	–	–
Other assaults,	86	14	70	32	55	13	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	–	4	1	1	1
Robbery,	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	1
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	–	3	–	4	–	2	–
Larceny,	49	25	41	29	20	21	4	1
Receiving stolen goods,	4	3	1	1	2	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	11	6	3	3	12	–	3
Revenue offences,	11	6	8	5	3	4	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	3	5	1	–	–	4	–	–
Against property, with violence,	4	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	53	16	37	7	6	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	8	34	10	19	1	5	–	1
Child Stealing,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Assault with intent to ravish,	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Fenianism,	–	–	10	–	18	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	269	122	235	103	153	77	15	9
Vagrancy,	9	7	7	2	3	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	23	13	13	11	10	2	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	19	14	19	9	17	8	–	–
Debt,	20	2	13	–	13	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	5	1	8	2	8	2	–	–
Total,	345	159	295	127	204	90	18	9

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

23rd October, 1859,	82	17th June, 1863,	111
21st January, 1860,	88	26th June, 1864,	96
21st December, 1861,	80	28th January, 1865,	86
21st November, 1862,	146	20th March, 1866,	90

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

If we take the daily averages for each of the three last years, and that for the expired portion of the current year, collectively with the foregoing tables, we find a considerable reduction during the two latter periods in the males, the females exhibiting but a very slight variation.

The figures of the daily average stand thus, fractions being omitted:

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	61	19	1865, ...	45	19
1864, ...	59	21	1866, ...	43	17

This decline is doubtless chiefly caused by the withdrawal of the lunatics to the Asylum at Ballinasloe, which has been relieved of the patients belonging to the county of Mayo, the latter having been transferred to the asylum recently opened at Castlebar. The number of inmates however under all circumstances, who were in custody at my inspection, was unprecedentedly low, when the population and the extent of the county are taken into consideration.

Upon examining the schedule of committals for all offences, a large proportion of those involving violence and disorder, amounting generally to a moiety of the whole criminal class, is observable in the males; minor assaults, larcenies, and cases under the Poor Law Acts preponderating among the females. There were no lunatics in charge, nor juveniles, youthful delinquents here being comparatively rare; thus during 1865 and the first nine months of 1866, 24 males only, and 3 females passed through the prison, of whom two males were transmitted to reformatories. There was 1 returned convict, a male, in confinement; but, as photography is not in use here, that important auxiliary to the detection of recurrent criminals is wanting.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	4	3	Workshop, . . .	1	–
Yards, . . .	4	3	Worksheds, . . .	1	13
Day Rooms, . . .	4	3	Kitchen and Bakery, .	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.,	81	15	Store Rooms, . .	4	3
			Laundry, . . .	–	1
			Drying Room, . .	–	1
Single Cells of smaller size, .	3	2	Lavatories, . .	4	–
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Baths, . . .	1	1
Sleeping Rooms, . .	2	2	Privies, . . .	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	6	6	Water-closets, . .	5	–
Hospital Rooms, . .	2	2	Pumps, . . .	2	1
Chapel, . . .	1	–	Tread-wheels, . .	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	228	92
Sheets, pairs of,	158	2½
Rugs, . .	155	23
Hammocks or Cots,	171	48
Bedticks, . .	229	44

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts, . .	199	–
Jackets, . .	64	40
Vests, . .	59	26
Trowsers, .	84	40
Caps, . .	96	36
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	–	90
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	63	80

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store
Shifts, . .	54	–
Jackets, . .	53	–
Petticoats, .	31	–
Aprons, . .	43	–
Neckerchiefs, .	52	–
Caps, . .	–	–
Stockings, pairs of,	46	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	32	–

I found the building generally in sound repair, except the roof (which was about to be put in order), clean, airy, and sufficiently provided with bedding, blankets, sheets, prison clothing, and shoes. Some of the old blankets were rather thin and worn; if, therefore, they are continued in wear during the winter, an extra blanket for each bed ought to be issued. The supply of water is sufficient, and the sewerage is

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

effective. The male criminals are subjected to individual separation (sleeping singly and taking their meals in their cells), except at exercise and some kinds of employment, when, however, they are placed apart at intervals under supervision, at the hand-pump and at school. The females are divided into three classes, viz., the tried, and untried, and the prostitutes; but they are always in association in their respective quarters, taking their meals in the day-room.

No alteration has taken place since the last inspection, and I therefore feel bound to recapitulate the prominent defects, which have frequently been detailed in former reports, viz., the want of a marshalsea for females, and of proper accommodation for the two classes of male debtors, of reception-rooms for both sexes, of a suitable laundry, drying-room, kitchen, and of covered lavatories on the female side, but I do not dwell upon them, as plans have been prepared by the highly efficient County Surveyor, Mr. S. Roberts, which would have been submitted to the proper authorities, with the view *inter alia* of carrying into effect the amalgamation of the county and town gaols; but pending legislation, which not improbably may involve considerable changes in the whole constitution and distribution of county and borough prisons, or even in the class of prisoners, as well as in the corresponding requirements, it was thought to be unadvisable to pledge prematurely the authorities of the two jurisdictions to any definite arrangement, which might afterwards prove to be in conflict with, or be rendered unnecessary by the provisions of a Bill regulating all these matters, should it be introduced in the coming session of Parliament. In the event of such a Bill passing through both Houses, and receiving the Royal Assent, I trust, if any difficulties should be interposed in the adjustment of the terms of amalgamation (the measure being one undoubtedly advantageous to both parties), that arbitration may be at once resorted to, in order to avoid delay, and the consequent withholding of the contribution from the Consolidated Fund from all prisons, which, after a certain stated interval, should make default in fulfilling the statutable requirements already imposed upon those of England and Wales.

Whatever the nature or amount of legislative prescription may ultimately be, it is obvious that it will necessitate a very great change in the present condition both *material* and *moral* of the prison; and I am constrained to add that neither the administration, nor the supervision of the goal or bridewells, or the part of the superior officers who have served for many years, exhibit the energy, strictness, and individual attention, which are indispensable to the maintenance of the improved forms of discipline. I learned, for instance, by the merest accident, as a matter of public notoriety, and not without the greatest surprise, that the prisoners had been sent by the Governor out of the gaol to perform tasks of the most trifling character, such as picking grass for transplanting into the borders of the garden within the walls; and I found, that though the prisoners were thus *publicly* employed, the Local Inspector was not aware of this dangerous dereliction of duty. Every such act amounts, I am instructed, to a breach of custody, and a prisoner escaping under such circumstances could not, if retaken, be indicted for prison-breach; and the Governor by sending them out of the gaol without *due* authority virtually discharges them. Lock-up takes place at 8, P.M., and unlock at 6, A.M., in summer, and at dusk and daylight respectively in winter; the occupants of the cells being thus left in darkness and inertion for thirteen or fourteen hours during the latter season, as no gas has been introduced into the cells.

In order to exhibit the great laxity which prevails here with regard to the custody of prisoners at night, for which the Governor is *solely*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

responsible, I subjoin the list of queries furnished on this vital branch of discipline, and the Governor's answers thereto, by which it appears that the charge of the keys has been frequently intrusted to his son, *who is not a prison officer* or *amenable to the by-laws;* that at present the head turnkey retains them, and that indeed the latter officer, whose position may be measured by his salary, amounting only to £55 per annum, is virtually the Governor, during the most critical period of the twenty-four hours.

Does any superior officer on duty go round the prison, and how often in the course of the year, at late and unexpected hours, so as to test the vigilance and regularity of the watch?	Yes, *but not recorded hitherto.*
At what hour are the keys given up to the Governor, and how are they disposed of in order to their safe custody?	At about 10.15 o'clock, P.M., and are kept by the Governor in his bed-room for the night, or *given up to his son, who lives in the prison sometimes. I have given directions to the Head Turnkey to keep them.*
Are the hospitals locked up for the night by the Governor and the key kept in his possession, or if not, in the possession of whom?	Yes, and the key of male side kept by him *or his son*, who lives in the prison; *the key of female side left in the possession of the hospital nurse.*

The night-watch is set after lock-up, and is performed by four turnkeys in rotation (two being on duty), until unlock, except for one hour assigned to supper (from 9 to 10, P.M.), during which they are relieved by two others; but, as there are no tell-tale clocks, no means exist of testing the vigilance and regularity of the patrol. The *material* security of the gaol is about to be strengthened by the erection of an iron check-gate at the chapel door. Several new locks were procured at the period, during which prisoners charged with being members of the Fenian conspiracy were confined here, and it is stated that the condition of the others is satisfactory, and that they are examined frequently by shaking and tapping, but no report is ever made to the Board of Superintendence. When they are out of order, a locksmith in the town, who is alleged to be trustworthy, fetches and carries them back without any intermediate supervision, there being thus no protection against tampering.

I trust, in the event of a vacancy arising in the office of Governor, regard being had to the probability of an immediate amalgamation of the county and town gaols, to the very unsatisfactory condition of both institutions, and to the necessity of establishing and enforcing the most stringent principles of discipline ascertained by modern enquiry, that the selection of a successor will be guided solely by a sense of the public interest, and determined by the result of open competition, and by an impartial judgment of the qualifications of the candidates, in order to secure the services of an officer of *proved* ability and experience for fulfilling so important a trust.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . .	4	–	Stoppage of Diet, . .	12	1

The punishments, which during the current year amounted to thirteen, were all awarded by the authority of the Governor. The record of them is duly laid before the Chairman of the Board of Superintendence at each meeting, and signed by him.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Prison duty, . . .	7	–	Nursing, . . .	–	1
Wardswoman, . .	–	1			
Cooking, . . .	–	3	Total, . .	7	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Industrial labour, . .	7	5	Untried, . . .	7	1
Sick, ...	–	3			
Unemployed (infirm), .	1	–	Total in custody, .	18	9
Debtors (unemployed), .	3	–			

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £35 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £32 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £23 7*s.* 7*d.*

A reference to the above schedule shows that at the time of my inspection neither branch of labour was in active exercise. Punitive labour is carried out by the treadwheel, which is applied to raising water, and to bone-crushing at the suitable season, and by the hand-pump. Industrial employment comprises the manufacture of woollen material for intern wear and use, and of brushes and mats for extern sale ; prison clothing, and shoes are also made up within the walls, two of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver and a shoemaker.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	57	–	52	–
Average daily number of pupils, . .	8·62	–	8·583	–
Number of days on which school was held, .	272	–	161	–

School-hours.—Males—7 to 8.45, A.M. ; 10, A.M., to 12 noon ; 1.30 to 2.45, P.M. ; and 6 to 7, P.M.

The males are instructed in the chapel (which is not partitioned), by a teacher, who was not trained under the National Board of Education, although the school is in connexion with that body. The Inspector's report is not very favourable. The attendance is limited, the wholly illiterate not being included, as well as those of advanced age, and those who are not acquainted with the English language. The Chaplains are stated to visit from time to time, but do not enter their comments. I regret to repeat that no secular instruction whatever is given to the female prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—4 lbs. potatoes and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—3½ lbs. potatoes and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Children under 10 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—3 lbs. potatoes and ½ pint sweet milk. Supper—1 lb. potatoes and ⅜ pint milk.

Gruel twice a week in place of milk for dinner.

Gruel substituted in place of milk for dinner, when sentence does not exceed one calendar month's imprisonment.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.* ; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* ; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 11*d.* ; meat, per lb., 4*d.* ; new milk, per gallon, 5¾*d.* ; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.* ; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* ; candles, per lb., 6*d.* ; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·24*d.* | 1864, . 2·33*d.* | 1865, . 2·07*d.*

No complaints with regard to the diet were put forward by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, but, upon examining the tabular report upon each item of consumption kept by the Chaplains, who are regular in their inspection, I perceived some exceptions recorded to the bread and milk. I tasted both, and found the former to be rather bitter, and the latter poor in quality. The stirabout is made wholly of Indian meal procured from Galatz.

Books and Accounts.

The extern officers are provided with journals, but the latter are of a very meagre character, and amount to little more than mere entries of attendance. That of the Governor is more full and comprehensive. The registries, and the forms prescribed, and recommended by the several authorities, are kept with accuracy. The general by-laws require revision, being ill-adapted to the requirements of improved prison discipline. A lax practice appears to be permitted here with respect to the admission of visitors to *convicted* prisoners, no fixed intervals between such visits being laid down in the by-laws; and I am further informed that by custom (the by-laws being silent on the point), any justice of the peace is empowered to grant an order for such admission.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,923 10*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £2,074 16*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £1,849 19*s.* 8*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £22 7*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £24 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £30 16*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . — | 1864, . £0 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:

1863, . £11 11*s.* 4½*d.* | 1864, . £17 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £13 12*s.* 3*d.*

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1863, . £219 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £188 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £126 1*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	10
Ditto, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. George Commins, R. C. Chaplain,	46	3	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Resident.			
Thomas R. Ryan, Governor,	375	7	8
Charles Forde, Head Turnkey,	55	0	0
Francis M'Donagh, Schoolmaster,	50	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys.	Thos. Hogan, *Weaver*,	45	0	0
	Patrick Smith,	42	10	0
	Martin M'Cormack,	40	0	0
	William Humphrys, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
	Thomas Hession,	40	0	0
	Denis Kelly,	40	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron,		30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,		20	0	0
Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse,		12	0	0

Vacancies.

Two turnkeys dismissed and one appointed Keeper to the Gort Bridewell. Four turnkeys appointed by the Board of Superintendence.

The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and firearms, but none of the interns receive food-rations, except the matron and hospital nurse.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	197	163
Chaplain, Established Church,	150	186
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	291	193
Surgeon,	151	83

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are of sufficient capacity and well ventilated, but are not fitted with water-closets, and with fixed baths. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been, satisfactory.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . .	63	39	71	39	87	34	39	26
No. of days therein,	2,328	1,437	2,449	1,784	1,825	1,194	838	680
Average daily No.,	6·38	3·99	6·69	4·87	5	3·271	2·96	2·4
No. of deaths, .	4	–	2	1	2	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£2 17*s.* 9*d.*		£29 7*s.* 0*d.*		£15 18*s.* 8*d.*		—	

Board of Superintendence.

Denis Kirwan, esq.	Randal E. L. Athy, esq.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.
Francis Blake, esq.	Robert Bodkin, esq.	Lord Dunlo.
Andrew W. Blake, esq.	Sir Thomas J. Burke, bart.	James O'Hara, esq.
W. H. Gregory, esq., M.P.	Pierce Joyce, esq.	

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting all the gaol books are examined, and the subordinate officers receive their salaries. The settlement of accounts (including the salaries of the superior officers) which are carefully prepared, takes place quarterly ; the form of payment being by that of cheques signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Governor; the final audit at the assizes being reserved for a finance committee nominated by the grand jury.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I would again call the attention of the local authorities to the condition of the Bridewells of Eyrecourt and Woodford, the latter especially, which is *wholly untenantable*. Neither of these bridewells, as is evident from the handful of prisoners confined there in the course of the year, are necessary for the purposes of justice, and yet they are allowed to remain a burden, and a discredit to the county. The record of the inspection of all the bridewells is imperfect, and no comment appears in the report book at each bridewell of the state and the requirements. This default is rendered more important by the fact that for *none* of the bridewells has an auxiliary Board of Superintendence been formed, consisting of the justices of the peace attending the petty sessions, as prescribed in the 25th section of the Amendment Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), which is almost universally complied with in other jurisdictions throughout the kingdom. I found, moreover, at those of Gort and Portumna mere youths intrusted with the charge ; and I am informed that the keeper of Portumna works as a carpenter in the prison in direct contravention of the 2nd rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 4, which prescribes that the "keeper shall not be concerned in any trade or occupation whatsoever."

The whole question of bridewells will doubtless be dealt with in the projected Prisons Bill, and powers will be conferred on the Executive to declare that any bridewell which, after a stated period, shall be found deficient in any of the accommodations to be fixed by enactment, shall cease to be a legal place of confinement for *any description of prisoner*, a deficiency which, I fear, would attach to all the minor prisoners in this county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

——	Portumna.		Woodford.		Loughrea.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	63	8	6	1	124	50
Of whom were Drunkards,	36	2	2	–	23	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	4	5	4	–	23	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	4	–	–	13	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.	
Committals, whether regular?	Now regular.		Correct.		*Some illegal.*	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		*In an utterly ruinous condition.*		Fair.	
Security,	Fair.		*Quite insecure; walls low, and affording facilities of escape; doors and windows rotten, and locks wanting.*		Adequate.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient, *but ill-arranged.*		*Wholly inadequate; one cell for each sex, and only one yard and one privy common to both.*		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Sheets deficient, and some blankets thin.*		*Only three pairs of sheets; blankets and rugs a mass of rags; tins worn out; no chamber utensils.*		*Tables and seats required for the day-rooms, and the sheets are deficient.*	
Water, how supplied?	By a pump on premises.		*None on premises.*		From the Court-house pump.	
Sewerage,	Cess-pools clearable from the outside.		*None; one privy ruinous.*		*None; cess-pools cleared through the building.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Not very clean;* well ventilated; *but lower tier of cells damp in soft weather.*		*Dirty, and so damp on the ground tier as to be untenantable, and a bad leak in the roof.*		Tolerably clean and dry; *yards require to be weeded.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	3½*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.*		3¾*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£18 9*s.*		£18 9*s.*		£27 9*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, £8, *and follows the trade of a carpenter,* contrary to the Prisons Act.		None.		Court-keeper, £8.	
Remarks,	One male in custody. *No Local Board.*		No prisoner in custody. *No Local Board.*		No prisoner in custody. *No Local Board.*	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Clifden.		Oughterard.		Gort.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	52	19	73	27	42	22
Of whom were Drunkards, .	13	–	1	–	10	12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	15	6	21	11	19	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	–	2	–	1	8
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly for this district; transmittals direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.	
Committals, whether regular?	Correct.		Correct.		*Some illegal sentences for other offences than drunkenness carried out here.*	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	*Roof leaky*, but about to be repaired, and eave-shoots to be added.		*Eave-shoots much required*; now in fair repair.		In fair repair; keeper's kitchen requires to be *boarded, and the yards to be cleared of grass and gravelled.*	
Security, . . .	*Imperfect in the female-yard, from the position of the privy.*		Sufficient.		Now tolerable.	
Accommodation, .	*Insufficient for the keeper.*		*Insufficient for the keeper; a guard-bed required for the drunkards' cell.*		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate, *except sheets.*		*Blankets thin, and sheets deficient.*		*Bed-ticks and sheets quite deficient, and some blankets thin; a guard-bed ought to be provided for the drunkards' cell.*	
Water, how supplied?	*None on premises;* an allowance for fetching it.		*None on premises;* an allowance for fetching it.		By a pump on the premises.	
Sewerage, . .	Sewers effective.		Sewers effective.		Tolerable.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean; *no glass in the cell windows.*		Clean, *but the yards flooded in wet weather.*		Clean; *but damp in moist weather.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4¼*d.* for both sexes.		3⅝*d.*		4⅝*d.* for males; 4*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£27 9*s.*		£18 9*s.* 8*d.*		£26 9*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper, £8.		None.	
Remarks, . .	Three males in custody. *No Local Board.*		No prisoner in custody. *No Local Board.*		One male in custody. *No Local Board.*	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

Eyrecourt.		Tuam.		Ballinasloe.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	1	156	64	142	74
1	1	27	9	51	13
5	–	21	22	24	5
1	–	4	2	11	3
Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct, *but occasional delays.*		Weekly and direct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Now correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
In bad repair.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Very insecure.		Improved, *but imperfect.*		Improved, *but imperfect.*	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Insufficient.		*Insufficient.*		Sufficient, *except sheets.*	
None on premises.		By draw-well.		By a force pump.	
No sewerage; cesspools only.		*Imperfect.*		Cesspools clearable outside.	
Very damp in soft weather.		Clean, *but damp in soft weather.*		Clean, *but damp in moist weather.*	
6*d.* for both sexes.		3¼*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
£18 9*s.* None.		£18 9*s.* None.		£18 9*s.* Court-keeper, salary £8.	
—		—		Three males and 1 female in custody. *No Local Board.*	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY—VISITED ON THE 10TH AND 12TH OCTOBER, 1866.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . .	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanor, ...	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, ...	2	6	8	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors, ...	2	2	4	–	–	–
Total, . . .	5	9	14	–	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	16	14	1865, ...	9	12
1864, ...	15	9	1866 (day of Inspection),	5	9

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	1	–	1865, ...	–	–
1864, ...	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	1	1	1866 (up to and including		
1864, ...	–	–	day of Inspection), .	1	2
1865, ...	2	–	Day of Inspection, . .	–	–

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	9·6	6·6	—	7·3	13·1	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	32		14th July.	34		28th Aug.
Lowest ditto, .	7		3rd Sept.	13		10th Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	16		14th July.	17		26th July.
Ditto, of females,	16		14th July.	21		28th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	5		3rd Sept.	5		24th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	2		3rd Sept.	4		3rd Jan.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or Abandoning Children,	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Common Assaults,	41	16	24	13	19	12	2	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	4	–	3	1	–	1
Other assaults,	2	–	6	1	2	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Larceny,	5	13	13	10	2	9	2	6
Malicious offences against property,	9	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	8	5	–	4	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	6	2	2	2	3	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	8	14	18	15	11	4	–	–
Other Offences, viz.:—								
Street Nuisances,	20	24	5	9	8	9	–	–
Obstructing the police,	3	–	6	4	6	9	–	–
Fishing illegally,	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempting suicide,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	113	82	92	57	64	49	5	8
Vagrancy,	7	20	8	14	3	4	–	–
Drunkenness,	60	71	71	65	59	36	–	–
Lunacy (*under* 1*st Vic., cap.* 27),	5	4	2	–	2	–	–	–
Debt,	11	2	8	–	5	–	–	1
Remanded for further examination,	25	18	40	16	11	9	–	–
Total,	221	197	221	152	144	98	5	9

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1865.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–
Criminals,	132	73
Vagrants,	8	14
Drunkards,	71	65
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–
Total,	221	152

From 1*st January*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	75	58
Vagrants,	3	4
Drunkards,	59	36
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–
Total,	144	98

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1865.

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	179	61
Twice ,,	8	13
Thrice ,,	3	5
Four times ,,	1	5
Five times ,,	1	1
Six times ,,	–	1
Seven times ,,	–	–
Eight times ,,	–	1
Eleven times ,,	–	1
Total,	192	88

From 1*st January*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	114	64
Twice ,,	6	7
Thrice ,,	3	3
Four times ,,	1	1
Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	–	–
Seven times ,,	–	1
Eight times ,,	–	–
Eleven times ,,	–	–
Total,	124	76

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

13th November, 1859,	75	24th May, 1863,	71
6th July, 1860,	51	31st January, 1864,	52
9th August, 1861,	43	14th July, 1865,	32
7th August, 1862,	57	28th August, 1866,	34

When we examine the above schedules collectively with the daily averages, which stand thus, fractions being omitted, for the year—

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
22	10	15	10	9	6	7	13

we shall be struck with the normal decline of the males, among whom offences of personal violence and disorder in various gradations are found to preponderate, while among the females the numbers latterly have an apparent tendency to fluctuate. I say *apparent*, for I am informed that the increase in the daily average is to be attributed to the longer sentences now awarded, larceny as before constituting the chief criminal proclivity of this sex. There were no returned convicts, no dangerous lunatics, and no juveniles in custody; 32 males in 1865, and 10 in 1866, and but 1 female belonging to this category having passed through the prison, none of whom were transferred to reformatories. Vagrancy has greatly declined, and I am happy to perceive a diminution in the record of drunkenness.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	No. of beds in such rooms,	–	12
Yards,	6	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	4	3	Chapel,	One.	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Kitchen,	One.	
			Store Rooms,	Two.	
			Bath,	One.	
Single Cells of larger size,	4	7	Privies,	7	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	24	–	Well,	One.	
Cells to contain three persons,	4	2	Tread-wheel.	One.	
Sleeping Rooms,	2	7			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	94½	42½	Shirts,	3	45	Shifts,	7	53
Sheets, pairs of,	63	13	Jackets,	3	31	Jackets,	7	25
Bed-ticks,	63	12	Vests,	3	40	Petticoats,	7	14
Bedsteads,	68	–	Trowsers,	3	74	Aprons,	7	37
			Caps,	3	52	Neckerchiefs,	7	35
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	3	23	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	23

I found the building at my inspection clean and orderly, in sound repair, and fairly ventilated. The treadwheel, however, as referred to below, furnishing the only means of raising an adequate supply of water at *all times* (for a well on the premises, is easily exhausted in summer), there is a deficiency in this primary requirement for sanitary purposes, which it is sought to remedy by the illegal and dangerous practice of sending prisoners outside the walls to the river. This practice, which amounts to a breach of custody, must be forthwith abandoned, and proper means, such as a hand-pump, be provided. The sewerage is capable of being flushed by water from the adjoining lake. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of clothing, and shoes for both sexes (a fresh issue having recently been made), was sufficient. The smallness of the staff, and the want of cell-locks on the female

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

side, greatly impair the security of the prison. The males are divided into four classes, viz., tried, and untried felons, and misdemeanants, and the females are placed in two sections regulated by conduct, and character; the prostitutes being kept apart in one of them. Both sexes take their meals in their cells. It is almost needless that I should enlarge upon the defects of this building, which are unremedied, but I briefly state in recapitulation of former reports, the absence of reception-rooms for both sexes, of due requirements in the hospital, of a proper marshalsea for males, of any for females (the mistress debtor in custody at my visit being quartered in the hospital), of a laundry and drying-room, of work-rooms, school-rooms, and water-closets. The single bath, moreover, which is common to both sexes, and which stands inconveniently in the turf-yard, is used only, when ordered by the medical officer.

In the present uncertain condition however of projected legislation, I feel bound to abstain from urging any immediate action; but I entertain the hope that in the next session of Parliament an Act will be passed, which will necessitate an amalgamation of the county and town gaols, and will not only clearly define the conditions, upon which the subsidy from the Consolidated Fund will be continued, but arm the executive with peremptory powers to close any gaol, which shall make default in fulfilling the prescribed requirements.

Lock-up takes place at 7, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter, and unlock at 6, A.M., in the former season, and at daylight in the latter. The Governor, attended by two turnkeys, is present at the locking into his cell of each male prisoner, and subsequently ascertains the presence of the latter by looking through the spy-hole in the door; all the locks and bolts being at the same time ascertained by handling to be fastened.

At 10, P.M., when the Governor goes his final rounds, a further ascertainment, and examination take place. The maintenance of a night patrol (the vigilance and regularity of which are not tested by tell-tale clocks), falls with unusual severity on the limited staff, the head turnkey being exempt, and thus but three turnkeys being available for this onerous duty.

The Governor moreover from time to time goes round the whole building at late and unexpected hours, the keys, including the outer key of the female prison and of the hospital, being delivered up to him at 10, P.M., and kept by him in his bed-room. The locks on the male side of the prison (some having been lately provided) are reported to be in good order and secure; but when repairs are required, the locks are carried away and brought back by a locksmith, without the custody and supervision of a prison officer.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . .	15	8	Stoppage of Diet, . .	10	16

The punishments during the current year were all awarded by the authority of the Governor who submits the record to the Board at each meeting, and obtains the signature of the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Matmaking, ...	2	–
Teasing oakum, ...	1	–
Stone-breaking, ...	1	–
	4	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Needlework—at sewing muslin,	–	3
Washing,	–	1
Prison duties—cleaning,	–	1
Nursing,	–	1
Total,	4	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	4	–
Industrial labour,	–	6
Sick,	–	1
Unemployed, maintaining himself,	1	–
Debtor (unemployed),	–	1
Caring sick child in hospital,	–	1
Total in custody,	5	9

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1863, . £31 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £26 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £10 8*s.* 1*d.*

Punitive labour, properly so designated, cannot be ordinarily carried out in this prison, as the sole mode of enforcing it, viz., the tread-wheel, requires a far larger number to work it effectively, than the normal average of inmates supplies. Mat-making, teasing oakum, needlework, and sewing muslin, constitute the chief industrial employment of both sexes. None of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, for the former trade of one of them, that of a marble polisher, is unavailable in a prison.

No secular instruction has ever been given to the females here; and the services of the schoolmaster, who heretofore instructed the males, were discontinued by the Board, on the ground of his association with persons suspected of being members of the Fenian brotherhood.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and a pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Males and Females—5 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast; 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner; 4 oz. of brown bread for supper.

Gruel substituted for milk to all prisoners at dinner whose sentences do not exceed a month. Gruel substituted for milk to all prisoners of all classes on two days of each week.

Contracts.—Bread—white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 10*s.*; meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per box, 1*s.* 4*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 1·75*d.* | 1864, . 1·62*d.* | 1865, . 1·92*d.*

No complaints were preferred with regard to the diet by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned individually. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who now observe the approved tabular form of comment, and report favourably. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found them to be of unexceptionable quality.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The registries in the books prescribed and recommended by the several authorities are kept here with care, almost exclusively by the Governor, an officer, who under very difficult, and disheartening circumstances, has always fulfilled his onerous duties with remarkable assiduity, zeal, and efficiency. His journal also is a full record of his duties, and of any daily occurrences requiring notice; but the Local Inspector and the Chaplains, who have one book in common, merely enter their attendance. The by-laws are somewhat lax with regard to the admission of visiters to *convicted* prisoners, who are allowed to see their friends *fortnightly* instead of *quarterly*, as is the rule in other well-ordered gaols.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £766 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £797 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £730 13*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £22 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £29 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £39 14*s.* 2·76*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . – | 1864, . 12*s.* | 1865, . 2*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . – | 1864, . £3 5*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . –

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years

1863, . £75 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £38 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £26 13*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Robert J. Ievers, Local Inspector,	40	0	0
Rev. John Treanor, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Jas. V. Browne, Physician,	56	0	0

Resident.		£	*s.*	*d.*
James Marshall, Governor,		150	0	0
T. Caulfield, Head Turnkey,		35	0	0
Turnkeys.	Patk. Sullivan,	26	0	0
	John Madden,	26	0	0
	Patrick Coen,	26	0	0
Mary Anne Hudson, Matron,		20	0	0
Bridget Sullivan, Female Turnkey,		15	0	0

The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms, but not with food or rations. An allowance of fuel is made to the Governor, matron, head turnkey, and female turnkey.

Vacancies.

The schoolmaster dismissed; no successor appointed. The services of two turnkeys discontinued.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	139	102
Chaplain, Established Church,	133	102
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	227	167
Physician,	58	48

I regret to observe that the visits of the Protestant Chaplain and of the Medical Officer both fall, especially those of the latter, below the numbers prescribed respectively in the 69th and 72nd sections of the Prisons Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	9	–	7	4	2	3	–	5
No. of days therein,	534	–	285	75	64	61	–	90
Average daily number,	1·46	–	0·78	0·20	0·17	0·16	–	0·31
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cost of medicine,	£1 17*s.* 4*d.*		£1 18*s.* 9*d.*		£0 16*s.* 10*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866.

None in 1865. One on the 5th September, 1866.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been satisfactory; but the hospital retains all the defects detailed in former reports, viz., the want of baths and water-closets, there being moreover but one privy common to both sexes, as well as but one exercising yard. The lower ward is flagged, and is cold and damp in winter, and in wet weather.

Board of Superintendence.

John W. Lynch, esq., J.P.,	Isaac Comerford, Esq., J.P.	William G. Murray, esq.
Valentine Blake, esq., J.P.	Bernd. O'Flaherty, esq., J.P.	James Campbell, esq.
Captain Blake Foster, J.P.	John Redington, esq.	Thomas Kyne, esq.
Capt. Richd. Lambert, J.P.	Richd. N. Somerville, esq.	

The Board is convened, but does not always assemble monthly, and at each meeting all liabilities, including the salaries of the subordinate officers, are discharged. The Local Inspector and the Protestant Chaplain are paid quarterly, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Medical Officer, and the Governor at the Assizes, when an audit of the general accounts is made by a finance committee, appointed on the part of the Grand Jury.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KERRY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—VISITED 31ST MAY, 1866.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
„ further Examination, (Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act),	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	12	5	17	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	15	–	15	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	1	–	1
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	3	9	1	–	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	2	3	–	1	1
Total in Custody,	42	12	54	2	1	3

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted felon, 1 female.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	79	31	1865,	45	10
1864,	51	18	1866 (day of Inspection),	42	12

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	5	4	1865,	2	–
1864,	1	1	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	9	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	5	3	1866, up to and including day of Inspection,	–	2
1864,	2	6			
1865,	5	3	Day of Inspection,	–	2

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	70	26	76	17	37	12	6	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	2	22	–	3	–	7	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	17	–	31	2	3	–	1	–
Other assaults,	1	–	4	–	–	–	3	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	13	–	5	–	–	–	2	–
Larceny,	42	56	37	25	18	16	14	6
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	9	5	9	3	1	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	3	–	–	1	2	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	3	4	1	5	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	25	11	9	6	3	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	8	10	15	12	7	1	1	–
Illegal fishing,	14	1	8	–	1	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	6	–	4	5	3	5	1	1
Breach of Sabbath,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Petty Sessions Court,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workhouse offences,	4	2	12	2	1	2	–	–
Suspected of being concerned in treasonable practices,	–	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
Maliciously enticing away a child,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	255	122	266	74	90	40	38	10
Vagrancy,	8	1	8	7	4	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	42	17	64	21	30	12	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	6	1	8	2	4	8	1	2
Debt,	23	1	28	1	4	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	26	7	37	12	13	1	–	–
Total,	360	149	411	117	145	62	42	12

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	28	1	Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	303	86	Criminals,	103	41
Vagrants,	8	7	Vagrants,	4	1
Drunkards,	64	21	Drunkards,	30	12
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	2	Dangerous Lunatics,	4	8
Total,	411	117	Total,	145	62

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	283	75	Committed	Once within the year,	119	51
	Twice ,,	33	10		Twice ,,	11	4
	Thrice ,,	7	5		Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	2	–		Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	1	–		Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	–	–
	Total,	326	91		Total,	130	56

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	40·09	12·69	—	42·77	11·36	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	75		20th Sept.	64		25th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	41		27th April.	45		17th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	58		27th Oct.	53		23rd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	24		20th Sept.	18		25th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	26		27th April.	33		17th March.
Ditto, of females,	8		25th Oct.	6		19th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

14th December, 1859,	72	31st May, 1863,	104
6th September, 1860,	67	5th January, 1864,	80
18th December, 1861,	82	20th September, 1865,	75
23rd December, 1862,	91	25th February, 1866,	64

When we examine the above tables collectively, and include the daily averages for the current, and the two preceding years, we find no appreciable fluctuation in the numbers of either sex, the figures (to the omission of fractions) standing as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	42	10	1865,	40	12	1866 (five months),	42	11

Among the males crimes involving different gradations of personal violence continue to represent a large proportion of committals, while among the females larceny, prostitution, and drunkenness retain their normal preponderance.

There was only 1 juvenile, a female, in custody. In the year 1865, 26 males, and 8 females, and in the current year 6 males and 2 females, belonging to this category passed through the prison, of whom 1 male, and 2 females were transmitted to reformatories.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

There were in charge also 1 male and 2 female dangerous lunatics, and 1 female, known to be a returned convict, but, as photography is not in use here, there are no ancillary means of identifying old offenders.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Worksheds,	21	–
Yards,	6	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	4	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	3
Single Cells of larger size,	79	15	Bath,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Waterclosets,	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	6	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Well,	One.	
Chapel,	One.		Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Capstan-mill,	1	–
Workshops,	6	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	163	49	Shirts,	61	35	Shifts,	7	23
Sheets, pairs of,	90	36	Jackets,	36	45	Jackets,	7	20
Bedticks,	90	88	Vests,	27	4	Petticoats,	14	39
Bedsteads,	90	112	Trowsers,	38	10	Aprons,	12	7
			Caps,	26	6	Neckerchiefs,	8	4
			Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	35	5	Caps,	7	43
						Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	7	5

I found the buildings at my inspection clean, orderly, in sound repair, generally free from damp, well ventilated, amply supplied with water, and provided with effective sewerage. The locks were in good condition. The stock of bedding and blankets (which latter are manufactured in the gaol) was adequate for the existing requirements, and new sheets were to be procured immediately; the clothing was rather deficient for the males, but trowsers were about to be made up, and shoes, which, especially for the females, were below the ordinary necessary amount, were in progress of making up, one of the turnkeys being a shoemaker, and a prisoner of this trade being employed.

The improvements, which have latterly been carried into effect here, comprise the alteration of the flues of the chimneys, which are now perpendicular, and capable of being cleaned by machinery, and the erection of a new steam-boiler in connexion with the cookhouse, the laundry, and the drying-room.

The principal defects therefore remain unremedied, viz., the want of reception-rooms, and of adequate marshalseas for both sexes, especially for female debtors of the two denominations, of a bath, and of cells of sufficient capacity in the female quarter, and of a laundry suitably placed; the position of the existing one, adjacent as it is to the entrance gate, and to the male workshops, and wholly detached, and divided from the female prison, being highly objectionable.

The windows of the solitary cells (which are furnished with fireplaces) are not glazed, and no gas has been introduced into the gaol, with reference to which it is right to observe that it has been held that the

certificate of the fitness of cells for occupation under the "separate system," cannot be legally given unless, *inter alia*, artificial lighting is provided.

The criminal classification of the males consists of five sections, viz., felons and misdemeanants, each being subdivided into the *tried* and untried, and juveniles; while the females are placed in two divisions only, regulated by their known antecedents, a separate day-room however being assigned to the prostitutes. Both sexes sleep singly, and take their meals in their respective cells, and when employed at the treadwheel, laundry, stone-sheds, and school-room, which are all stalled, are under the supervision of officers, but at other times are in association.

With regard to this condition of discipline, I am bound to direct special attention to the fact that a bill was prepared, and reached the stage of a first reading, which adopts the provisions of the *English* Prisons Act (passed last session) rendering "individual cellular separation" compulsory. It is therefore manifest, that whatever modifications may take place in the *Irish* Bill, *these* prescriptions, which are introduced at the instance of the Treasury, will beyond all doubt become law, but in the present transitive state of opinion as to the requirements of gaols, I refrain from pressing for any immediate action on the part of the local authorities.

Unlock takes place at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter, and lock-up at 6 and 4.30, P.M., respectively in these two seasons. The Governor, or the Deputy in his absence, sees every prisoner locked into his cell, and immediately tests the fastenings, but no further examination of the cells and locks, nor any ascertainment by challenge, or by opening the doors, of the presence of the inmates, is carried out. At 9 o'clock, P.M., in summer, and at 8 in winter, one of the superior officers goes the final rounds; but it is stated that in addition one of them makes a circuit of the prison at late, and unexpected hours, in order to test the accuracy of the night-watch, which is performed by two turnkeys, one armed on patrol, and the other stationed in the guardroom, who relieve each other every two hours. There are, moreover, two tell-tale clocks, which, being not protected against tampering, fail to constitute an effective check upon the vigilance, and regularity of the service. At 9 in summer, and at 8, P.M., in winter, all the keys, except those of the hospital, which remain in the hands of the nursetender, are given up to the Governor, or to the Deputy, and kept in his bed-room. This negligent practice must be abandoned, and a bell ought to be attached to the hospital, so as to enable the nursetender to give the alarm, if medical, or other, aid should be required. It is to be borne in mind that the responsibility for the safe custody of all the prisoners is legally vested in the Governor, and that it is therefore incumbent on him to exercise a much more active and stringent supervision and discipline both by day and night, than he has hitherto maintained.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	14	4
Stoppage of diet,	9	2
Total,	23	6

From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	3
Stoppage of diet,	–	–
Total,	10	3

All the punishments, the record of which is submitted to and signed by the Board, were awarded by the authority of the Governor.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	6	–
Prison duties,	11	2
In Laundry,	–	3
Total,	17	5

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Weavers,	1	–
Carpenters,	2	–
Shoemakers,	1	–
Tailors,	1	–
Brush and mat makers,	1	–
Bakers,	1	–
Labourers,	4	–
Needlework,	–	2
Spinning,	–	1
Total,	11	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	17	5
Industrial labour,	11	3
Sick,	2	1
Unemployed,	8	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	2
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Lunatics,	1	1
Total in custody,	42	12

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £35 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £21 11*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £31 19*s.* 1½*d.*

Punitive labour here is maintained by the tread-wheel, by the capstan, and by breaking stones for the prison yards, and industrial labour is fairly represented by the above schedule ; blankets, frieze, tweed, and towelling being manufactured within the walls, and mats and brushes being made up for intern use, or for extern sale. The females are further employed in washing, but the clothes are neither mangled, nor ironed.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	39	6	6	9
Average daily number of pupils,	3·17	1·07	2·2	1·8
Number of days on which school was held,	194	144	54	82

School-hours.—Males—From 1 to 3 P.M. Females—From 1 to 2½ P.M.

The males are instructed by the Deputy-Governor, who is represented to be competent as a teacher, and the females by the assistant-matron. The pupils of the former sex consist of juveniles of 16 years of age and under, a class not numerous here, while among those of the latter, although the age-period is less restricted, but little is effected, as may be gathered from the schedule. The forms of registry of the National Board, with which the schools are in connexion, as well as that recommended by the Inspectors-General, are observed here.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Dinner—5¼ oz. meal, 1¾ oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel. Dinner—3¾ oz. meal, 1¼ oz. rice, ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—All prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel daily, for breakfast, in lieu of milk, and on Mondays and Fridays 1 pint of gruel is substituted for milk to all classes.

Contracts.—Skimmed milk per gallon during the year, 3½*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 1·86*d.* | 1864, . 1·91*d.* | 1865, . 1·87*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, the approved form of tabular comment being in use. The bread, which is baked in the gaol, (the wheat being ground within the walls), is excellent in quality, but occasional exceptions are taken to the milk.

Books and Accounts.

The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, the forms recommended by the Inspectors-General, and the registries and accounts are kept generally with neatness and accuracy. The Local Inspector and the Chaplains are provided with journals, but not the Medical Officer, although the 72nd section of the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74, is mandatory in this particular. The Extra Diet Book also is rarely signed by him. The Governor's journal is very meagre and unsatisfactory, almost invariably consisting of a single entry per diem of inspection of the prison at 11, A.M.

The by-laws, as has been noticed in former reports, require revision, not being adapted to the requirements of modern discipline, and to the later changes in legislation. I would further notice the very lax manner in which the admission of visitors to prisoners is permitted here, and I would call the attention of the Board to the necessity of adhering to the limitation laid down in the by-laws.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—*

1863, . £2,008 16*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £2,097 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £2,185 1*s.* 7¼*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £24 8*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £31 10*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £36 19*s.* 2·42*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1863, . £18 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . — | 1865, . —

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1863, . £345 4*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £264 6*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £267 12*s.* 7*d.*

* Inclusive of £75 10*s.* for year 1863, £275 10*s.* for year 1864, and £257 10*s.* for year 1865, superannuation to officers.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector,	180	0	0
Very Rev. J. G. Day, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Very Rev. J. Mawe, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician,	—		
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
*Resident.**			
Christr. Gallwey, Governor,	200	0	0
Robert Harris, Deputy-Governor, Clerk, and Schoolmaster,	100	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Turnkeys.	Garrett Cotter, *Baker*,	36	0	0
	Edward Meara, *Shoemaker*,	35	0	0
	Eugene Luoney, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
	Thomas Hines,	35	0	0
	Robert Farmer, *Miller*,	35	0	0
	Thomas Brien,	35	0	0
	Sylvester Murphy, *Painter, Weaver*,	35	0	0
	Patrick Lenihan,	30	0	0
	Thomas Chute,	30	0	0
Thomas Sheehy, Hatchman,		20	0	0
Jeremiah Howe, Porter,		10	0	0
Ellen Riordan, Matron and Schoolmistress,		45	0	0
Ellen Barden, Nursetender,		20	0	0
Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender,		12	0	0

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	133	54
Chaplain, Established Church,	160	73
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	201	78
Physician,	299	102
Apothecary,	322	182

The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Hospital.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are under the same roof, and approached by a staircase in common, a very objectionable arrangement.

The apartments are cleanly, and fitted with water-closets, and there is a single bath, but there are no convalescent yards for the use of either sex, and the aspect of the building is very unfavourable, and cheerless. A shower-bath also ought to be erected.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners in hospital,	90	22	55	34	60	22	45	13
No. of days therein,	1,405	624	738	537	889	299	437	145
Average daily number,	3·85	1·71	2·02	1·49	2·43	0·82	2·9	0·96
No. of deaths,	2†	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£22 13*s.* 0*d.*		£8 7*s.* 3*d.*		£9 16*s.* 2*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates:—

One, June 19th, 1865; none up to day of Inspection in 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

Wilson Gun, esq.	D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq.	Francis B. Chute, esq.
Thomas Gallwey, esq.	Daniel C. Coltsmann, esq.	Major Crosbie.
Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.	Colonel Blennerhassett.
Maurice Jas. O'Connell, esq.	Robert C. Hurly, esq.	John F. Godfrey, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, but there is sometimes a failure of attendance, none having taken place in the months of February and March during the current year.

* Half the number of turnkeys sleep in the gaol every alternate week.
† One was a master debtor.

At each meeting all liabilities, except the salaries of the superior officers and the contracts, are discharged by means of cheques drawn in favour of the Governor, who is bound to produce the requisite receipts. The system of payment by cheques to each individual creditor is far preferable, and has been almost universally adopted.

Bridewells.

The annexed tabular synopsis is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their respective visits. It is to be hoped the Legislature will interpose effectually to place these minor prisons, most of which are miserable makeshifts, wanting in even the primary requirements of water and sewerage, on a proper basis, including the appointment of officers at adequate salaries.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Castleisland.		Listowel.		Tarbert.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	40	7	204	34	39	–
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	2	144	13	27	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	2	3	67	5	3	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .	–	–	58	2	3	6
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*Three doors require repair, and the wood-work to be painted, and the chimney to be altered.*		Fair.		Now in tolerable repair.	
Security, . .	Fair.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		*Barely* sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Sheets deficient.*		Sufficient.		*Some blankets very thin.*	
Water, . .	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, . .	Effective.		Effective.		Tolerable.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, *but very damp*		*Filthy; cells not cleaned, nor beds made up at* 3.30 P.M.; dry.		Clean, *but damp.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10.		£20.		£15.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	*Holds land;* is clerk of Petty Sessions.		Court-keeper.		None.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

* *A question has been raised for reducing this wretched pittance to* £10.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Dingle.		Killarney.		Kenmare.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	40	5	178	50	68	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .	35	2	35	7	25	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	13	2	35	18	8	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	–	11	7	5	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, but prisoners sometimes not transmitted to the County Gaol.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Some *illegal.*		Correct.	
Registry, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Now in tolerable repair.		Fair.		*Roof out of order.*	
Security, .	Adequate.		Tolerable.		Adequate.	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, . .	*None on premises.*		Good pump.		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, . .	Fair.		*Sewer from pump required.*		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Clean, *but damp in soft weather.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		5*d.* for males; 4¼*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10.		£20. Court-keeper, £8.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	*A carpenter by trade.*		*None.*		*Holds some land.*	
Remarks, . .	—		Two prisoners of each sex in custody. No Local Board.		—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

	Milltown.		Cahersiveen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	47	8	47	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	8	2	16	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	12	2	19	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	–	–	9	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Monthly.		Fortnightly here. Monthly in other districts.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		—	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Sound.		*Boundary wall wants plaster, and yards gravel.*	
Security, ...	Fair.		Fair.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Now adequate, *but ticks worn.*		*Some blankets very thin, and sheets deficient.*	
Water, ...	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, ...	Cess-pools clearable from the outside.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, *but damp.*		Clean, *but very damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£10.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Holds some land.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		One male in custody. *The keeper absent at his farm, so that I was unable to examine the committals.*	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED THE 10TH AND 13TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	9	4	13	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	1	12	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	10	13	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–,	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	15	3	18	–	–	–
Total,	53	22	75	–	2	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in goal on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	55	35	1865,	56	19
1864,	67	25	1866 (day of Inspection),	53	22

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	1	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	8	6	1866 (up to and including day of inspection),	5	3
1864,	1	2	Day of inspection,	1	–
1865,	2	2			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	1	Debtors,	8	–
Criminals,	275	632	Criminals,	201	640
Vagrants,	1	20	Vagrants,	5	7
Drunkards,	64	150	Drunkards,	72	178
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	8	Dangerous Lunatics,	5	4
Total,	358	811	Total,	291	829

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	242	147	Once within the year,	228	108
	Twice ,,	23	23	Twice ,,	19	26
	Thrice ,,	5	13	Thrice ,,	4	19
	Four times ,,	4	12	Four times ,,	–	8
	Five times ,,	1	8	Five times ,,	1	6
	Six times ,,	–	6	Six times ,,	–	5
	Seven times ,,	–	8	Seven times ,,	–	6
	Eight times ,,	–	2	Eight times ,,	–	2
	Nine times ,,	–	7	Nine times ,,	–	5
	Ten times ,,	–	1	Ten times ,,	–	2
	Eleven times ,,	2	4	Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Twelve times ,,	–	4	Twelve times ,,	–	2
	Thirteen times ,,	–	3	Thirteen times ,,	–	3
	Fourteen times ,,	–	1	Fourteen times ,,	–	2
	Fifteen times ,,	–	2	Fifteen times ,,	–	4
	Sixteen times ,,	–	–	Sixteen times ,,	–	2
	Seventeen times ,,	–	–	Seventeen times ,,	–	2
	Eighteen times ,,	–	–	Eighteen times ,,	–	3
	Nineteen times ,,	–	2	Nineteen times ,,	–	1
	Twenty-one times ,,	–	–	Twenty-one times ,,	–	1
	Twenty-two times ,,	–	1	Twenty-two times ,,	–	1
	Twenty-four times ,,	–	–	Twenty-four times ,,	–	1
	Twenty-nine times ,,	–	–	Twenty-nine times ,,	–	1
	Thirty times ,,	–	1	Thirty times ,,	–	–
	Forty-four times ,,	–	1	Forty-four times ,,	–	–
	Total,	277	246	Total,	252	211

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	55·4	25·9	—	60·2	31·27	—
Highest number at any one time,	101		27th Sept. & 16th Dec.	120		29th June.
Lowest ditto,	64		27th July.	66		6th Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time,	65		13th Feb. & 7th Oct.	74		21st April.
Ditto, of females,	44		15th Dec.	57		29th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	48		25th Aug.	50		2nd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	12		27th July.	14		27th Feb. & 6th Nov.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the Treason Felony Act,	–	–	4	–	12	1	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	9	–	5	–	1	–	2	–
Assaults (common),	30	16	40	8	21	8	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	4	–	2	1	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	9	6	–	11	3	4	1
Other assaults,	6	3	2	–	8	–	5	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	1	3	–	1	3	1	1
Robbery,	9	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	5	–	3	–	–	–
Larceny,	46	38	49	43	27	28	11	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	3	–	3	5	1	2
Obtaining money and goods by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	3	–	3	–	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	6	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
Conspiring to defeat the ends of Justice,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	26	–	14	–	8	–	1	–
Breach of Ticket of Licence,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	7	8	14	4	8	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Against property, with violence,	5	1	–	–	2	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	4	–	2	4	5	1	1	1
Affecting the public peace,	31	39	52	91	7	–	2	–
Leaving employment,	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Trespass,	4	312	15	452	2	467	–	14
Having soldiers' necessaries in possession,	5	3	3	6	1	–	–	–
Breach of Fishery & Game Laws,	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disorderly, loitering on the street for improper purposes, &c.,	–	–	–	–	29	98	1	3
Total criminal class,	211	437	235	621	166	634	40	26
Vagrancy,	8	33	1	20	5	7	–	–
Drunkenness,	56	182	64	150	72	178	–	2
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	9	4	6	8	5	4	15	3
Debt,	11	1	12	1	8	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	34	16	40	11	35	6	–	–
Total,	329	673	358	811	291	829	56	31

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1866 :—

20th April, 1859, . .	47	3rd June, 1863, . . .	96
9th September, 1860, . .	99	27th May, 1864, . . .	108
13th September, 1861, .	84	27th Sept. and 16th Dec., 1865,	101
6th December, 1862, . .	80	29th June, 1866, . . .	120

Daily averages (fractions being omitted) during the annexed years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866, ten months.
Males, . . .	49	55	55	60
Females, . . .	25	34	25	31

An analysis of all the foregoing schedules taken collectively leads us to the conclusion that there has been no remarkable fluctuation in the *averages* of the prisoners of both sexes, the males, however, showing a tendency to a slight advance ; but, on the other hand, it is to be observed that the whole number of *committals* has largely increased (thus indicating that the periods of imprisonment are shorter), the females especially, as appears by the recommittals, being constantly recurrent—a social condition deeply to be lamented, attesting as it does at once the depraved class, from which they are derived, and the utter inadequacy of the discipline of ordinary prisons to cope with the growing evil.

That the progress in the number of committals has been considerable and normal, may be measured by the subjoined figures :—

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
594	736	836	979	1,112

The quality and character of crime have experienced no change ; offences of violence in various gradations, and of infringement of public order, and larcenies, still constituting a great preponderance, to which are to be added military offences arising in the neighbouring encampment at the Curragh. It is almost needless to repeat, the matter having been frequently noted in former reports, in reference to the vicinity of the encampment or the military station at Newbridge, that a very large proportion of the inmates of the gaol does not belong to the county of Kildare, the females being almost exclusively natives of other localities, who have followed successive regiments, and have formed a colony of squatters. Thus in the year 1865 the committals from the Curragh Camp alone stood thus—males, 58 ; females, 541 ; embracing almost universally offences not within the category, to which the Treasury grant of repayment extends, and consequently the entire cost of their maintenance, together with the expenses of the additional officers of the staff, rendered indispensable by so large an increase of gaol population, and of conveyance under the charge of the Constabulary, falls exclusively on the county ratepayers.

The presence also of the lunatics here still continues to affect the administration very unfavourably, no less than 15 "dangerous" and 3 "criminal" male lunatics, and 3 females of the former category being in custody on the day of my inspection. The males are removed at night to the hospital, but during the day time they are necessarily located in the old portion of the prison, which is wholly unsuited to the requirements, both mental and physical, of this unhappy class ; and I fear that, even when the completion of the asylum at Enniscorthy shall place at the disposal of the authorities the accommodation to be vacated in the Carlow Asylum by the withdrawal of patients, hitherto transmitted from the county of Wexford, the relief will be inadequate and imperfect, if the same facilities for committing to gaol persons alleged to be "dangerous lunatics" shall be permitted by the Legislature to continue.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

There were no juveniles in charge at the period of my visit. In 1865 10 males and 5 females, and in 1866 9 of the former and 3 of the latter sex were committed here; of whom 4 and 2 respectively were transferred to reformatories. There was one returned convict (a male), but, as photography is not in use here, a valuable auxiliary to justice, in tracing the antecedents of prisoners suspected to be old offenders, is wanting.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	2	Workshop,	1	–
Day Rooms,	3	2	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	60	24	Laundry,	One.	
			Drying Room,	One.	
Single cells of smaller size,	16	16	Lavatories,	3	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	4	Baths,	4	4
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Water-closets,	10	9
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Chapels,	Two.		Pumps,	Two.	
			Tell-tale Clocks,	Three.	

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	183	11
Sheets, pairs of,	209	46½
Rugs,	159	18
Hammocks or Cots,	98	12
Bed-ticks,	88	–
Bedsteads,	36	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	139	34
Jackets,	118	46
Vests,	102	40
Trowsers,	77	148
Caps,	57	69
Socks, pairs of,	153	288
Shoes, pairs of,	98	39

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	65	39
Jackets,	67	7
Petticoats,	80	13
Aprons,	79	13
Neckerchiefs,	45	–
Caps,	68	93
Stockings, pairs of,	67	144
Shoes, pairs of,	54	44

I found the whole prison at my inspection on the days recorded above in sound repair, free from damp, well ventilated, in a creditable condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline, and adequately provided with bedding, blankets, clothing, and shoes. The sewerage is effective, and the supply of water is ample; but the crank-pump is inconveniently placed, and is limited to the service of a portion only of the prison, and it will therefore be very desirable to change the locality, and to adopt a plan submitted by Messrs. Ross and Murray, for erecting one of sufficient power to command the whole building, which would be moreover specially available in the event of fire.

The upper tier, which is assigned to females, does not contain accommodation for even the average number of prisoners of this sex, but the excess is seldom greater than can be disposed of in the reception-rooms; in which, though not fully adapted to the requirements of the cellular system, they are kept singly. Provision for female debtors might be easily obtained in the reception wing of the old prison. There is a sufficiency of baths and water-closets, which are in good order. The laundry is divided into compartments, and the washing is now performed by four females, permanently selected for the purpose, who are thus more directly under the cognizance of the matron.

Mangling and ironing are carried on at different times from the washing, in order to concentrate supervision. The addition of latticed doors to the laundry stalls would aid in the maintenance of the separate system, which is extended to all the criminal classes, except the epileptics, the lunatics and their attendants, and those in hospital, in school, in chapel, and at exercise; but in the latter cases officers are always in charge.

South District.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Several precautionary measures, for maintaining the security of the building, have been recently carried into effect; such as the building up of six doors, which led to the hall and basement storey; the affixing of iron check-gates to the entrances, which remain, and to the staircase communicating with the basement, and of an iron bar, fastened with a special padlock to the windlass-trap; the replacing of cast metal bars in the cell windows by wrought iron; the securing of the windows by iron cramps, bedded into the granite jambs; the chaining the tables to the floor, so as to prevent the inmates from looking out of the windows; and the strengthening of the male hospital by bolts and special locks, a grated trap being placed in the door of the upper, and a spy-hole in that of the lower ward for the purpose of inspection. I suggested, for further security, that a certain number of cells should be fitted with bolts, or swing-bars with hasps (to be padlocked), so as to cover the keyholes of the stock-locks —the keys to remain in the hands of the Governor exclusively; and that padlocks ought also to be provided for the food-traps of the cell doors. These precautions appear indispensable for the safe custody of highly-skilled offenders, or of prisoners, whose detention is of paramount public importance, whether belonging to the criminal class, or to that of political conspirators; and I have therefore much pleasure in stating that the Board, who have always evinced an earnest desire to improve the institution under their administration, have acceded to this proposition, as well as to the erection of an iron railing for the purpose of excluding all officers, except those on duty, from the male prisoners, and of more effectually cutting off all communication between the male and female officers, and the prisoners respectively in their charge. Moreover, plans and specifications have been submitted to, and approved by the Board of Works, and sanctioned by the Executive, for rearranging the quarters of the head turnkey, his family and servants, and those of the matron and her assistants, with a similar object, so as to prevent undue access and intercourse to the portion of the prison occupied by criminals.

Lock-up takes place at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter, unlock being fixed throughout the year at 6·30, A.M. The Governor, or in his necessary absence, the head warder, the evening guard, and the class officers attend the locking-in of each individual prisoner into his cell; after which the superior officer on duty tests the locks, and ascertains by looking through the trap, and by challenge, the presence of the prisoner. Gas, which has been lately introduced, is kept burning in the cells until 8, P.M., in the officers' quarters until 11·0, and in the Inspection-hall until daylight. The extern night patrol is set at 8, P.M., being performed by two watchmen (not warders), appointed for this duty; and the intern at 10, P.M., by prison warders, in rotation. Their vigilance is tested by three tell-tale clocks, under special locks and keys in the charge of the Governor, but not otherwise protected against tampering. The Governor, in addition, frequently makes a round of the prison at late and unexpected hours, a record of which visits is kept. At 10, P.M., all the keys, including those of special locks (solely in the possession of the Governor), upon the approaches to the basement storey, upon the iron check-gates, and upon the hospital (which is provided with an alarm-bell, in order to enable the warder in charge to communicate with the night watch), are placed by the Governor in an iron safe, to which he alone has access, fixed in the wall of his office, and fastened with a Chubbs' patent lock. The locks are stated to be in good order, and to be almost daily examined by the Governor, and by the officers, who report to him; and when requiring repair, they are conveyed by him or the head warder to Dublin, and sent back by the locksmith; the repairs being thus executed without that intermediate official supervision, which is indispensable to security.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	–	–	Solitary Confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	1	–	Whipping,	1	–
Total,	1	–	Total,	1	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	15	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	27	54
Other Punishments,	9	5	Other Punishments,	1	4
Total,	24	11	Total,	28	58

The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman of the day, were inflicted by the authority of the Governor—except four, in which cases magisterial intervention was required.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	Males.
Number under sentence of hard labour,	24
Exempted by Medical Officer,	5
Undergoing hard labour,	19

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Mat making,	6	Cooking,	1
Picking oakum,	11	Cleaning prison,	3
Tinkering,	1	Sewing,	2
Cooking,	2	Knitting,	2
Pumping water,	6	Laundry,	4
Working in garden,	1		
Cleaning prison,	2		
Total,	29	Total,	12

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	*–	–
Industrial labour,	29	12
Sick,	–	3
Unemployed,	3	4
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	18	3
Caring lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	53	22

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £10 15*s.* | 1864, . £2 17*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £17 1*s.* 8*d.*

Punitive labour is carried into effect by the enforcement of shot drill; for pumping water, although it usually partakes of this character elsewhere, is here easily performed by means of the crank-pump. Mat-making, netting for fruit trees and for sheep, and oakum-picking, form remunerative elements of industrial employment; and all articles of prison

* Male prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed at industrial labour and are included under that head.

clothing, as well as shoes, are made up within the walls. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen—viz., a mat-maker, a carpenter, and a tailor. The shoemaker turnkey had been lately dismissed.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	46	14	18	4
Average daily number of pupils,	10·4	4·1	4·9	3·2
Number of days on which School was held,	255	42	176	8

School-hours.—Males—from 3 to 4, P.M. Females—from 11 to 12, A.M.

The prisoners of both sexes (a matron attending the females during tuition) are taught daily by a master, trained under the National Board of Education, with which the schools are placed in communion. The Inspector, in his last report, represents the teacher to be "fair as to literary acquirements," to be of "excellent character," and "painstaking and skilful in his method of conducting the school." Considerable interruption, however, was caused by the presence of prisoners committed in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy; and the Inspector complains of the unpromising class of prisoners in attendance at his visits. Males above thirty years of age are seldom admitted; and of females a large proportion consists of prostitutes under very short rules. The Registry of the National Board has been altered and adapted, so as to furnish the statistical matter required by the Inspectors-General of prisons for their returns.

The Chaplains occasionally visit the schools, and make an entry of such visits.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and Females get gruel two days in each week; and all sentenced to one calendar month and under get brown bread and gruel for dinner every day.

Males and Females under 15 years of age get for breakfast 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¾*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 5*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet 7*s.* 6*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., £1 9*s.*; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 7*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2·83*d.* | 1864, . 2·76*d.* | 1862, . 2·80*d.*

No complaints with regard to the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, observing the approved form of tabular comment, and rarely take exception; but the Governor, who examines every article of food, has had occasion not unfrequently to condemn the milk, and to substitute pure milk, purchased in the town at the expense of the contractor, or coffee.

Books and Accounts.

The journals of the superior officers, and the registries, books, and forms prescribed and suggested by the several authorities, are kept with laudable accuracy.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £2,647 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £2,703 11*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £2,724 16*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £33 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £29 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £32 12*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £60 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £51 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £45 2*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1863, . — | 1864, . £1 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . —

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years :—

1863, . £232 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £282 9*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £191 4*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45	0	0
James Kellett, esq., Surgeon,	37	0	0
Robert S. Hayes, esq., J.P., Apothecary,	28	0	0
Resident.			
Edw. J. Gildea, esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Jeremiah M'Kenna, Head Warder,	60	0	0
George Robinson, Clerk,	52	10	0
Wm. Brahan, Schoolmaster,	32	10	0
Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	35	0	0
Warders. Peter Loury, *Matmaker*,	35	0	0
Warders. Richard Tutty, *Carpenter*,	35	0	0
Warders. John Agnew, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Warders. Vacant, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Warders. Florence Newton,	30	0	0
Warders. John Lacey,	25	0	0
Miss Julia Tighe, Matron,	40	0	0
Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, Assist. Matron,	17	10	0
Miss Sarah Robinson, do.	15	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, Hospital Matron,	17	10	0

[Two extern watchmen temporarily employed to patrol the prison grounds by alternate nights, from 8 o'clock, P.M., until unlock, at 10*s.* each, per week.]

Vacancies.

Vacant last Inspection, Robert M'Gowan, Warder, appointed; Miss Catherine Devlin, Matron, resigned, Miss Julia Tighe, Matron, appointed; Robert M'Gowan, Warder, resigned, John Lacey, Warder, appointed; John Lewis, Shoemaker, Warder, dismissed, vacant.

All the intern officers receive food rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and firearms. One turnkey was dismissed by the Board, having been convicted of conveying whiskey into the gaol for the use of a debtor.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	281	249
Chaplain, Established Church,	256	215
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	288	215
Surgeon,	287	227
Apothecary,	143	215

The table of visits, which far exceed the prescribed number of attendances, attests the zeal and activity of the extern officers.

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are of adequate capacity, well ventilated, and fitted with baths and waterclosets. The male hospital is now occupied at night by the lunatics, who are thus brought under easy

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

supervision, a smaller number of sane attendants being sufficient. Most of the cases of ordinary indisposition are treated in the cells. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been satisfactory. One instance, however, occurred of contagious fever, which was promptly dealt with, and the precautions taken to prevent the spreading of the disease were successful, no other case having appeared, and the patient having fully recovered.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	10	9	29	17	10	30	8	11
Number of days therein,	352	269	801	444	137	477	266	373
Average daily number,	·96	·74	2·19	1·21	·38	1·3	·85	1·19
Number of deaths,	2	1	1	–	*1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£8 12*s.* 8*d.*		£6 19*s.* 1*d.*		£5 4*s.* 9*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

One, 3rd February, 1865.—An inquest was held, 16th January, 1866, in the gaol, on two still-born children of a female prisoner.

Board of Superintendence.

John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Major Borrowes, J.P.	Captain Moore.
Right Hon. Lord Naas, M.P., D.L., Chief Secretary for Ireland.	W. R. Bulwer, esq., J.P.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.
	P. Nolan, esq.	Thos. De Burgh, esq., J.P.
	Frederick H. Henry, esq., J.P.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq., J.P.
Major Barton, D.L.		Gerald G. Aylmer, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all liabilities, except the salaries of the extern officers, which are presented at each assizes; the mode of payment being by a collective cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces the receipts of the several creditors at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORBY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

* A lunatic.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—VISITED THE 9TH OF MARCH AND THE 29TH OF OCTOBER, 1866.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	6	2	8	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	10	–	10	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total,	29	5	34	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon, 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	25	15	1865,	40	8
1864,	19	5	1866 (day of Inspection),	29	5

Number of workhouse offenders in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of vagrants in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	4	1865,	–	1
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	1	1

Number of returned convicts in County gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	4	2	1865, up to and including day of Inspection,	1	1
1864,	2	1			
1865,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	36	11	43	12	34	2	6	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	25	–	15	3	13	3	6	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty,	14	–	5	–	7	–	2	–
Other Assaults,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	1	3	1	–	2	2	1	–
Robbery,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	16	17	24	14	12	14	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	9	–	5	2	4	–	3	–
Military offences,	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against property, with violence,	3	6	5	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	1	13	1	*17	–	–	–
Leaving service,	1	–	4	2	1	2	–	–
Workhouse offences,	5	6	5	–	4	2	–	–
Trespass,	1	–	2	1	3	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Trespass in pursuit of game,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Having dogs without log or muzzle,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Furious driving in public streets,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Using seditious language,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Gambling,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Prostitution,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
False statement as to registering a child,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Attempt to steal,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Indecent exposure,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Having unlicensed dogs,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fighting in public streets,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Prison breach,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	136	51	155	44	110	31	25	4
Vagrancy,	4	–	3	1	2	3	1	1
Drunkenness,	29	1	25	–	20	2	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	5	7	5	5	2	9	–	–
Debt,	7	–	4	–	7	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	17	1	19	6	23	3	–	–
Total,	198	60	211	56	164	48	29	5

* Includes ten Fenian prisoners committed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	174	50
Vagrants,	3	1
Drunkards,	25	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	5
Total,	211	56

From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	133	34
Vagrants,	2	3
Drunkards,	20	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	9
Total,	164	48

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.
Committed—		
Once within the year,	183	52
Twice ,,	7	2
Thrice ,,	2	–
Four times ,,	1	–
Total,	193	54

From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Committed—		
Once within the year,	151	44
Twice ,,	3	2
Thrice ,,	–	–
Four times ,,	–	–
Total,	154	46

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily No. of prisoners in custody,	32·4	6·2	—	22·5	7·1	—
Highest No. of prisoners at any one time,	54		5th Oct.	39		2nd March.
Lowest ditto,	30		5th April.	19		18th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time,	47		6th Oct.	30		2nd March.
Ditto, of females,	12		4th June.	12		25th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	25		22nd July.	14		18th April.
Ditto, of females,	2		21st Feb.	3		16th Jan.

Highest number of County prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

8th January, 1859,	58	10th February, 1863,	53
27th June, 1860,	40	5th January, 1864,	51
4th October, 1861,	40	5th October, 1865,	54
13th June, 1862,	54	2nd March, 1866,	39

CITY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For Further Examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	
Drunkards,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Total in custody,	6	3	9	–	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in City gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	8	4	1865, ...	4	7
1864, ...	1	9	1866 (day of Inspection),	6	3

Number of vagrants in City gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	1	–	1865, ...	–	6
1864, ...	–	5	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in City gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	2	1	1866 (up to and including		
1864, ...	1	1	day of Inspection), .	1	–
1865, ...	2	–	Day of Inspection, .	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common), . .	4	2	4	3	4	2	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	1	10	–	4	1	2	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty, ...	3	3	4	–	1	1	–	–
Robbery, ...	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, ...	5	11	9	3	4	2	–	–
Receiving stolen goods, .	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement, . . .	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Offences against the currency, .	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences, . . .	21	–	12	–	7	–	1	–
Other offences :								
Against property, with violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence, ...	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace, .	5	7	2	5	*9	–	–	–
Leaving service, . . .	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Indecent Exposure, . .	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Workhouse offences, . .	–	3	1	–	2	1	–	–
Gambling, ...	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Selling salmon in close season, .	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Attempted suicide, . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class, .	49	30	49	14	36	8	3	–
Vagrancy, ...	5	36	2	57	1	2	–	–
Drunkenness, . . .	12	30	25	11	33	74	1	3
Debt, ...	1	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	22	11	21	4	26	11	2	–
Total. . .	89	107	101	86	98	95	6	3

* Include four Fenian prisoners committed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	70	18
Vagrants,	2	57
Drunkards,	25	11
Total,	101	86

From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	62	19
Vagrants,	1	2
Drunkards,	33	74
Total,	98	95

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	84	21
	Twice ,,	5	4
	Thrice ,,	1	4
	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	2
	Six times ,,	–	2
	Seven times ,,	–	2
	Nine times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	–	–
Total,		90	36

From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	78	17
	Twice ,,	9	2
	Thrice ,,	–	4
	Four times ,,	–	3
	Five times ,,	–	2
	Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	–
	Ten times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1
Total,		87	32

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	4·8	6·8	—	4·5	2·7	—
Highest number at any one time,	19		22nd Jan.	17		6th May.
Lowest ditto,	5		5th Feb.	–		23rd Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time,	10		22nd Jan.	13		15th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	10		11th Dec.	9		2nd Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	1		2nd October.	–		23rd Sept.
Ditto, of females,	3		6th Feb.	–		23rd Sept.

Highest number of City prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last five years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

23rd October, 1861,	23	16th August, 1864,	20
9th November, 1862,	26	22nd June, 1865	19
11th March, 1863,	31	6th May, 1866,	17

If we add to the above schedules a record of the daily averages in both jurisdictions for the two preceding years, which stand thus, fractions being omitted, viz. :—

County.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	22	7	1864,	26	10
1865,	32	6	1863,	29	13

City.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	4	2	1863,	4	6
1865,	4	6	1862,	4	8

South District.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

we shall find no great variation in the aggregates, but apparently a gradual tendency to decline, especially in the county.

In the *county*, among the males, assaults, and crimes involving more or less violence prevail, as also in the *city*, but in the latter military offenders largely swell the numbers. The females are characterized by larcenies, and by offences against peace and order; the turbulent and abandoned class, from which the majority is derived, being committed chiefly under the headings of vagrancy, or drunkenness. There were happily no "dangerous lunatics" in custody, and but one juvenile; ten males and one female belonging to this category having passed through the prison during the current year, none of whom were directed to be transferred to reformatories. There were no returned convicts in charge, *known* to be such, but as photography, a valuable auxiliary to justice, is not practised here, the means of recognising old offenders are wanting.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14	8	Kitchens,	1	1
Yards,	4	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	3	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	6	6	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	46	–	Lavatories,	4	4
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	1	–
Single Cells of larger size,	98	81	Water-closets (in each cell).		
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Reception Rooms (for Males and Females),	One	
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	–			
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Pumps,	2	–
Chapel (for Males and Females),	One.		Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms—instructed in each cell.			Crank-mill,	1	–
			Other machines for labour.		
Workshops,	3	–	(shot drill,)	1	–
Worksheds,	13	–	Tell-tale clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	120	24
Sheets, pairs of,	109	73
Rugs,	109	4
Hammocks or Cots,	66	38
Bed-ticks,	58	13
Bedsteads,	107	–

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	71	2
Jackets,	92	32
Vests,	88	27
Trowsers,	51	31
Caps,	34	7
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	46	8

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	12	13
Jackets,	16	1
Petticoats,	22	3
Aprons,	26	10
Neckerchiefs,	22	44
Caps,	8	8
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4	17

I found the building at my final inspection (in October), which was quite unexpected, clean throughout, and orderly, in sound repair, with the exception of the treadwheel-house, and the roof of the old prison, free from damp, save in some of the cells of the south side of the female wing, fairly ventilated, amply supplied with water, and provided with sewerage, which, though somewhat defective, is kept clear by flushing. The water-closets, however, which are placed in the cells, are so faulty in construction, and the soil-pipes are of such small bore, as at times to affect the atmosphere of the cells very unfavourably. It would, therefore, be necessary to obtain the report of a competent person as to the mode and the cost of a thorough rectification of these defects, and upon the receipt of such report, to take whatever further measures should be considered expedient under all the circumstances of the gaol, regard being had to the structural difficulties, and to the requirements of the probable number of prisoners. The heating apparatus is stated to be now more effective.

South District.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

The stock of shoes for both sexes was sufficient, and of clothing for the males, but that of the females was rather scanty. The bedding and sheets, &c., were adequate for existing and probable requirements.

Since the last inspection a partition wall, with a grated aperture placed at a considerable height from the flagging, has been completed; but I would call attention to the necessity of providing locks of a different pattern for *all* the doors, by which communication between the male and female sections can take place; one key to remain in the hands of the Governor, and the other in those of the Matron. It is also necessary that the officers' dormitory should be locked-up at night, the key of which should be in the sole charge of the Governor, in order to prevent access to the prisoners by any one except the turnkey on patrol duty, and therefore responsible.

The position of the cell traps, in the event of their being opened from the outside (the fastening being merely a spring-catch), would render it easy for the inmate of a cell to pass his arm through the trap-aperture, and thus reach the lock;* for although additional bolts and padlocks have been attached to the doors of seventy-four cells, allocated to males, the ingenuity and dexterity of *skilled* criminals is such, that with the aid of picklocks, formed out of portions of the water-closets placed in their cells, they have been enabled, not unfrequently, to open all the fastenings of their doors.

That, however, which is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of safe custody is a check upon the vigilance and regularity of the turnkey on patrol in the body of the prison, by placing tell-tale clocks at considerable distances apart, and set accordingly, which should be completely protected against tampering; for it is within the experience of the Inspectors-General that in no instance have tell-tale clocks, if sufficient in number (say three), and thus defended, failed to detect great neglect, and laxity. I concur with my colleague, who in his last report suggested the removal of a wall, and of old and untenanted punishment cells, which encumber the male pauper debtors' yard. For females of both denominations there is but one exercising yard in common, although the 8th rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prison Act is imperative as to the observance of separate classification in this particular. The system of individual cellular separation is generally enforced among all criminals.

The crank-pump, the treadwheel, the laundry, and the stone-sheds are stalled or divided into partitions. Educational and industrial instruction is also carried into effect with each prisoner in the cells, in which they take their meals, the excess of accommodation enabling them to sleep singly in other cells, which have not been occupied during the daytime. Those who are exempted from the application of "separation" are lunatics, epileptics, and their attendants, and association also takes place in chapel, at exercise (supervision by officers, however, being carefully observed in both cases), and in the hospital, which is not cellular.

Lock-up from the 1st of April to the 1st of October is held at 6, P.M., and from October to April at 5, P.M.; and unlock at 6, A.M., during the former period, and at 7, A.M., during the latter.

The Governor and four officers attend the locking in of each individual male prisoner, and the Governor and Matron that of the females. Each prisoner is seen by the Governor in his cell, which is then locked and secured, the several fastenings being carefully examined, and tested by him. At 10, P.M., each male prisoner is challenged by the officer going on night duty (there being, I regret to state, no gas supplied in the cells),

* Since this report was in type alterations have been made in the fastenings of the doors of the cells of the male prison, so as to place the locks out of the reach of the inmates, even if the trap-doors should be forced open.

and the locks, &c., are again tested, but no similar procedure is extended to the females.

The night watch is set at 10, P.M., from which hour until 6, A.M., the turnkey on duty inside the body of the prison patrols, visiting each occupied cell hourly, and pegging the *single* tell-tale clock, an inadequate check, as has been noticed above. A watchman, solely employed in this duty, and not of a grade sufficient for so responsible a charge, patrols the exterior, and challenges the intern guard at each hour. There is no female officer on patrol at night, although the Separate System Act clearly contemplates the attendance of an officer to be at all times ready at once to communicate with every prisoner who requires aid. The Governor, moreover, frequently makes his rounds generally twice a week at late and unexpected hours.

Immediately after lock-up the keys of the section of the building, in which male prisoners are confined are received by the Governor, and locked up in his own house. At 10, P.M., the Governor visits, inspects the officers, and collects and locks up in his bed-room the remaining keys, including those of the main gate, and of the outer door of the female prison, as well as those of the outer door of the hospitals, the officers in charge retaining the inner keys.

There is a bell placed in the hospital, which communicates with the inspection-hall, and is answered by the night-guard, who forthwith summons the senior turnkey.

Similar bells are attached to the master and pauper debtors' quarters for the same object.

Bells are also provided to enable the gate-porter to alarm the senior turnkey, and the Governor (when his presence is demanded) who is furnished with an answering bell. The latter has moreover procured a small tinkling bell to ring in the inspection-hall, which will enable him frequently to test the vigilance of the patrol by requiring an *immediate* reply.

Lastly, the night guard is supplied with a bell, which rings in the Matron's apartments. The locks are reported to be in a good condition, but, when occasion requires, they are repaired by a locksmith outside, being conveyed and brought back by the senior turnkey. Too much care cannot be bestowed in maintaining a constant supervision during the process of repair.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

County Prisoners.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	3	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	1	–

City Prisoners.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	2	4	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	–	–

The record of the punishments, which were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

County Prisoners.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
At hard labour, ...	10	–
Prison duties, &c., ...	4	–
Total, ...	14	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Smithwork,	2	–
Carpenter work,	1	–
Washing clothes,	–	4
Cooking,	1	1
Repairing shoes,	1	–
Brush-making,	1	–
Platting coir,	1	–
Total,	7	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	10	–
Industrial labour,	7	5
Unemployed,	5	–
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Prison duties,	4	–
Total in custody,	29	5

CITY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

At hard labour, ... 1 male.

Industrial Labour.

Prison duties, ... 1 male and 2 females.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	1	–
Unemployed,	4	1
Prison duties,	1	2
Total in custody,	6	3

Punitive labour is carried into effect here for males by means of the treadmill and shot-drill, but industrial labour is a nullity, a few mats and brushes being manufactured for intern use, but nothing for external sale. Two of the turnkeys are capable of giving instruction in the above branches, and another is a shoemaker.

Schools.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	89	17	78	22
Average daily number of pupils,	18·6	1·9	$9\frac{32}{216}$	3
Number of days on which school was held,	259	207	216	173

CITY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	21	37	40	14
Average daily number of pupils,	$2\frac{93}{259}$	$3\frac{163}{207}$	2	$\frac{114}{173}$
Number of days on which School was held,	259	207	216	173

School-hours.—From 12 till 2, P.M., for Males and Females.

The prisoners of both sexes are taught in their cells respectively by the turnkeys, and by the matron, but little is effected in either department, the males being generally committed for brief terms, and the females consisting chiefly of prostitutes. The schools are not in connexion with the

National Board, and consequently there is neither official inspection nor are premiums offered to stimulate the energy of the teachers. The approved form of registry is in use. I found entries of occasional attendance on the part of the Chaplains, but no comments on the progress of the pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. of oatmeal, same of Indian meal, made in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Females—3½ oz. of oatmeal, same of Indian meal, made in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, with 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners receive 1 pint of gruel instead of new milk for dinner each day.

All prisoners get 1 pint of gruel two days in each week (Mondays and Fridays) in lieu of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5⅜*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5⅜*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 10½*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton (sea), 19*s.* 9*d.*; ditto, per ton (stone), £1; turf, per box of 20 stone, 1*s.*, 7*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., dipt, 6½*d.*; ditto, mould, 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

COUNTY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·25*d.* | 1864, 2·22*d.* | 1865, . 2·39*d.*

CITY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2¼*d.* | 1864, . 2·27*d.* | 1865, . $2\frac{88}{351}$*d.*

No complaints with regard to the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. The Chaplains are assiduous in their inspection of the provisions, observing the tabular form of comment upon each item of consumption, as recommended by the Inspectors-General, and very rarely taking exceptions. I tasted the stirabout, which is made of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal, and the milk, which latter I found to be of very good quality.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers, extern and intern, the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, the Governor, the Head Turnkey, and the Matron, are provided with satisfactory journals, and the books and forms prescribed and suggested by the several authorities, are generally kept with fulness and accuracy. The by-laws require revision in some particulars, and especially in relation to the admission of visitors to prisoners; those sentenced to terms exceeding a month, being permitted to see their friends *monthly*, instead of once in *three* months, which is the almost universal rule in the gaols of both kingdoms.

COUNTY.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £1,322 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1,355 7*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £1,374 0*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £31 4*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £40 12*s.* 9¾*d.* | 1865, . £34 16*s.* 7·21*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1863, . £1 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £3 0*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £1 8*s.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

CITY.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £531 17*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £507 10*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £476 2*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £31 5*s.* 8½*d.* | 1864, . £46 2*s.* 7½*d.* | 1865, . £40 11*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1863, . £4 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £3 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £4 11*s.* 6*d.*

Sums repaid out of Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

COUNTY.	£	*s.*	*d.*	CITY.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1863, . . .	183	14	10	1863, . . .	59	7	5
1864, . . .	157	19	8	1864, . . .	25	6	10
1865, . . .	172	15	10	1865, . . .	21	18	2

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident,	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Hayden, Local Inspector, ...	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0
Rev. Fintan Phelan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
John James, esq., M.D., Surgeon, ...	65	0	0
Henry Walsh, extern night watch, ...	26	0	0
Resident.			
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor, .	300	0	0

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Michael Leonard, 1st Turnkey,	44	0	0
Michl. Murray, 2nd Turnkey,	37	0	0
Thos. M'Cullagh, 3rd ditto,	37	0	0
James Leonard, 4th ditto,	55	0	0
Jeffrey Mara, 5th ditto,	37	0	0
John Hoey, 6th ditto,	37	0	0
Jeremiah Sullivan, 7th ditto,	37	0	0
Thomas Molloy, 8th ditto,	37	0	0
Jane Hoey, Matron, . .	55	0	0
Margaret Wills, Assistant Matron, ...	25	0	0
Eliza Murray, Hospital Nurse,	17	0	0

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. A money allowance is granted in lieu of food-rations; and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	165	130
Chaplain, Established Church, .	169	149
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	173	137
Surgeon, ...	156	120

Hospitals.

COUNTY.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	16	11	16	10	20	7	8	8
No. of days therein,	1,400	425	1,032	280	800	472	410	291
Average daily number,	4·	1·	2·82	76·	2·2	1·3	$1\frac{108}{365}$	$0\frac{221}{365}$
Number of deaths, .	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Cost of medicine, .	£28 14*s.* 2*d.*		£22 17*s.* 2*d.*		£31 14*s.* 8*d.*		—	

CITY.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	3	5	1	8	6	6	1	2
Number of days, . .	233	191	7	193	37	65	9	78
Average daily number,	·9	·6	·02	·53	0·2	0·1	$0\frac{9}{365}$	$0\frac{78}{365}$
Number of deaths, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, .	£6 8*s.* 10*d.*		£7 0*s.* 2*d.*		£10 2*s.* 4*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866:— SOUTH DISTRICT.

11th March, 1865, one female lunatic; and 31st March, 1865, one master debtor. None in 1866. *County of Kilkenny Gaol.*

The quarters assigned to the sick of both sexes are roomy, airy, cleanly, and fitted with baths and water-closets. The males are placed on the ground story, which is floored with Shankhill flags (an objectionable material, as retaining surface moisture); and the females on the upper story. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

John Walsh, esq., J.P.	Alex. Hamilton, esq., J.P.	Henry De Montmorency, esq., J.P.
W.H. Flood, esq., D.L., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.	Thomas Hart, esq., J.P.
Maj. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L.	Major Howard St. George, D.L., J.P.	Daniel Cullen, esq., J.P.
Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.		Thomas Power, esq., J.P.
Capt. T. P. T. Bookey, J.P.		

The Board is convened monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the payment of the smaller accounts, including the salaries of the subordinate staff, and the cost of conveying prisoners. The expenses of the Bridewells are discharged quarterly, and all other liabilities, comprising the salaries of the superior officers and contracts, are disposed of at each assizes.

Bridewells.

The defects of the Bridewells have been so frequently and vainly commented upon in former reports, that I confine myself to the expression of the confident expectation that the projected Prisons Bill will lay down such a scale of requirements as to lead to "the abolition of these anomalous institutions," or if they should be retained, to the enforcement of proper provisions.

The tabular synopsis, which is annexed, is grounded upon the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits, but I regret to be compelled to make some special observations upon the bridewell at Callan.

On the 24th of December a female prisoner, named Bridget Phelan, escaped in consequence of the gross neglect of the keeper, she having contrived to slip out of the day-room, in which he had left her unguarded, while he was engaged in the cells, and to lock him into the day-room, the door of which can only be locked from the outside. She then availed herself of the key of the outer door, which the keeper had most imprudently placed on an open shelf, and thus made her way into the town, but was re-arrested the same evening, immediate notice having been given to the Constabulary. On the night of the 28th, only four days afterwards, the same prisoner, who does not appear to have been placed under special precautions, again succeeded in escaping, having taken advantage of the dangerous facilities afforded by the very insecure condition of the fastenings of the cell-door, and having opened the padlock. She subsequently cut out a panel of the door of the day-room leading into the yard, broke a pane of glass in one of the windows of the Court-house, burned a hole in the shutter, and thus obtained an entrance into the Court-house, from which she passed out, the door of the latter, as I presume, not having been locked.

The case was subsequently investigated by the Board of Superintendence, who dealt with the keeper in a spirit of lenity very incommensurate with the gravity of the offence, having merely reprimanded him,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

and cautioned him as to his future conduct, the alleged ground of this inadequate punishment being that he had served for twenty-five years, as if so long a period of unavailing experience did not enhance, rather than excuse, a total dereliction of duty, for it appears from communications addressed to this department that the keeper never reported to the Local Inspector the first escape of the prisoner, nor the utter want of security of the locks, &c., although the responsible custody of prisoners is vested solely in the keeper; and further, I would add that the possession of implements, which the prisoner employed in cutting the door and in burning the shutter, proves that she could not have been carefully searched, or that these means of prison-breach had been allowed to remain within her procurement, despite her known dexterity, and daring.

No measures have yet been taken for providing additional means of security, but it is intended the whole condition of the Bridewells of Callan and Urlingford shall be brought under the consideration of the Grand Jury at the ensuing Assizes.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Thomastown.		Callan.		Urlingford.	
No. of Committals in past year,	M. 81	F. 4	M. 91	F. 12	M. 19	F. 9
Of whom were Drunkards,	43	–	64	–	7	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	15	–	11	4	11	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	–	8	–	5	–
Petty Sessions,	Monthly.		Monthly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Now correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs,	Fair.		*Indifferent.*		*Some repairs required.*	
Security,	*Imperfect.*		*Very insecure.*		*Very insecure.*	
Accommodation,	*Bad.*		*Wretched.*		Fair.	
Water,	Sufficient.		*None on premises.*		By a pump.	
Sewerage,	Clear.		Sufficient.		*None; cess-pools without drains.*	
Furniture, Bedding, &c.	*Very defective both in sheets and blankets, and no rugs.*		Tolerable.		Fair, *except bedticks, which were much worn.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Tolerably clean and dry.		Fair.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	£8 as Court-keeper.		£8 as Court-keeper.		—	
Remarks,	One male in custody. Local Board formed.		—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED THE 30TH APRIL, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	4	–	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	4	3	7	1	1	2
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	17	5	22	1	1	2

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted Summarily, . . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	39	12	1865,	25	16
1864,	25	7	1866 (day of Inspection),	17	5

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
1864,	1	–			
1865,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	–	Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	133	65	Criminals,	24	15
Vagrants,	2	1	Vagrants,	–	1
Drunkards,	46	24	Drunkards,	11	5
Dangerous Lunatics,	11	2	Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	201	92	Total,	39	21

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	46	23	48	22	5	5	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	3	6	1	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	25	11	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	22	25	12	15	7	7	6	14
Receiving stolen goods,	12	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Affecting the public peace,	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–
Carrying arms in a proclaimed district,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Using greyhounds in pursuit of game without licence,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Whiteboy offence,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving his master's service,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting traps to catch rabbits,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	108	58	111	54	17	13	10	4
Vagrancy,	2	6	2	1	–	1	–	1
Drunkenness,	64	21	46	24	11	5	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., c. 27),	7	5	11	2	1	–	1	–
Debt,	11	1	9	–	3	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	22	9	22	11	7	2	5	–
Total,	214	100	201	92	39	21	17	5

Averages, &c. (*exclusive of Debtors*).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	26	10	—	15	6¾	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	54		6th January.	27		21st March.
Lowest ditto,	23		31st Dec.	19		29th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	41		3rd March.	19		21st March.
Ditto of females,	17		4th January.	9		1st Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15		31st Dec.	10		4th Feb.
Ditto of females,	4		19th Nov.	5		18th March.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	180	80	Once within the year,	34	21
Twice ,,	6	1	Twice ,,	1	–
Thrice ,,	–	2	Thrice ,,	–	–
Four times, ,,	–	1	Four times, ,,	–	–
Total,	186	84	Total,	35	21

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

28th October, 1859,	77	10th July, 1863,	64
23rd February, 1860,	69	15th December, 1864,	60
26th December, 1861,	56	6th January, 1865,	54
23rd October, 1862,	71	21st March, 1866,	27

At my last official inspection I took occasion to congratulate the authorities upon the small aggregate of the inmates of this gaol, but at my visit of the above date I am happy to state that I found a yet smaller number in custody—viz., 22, comprising 17 males and 5 females; and, when we take into consideration that of the 17 males 1 is a debtor, a second a lunatic, a third a military offender unconnected with the locality, and a fourth a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude awaiting transmission to a convict depot, but *thirteen* individuals of this sex (including *four* for further examination) represent the criminal status of the county. Further, if we examine the daily averages we observe a gradual decline during the three preceding years, and a more rapid decrease during the expired portion of the current year—the numbers (to the omission of fractions) standing thus:—

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
33	9	31	9	26	10	15	6

There is little, therefore, demanding comment as to the nature and amount of crime, or upon the remaining schedules given above, except perhaps to remark that the larger proportion of re-committals among the females attests the debauched and degraded class, from which the great majority of them is derived; one of this sex was also under rule of penal servitude, but about to be removed. There was 1 juvenile in charge; 2 males falling within this category having been committed here in this year, one of whom was transferred to a reformatory, whilst in 1865 18 males and 5 females passed through the prison, one only of whom (a male) was similarly disposed of. There was 1 dangerous lunatic—prisoners of this unhappy class being not numerous here; and during the year 1865 only 11 males and 2 females, who were not long detained, were committed.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	3	1	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	3	1	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	–	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	32	16	Lavatory,	–	1
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	10	8	Privies,	4	2
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Water-closet,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
School Room,	1	–	Pumps,	2	–
Workshops,	4	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	130	124
Sheets, pairs of,	85	48
Rugs,	8	–
Hammocks or Cots,	8	27
Bed-ticks,	77	100
Bedsteads,	31	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	28	64
Jackets,	14	32
Vests,	14	22
Trowsers,	14	52
Caps,	14	30
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	14	19

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	12	14
Jackets,	6	12
Petticoats,	6	8
Aprons,	12	6
Neckerchiefs,	6	8
Caps,	12	10
Shoes, Slippers, &Clogs, pairs of,	6	6

I found this prison in as good a condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline, as was consistent with the extensive alterations in progress, and approaching completion. One of the wells has already been deepened, and another was in process of deepening, so as to secure an ample and unfailing supply of water, and the sewerage, both old and new, is stated to be highly effective. The locks were in good order, the clothing, &c., sufficient for existing requirements, and hammocks and sheets were in course of being made up. The roof of the old prison was undergoing repair, and measures were about to be taken for stanching a leak in the chapel.

I met, by appointment, at my inspection the very efficient County Surveyor, according to whose plans the works have been executed, and discussed fully with him the several matters, which appeared to require to be further dealt with. Some of these have, I understand, already been determined on, or provided for, such as the retention of water-closets, baths, and lavatories on the middle storey of the new building as originally designed, the closing and opening of doors for the purposes of security in the localities designated, the addition of locks, and the repairs referred to above. The further requirements, for which a presentment will be necessary, are—

Firstly.—The introduction of gas into the cells, which is indispensable in order to enable the Inspector-General to certify the "lighting," which is construed to mean "artificial" lighting.

Secondly.—An apparatus for heating the bath and the adjoining clothes-store (which latter is rather damp), near the entrance gate.

Thirdly.—The addition of stalls to the mill-crank and the pump, in order to maintain "individual separation" at work-time.

Fourthly.—The placing of high seats in the chapel for the officers, so as to afford a plunging view for strict supervision, and the addition of bars to the windows adjoining the new building.

Fifthly.—The erection of a laundry (to be stalled), a drying and smoothing room for the female prisoners, in lieu of the miserable makeshift now existing.

Sixthly.—The fitting up of water-closets and fixed baths, and the addition of porches to the hospitals for both sexes.

Seventhly.—The supplying all the privies with the means of flushing.*

I would further throw out that the old solitaries might be abandoned, and that some of the ordinary cells should be prepared by affixing shutters to the windows, in order to darken them, and that provision for separating master and pauper debtors might be easily arranged. Quarters for debtors of both denominations of the other sex are still wanting. Pending legislation, and having regard to the probable changes in the require-

* Since the above was in type plans embracing the points enumerated have been approved by the Grand Jury, and by the Board of Works, recommended by the Inspector-General, and finally sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

ments and constitution of prisons, which may become statutable in the next session of Parliament, I refrain from urging any action to be taken in increasing the amount of cellular accommodation for females. When the gaol is completed, all the criminal classes will be subjected to "individual separation" in cells of ample capacity, and placed on a footing highly creditable to the public spirit of the authorities and the rate-payers, whom I beg to congratulate on the advance already made towards a sound system of prison discipline.

The Governor, or his deputy attends the lock-up, which takes place at 6 o'clock, P.M., in the summer, and at 4 o'clock in the winter; unlock in the morning being at 6·30 in summer, and 7·30 in winter.

The night watchman comes on duty at 8·30 P.M., and remains till 6·30 AM.; there being only one tell-tale clock, which is insufficient to test his vigilance, and is moreover not protected against tampering.

In many particulars, such as the examination of the cell fastenings, and the ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner in his cell, the establishment of final rounds by a superior officer, the custody of all the keys, including those of both the hospitals, by the Governor, and the mode of repairing the locks, greater activity and caution are required.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	–

The record of punishments is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman. In each of the years 1864 and 1865 two punishments were awarded by Magistrates, and the remainder by the authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing in the laundry,	2	1

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	5	Spinning,	1
Shoemaking,	1	Wardswoman,	1
Wardsmen,	2		
Cooks,	2		
Total,	10	Total,	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	2	1
Industrial labour,	10	2
Sick,	1	1
Nursing,	–	1
Unemployed,	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Total in custody,	17	5

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1863, . £4 16*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £13 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . –

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Punitive labour in its proper sense is scarcely carried into effect here, as the crank mill is applied only to grinding corn, and raising water for the use of the prison, processes, which occupy but a short time. Stone-breaking partakes of the character of both kinds of labour, but is not always productive of a remunerative return from extern sale. Industrial employment embraces weaving linen, blanketting, and friezes, and the making up of bedding, clothing, and shoes. Four of the turnkeys, it is to be noted, are handicraftsmen.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	20	16	4	2
Average daily number of pupils,	3	2	2	1
Number of days on which school was held,	208	156	68	51

School-hours—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females, from 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock, A.M.

Very little is effected in this department, as may be gathered from the record of individual prisoners, who attended the schools during the past year. The approved form of Registry is observed for this sex, but entries of visits on the part of the Chaplains are very rare. The female school is almost a nullity, and the registry recommened by the Inspectors-General is not in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of whole wheatmeal bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of whole wheatmeal bread, and 3 naggins of new milk.

N.B.—All prisoners, male and female, confined for one month and under, get gruel instead of milk for dinner every day, and gruel is substituted for milk two days in the week for dinner for the whole prison.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1 lb., 1½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 1 lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 10*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; butter milk, per gallon, 1½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £3; straw, per cwt., 1*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2½*d.* | 1864, . 2½*d.* | 1865, . 2⅜*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the provisions, which are inspected by the Chaplains, who report their opinion in the prescribed tabular form. The bread is of excellent quality, but some exceptions to the milk had been taken from time to time, and no comments on the gruel appeared.

Books and Accounts.

The extern and intern officers are provided with journals, which are duly submitted; and the books and forms prescribed and recommended by the several authorities, are kept with laudable accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,460 15*s.* 8½*d.* | 1864, . £1,371 19*s.* 9½*d.* | 1865, . £1,386 6*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—
1863, . £33 19*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £34 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £36 0*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—
1863, . £22 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £36 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £18 2*s.* 0*d.*

Sums repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund in the years—
1863, . £128 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £128 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £151 9*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector, ... £70
Rev. J. S. Joly, Chaplain, . . 40
Rev. M. M'Alroy, R. C. Chaplain, 40
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary, . . . 20
Edward Drumm, Watchman and Messenger, ... 15

Resident.

Robert Harding, Governor, . . 200
Edward W. Haines, Deputy Governor, ... 60
Eliza Cooke, Matron, . . £40
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey, 25
Margaret Thompson, Nurse, . . 20
Jones Commins, 1st Turnkey, . 40
Patk. Cooke, *Weaver*, 2nd Turnkey, 30
Thos. Johnson, *Weaver*, 3rd do., . 30
Joseph Bagnall, 4th do., . 30
Patrick Flanagan, *Carpenter*, 5th Turnkey, ... 30
Robert Campbell, *Brush and Mat Maker*, 6th Turnkey, . . . 30
Wm. J. Adams, Clerk and Schoolmaster, ... 35

Vacancies.

Henry Burke, Deputy Governor, died, and Edward W. Haines appointed in his place; William Smith, 1st Turnkey, died, and Jones Commins promoted in his place; Patrick Flanagan appointed a Turnkey, Jones Commins promoted; Edward Kelly dismissed, and Robert Campbell, Turnkey, appointed in his place; Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron, died; Eliza Cooke appointed in her place. Patrick Hanlon, Watchman and Messenger, resigned, and Edward Drumm, appointed in his place.

None of the intern officers receive food-rations, but the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	134	51
Chaplain, Established Church, . .	210	60
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	191	59
Physician, ...	178	45

Hospital.

The hospital accommodation for both sexes is adequate, except that they are not fitted with water-closets and fixed baths, which, I trust, will be erected during the present year.

The sanitary condition of the inmates of the gaol was and had been generally satisfactory, but I found one female patient labouring under low fever, of which disease the matron had recently died.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	6	2	15	2	12	7	1	2
No. of days therein, . .	194	18	461	44	283	185	37	24
Average daily number, .	$0\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{3}$	1	$0\frac{1}{8}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{11}$	$0\frac{11}{15}$
No. of deaths, . . .	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£7 12*s.* 0*d.*		£9 5*s.* 1*d.*		£11 8*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

One on 23rd May, 1865.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Alfred Bury, J.P.	Thos. A. Peirce, esq., J.P.	Lord Oxmantown, J.P.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.	Alexander M'Mullen, esq.	Edward Briscoe, esq.
Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.	Jonathan Goodbody, esq.	Captain Fox, J.P.
Henry Manly, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Bernard, J.P.	Wm. H. Walsh, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly, when all liabilities are discharged, including the salaries of the Governor, and the other intern officers (those of the externs being paid at the Assizes), by means of a collective cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts at the next meeting.

Two members of the Board are appointed to inspect the gaol at uncertain periods, and to report upon any complaints preferred by the officers and prisoners, and upon infringements of discipline.

Bridewell.

STATE OF DISTRICT BRIDEWELL AT PARSONSTOWN,

(Certified under 92nd sec. of Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 74.)

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	–	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	37	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	–

Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Weekly; direct.
Committals, whether regular,	Correct.
Registry,	Correct.
Repairs and Order,	*The zinc down shoots are leaky, and the locks of doors leading to the street require repair.*
Security,	*The new cross wall in the female yard requires to be raised to the level of the boundary wall.*
Accommodation,	Sufficient.
Bedding and Furniture,	Adequate.
Water,	An ample supply from a pump on the premises.
Sewerage,	Effective.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	$4\frac{1}{8}d.$ for both sexes.
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum.
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	None.
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—VISITED THE 29TH OF MAY, AND THE 1ST JUNE, 1866.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	–	6	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	12	–	12	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	5	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	1	8	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	52	10	62	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Committed under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, 1 male, above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	45	10	1865,	41	12
1864,	55	8	1866 (day of Inspection),	52	10

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	10	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1865,	5	–
1864,	–	1	1866 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	3	2	1866, up to and including day of Inspection,	3	1
1864,	8	3	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1865,	5	3			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	1	5	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	9	–	–	–	4	–
Common assaults,	69	14	67	17	22	1	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	–	20	2	6	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	14	–	13	3	5	–	1	–
Other assaults,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	1	1	–	2	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	4	1	1	–	2	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	5	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	8	1	3	–	3	1	–	–
Larceny,	50	37	35	21	14	7	8	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	5	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	23	1	4	3	6	–	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Naval offences,	–	–	5	–	4	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	24	20	16	14	4	9	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	8	3	10	3	1	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	25	–	13	–	2	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	33	7	20	–	3	3	1	2
Seditious language,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Administering obnoxious drugs,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Treason,	–	–	17	–	44	–	16	–
Selling spirits without Licence,	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–
Deserting service,	–	–	6	1	2	2	1	–
Total criminal class,	282	92	264	93	127	23	44	10
Vagrancy,	21	9	13	5	4	–	1	–
Drunkenness,	30	3	25	–	5	–	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	17	13	21	6	2	2	5	–
Debt,	9	–	10	1	4	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	37	10	15	7	16	1	–	–
Total,	396	127	348	112	158	26	52	10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	1	Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	279	100	Criminals,	143	24
Vagrants,	13	5	Vagrants,	4	–
Drunkards,	25	–	Drunkards,	5	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	21	6	Dangerous Lunatics,	2	2
Total,	348	112	Total,	158	26

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	286	98	Once within the year,	142	24
Twice ,,	17	3	Twice ,,	6	1
Thrice ,,	6	1	Thrice ,,	–	–
Four times ,,	–	1	Four times ,,	–	–
Total,	309	103	Total,	148	25

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	38·56	13·17	—	67·5	10·8	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	82		17th Oct.	103		28th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	33		18th March.	56		18th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	65		17th Oct.	91		28th Feb.
Ditto of females,	26		26th April.	17		24th Mar.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	20		13th Jan.	49		18th May.
Ditto of females,	6		24th July.	7		18th May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years and up to the day of inspection in 1866 :—

22nd February, 1859,	79	2nd March, 1863,	74
1st March, 1860,	72	3rd June, 1864,	61
30th July, 1861,	56	17th October, 1865,	82
18th March, 1862,	94	28th February, 1866,	103

Sentences above Six Months of Prisoners in Custody at the above dates.

	In custody on day of Inspection. Six months and above. M.	F.
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	4	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–
Robbery,	2	–
Larceny,	3	3
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	2
Military offences,	1	–
Other offences:—		
Administering obnoxious drugs,	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	1	1
Total,	15	7

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Limerick Gaol.

If we take the above schedules collectively together with the record of daily averages for the three past years, which stand thus, fractions being omitted:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, .	39	10	1864, .	37	13	1865, .	38	35	1866 (5 months),	67	10

we observe that both sexes varied very slightly, except in the expired portion of the current year, during which a remarkable increase presents itself among the males. This abnormal excess, however, is almost exclusively to be attributed to the large number of those confined here by virtue of warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act for suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, their aggregate, in consequence of their long detention, having tended considerably to swell the daily averages. The sentences, moreover, of those in custody at the time of my visit were somewhat beyond the ordinary terms, no less than *fifteen* males being under rules of imprisonment exceeding six months. Crimes involving violence and lawlessness in different degrees are found to prevail among the males, while minor assaults, larcenies, and poor law offences preponderate among the females. There was in charge 1 returned convict (a male) ascertained to be such, photography having been successfully employed here in aid of justice. There were also 5 male dangerous lunatics (24 of this sex, and 8 females, having been committed during the year 1865), and 1 juvenile; 22 males and 2 females falling within this category passed through this prison in 1864, and 14 and 3 respectively in 1865, of whom 2 only, both males, were transferred to reformatories.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	4	3	Kitchen, . . .	1	–
Day Room, . .	1	–	Store Rooms, . .	2	1
Solitary Cell, . .	1	–	Laundry, . . .	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft.	6	–	Drying Room, . .	–	1
			Lavatories, . . .	29	10
			Baths, . . .	2	1
Single Cells of larger size, .	62	38	Water-closets, . .	21	9
Hospital Rooms, . .	2	1	Fumigating Room, .	1	–
Chapel, . . .	1	–	Pumps, . . .	2	–
School Room, . .	1	–	Tread-wheel, . .	1	–
Workshop, . . .	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks, . .	2	–
Worksheds, . . .	13	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of, . .	197	–	Shirts, . .	126	–	Shifts, . .	20	19
Sheets, pairs of,	151	–	Jackets, . .	83	–	Jackets, . .	24	–
Rugs, . .	107	30	Vests, . .	83	39	Petticoats, .	20	20
Hammocks or Cots, . .	39	74	Trowsers, .	93	27	Aprons, . .	16	–
Bedticks, .	132	–	Caps, . .	58	62	Neckerchiefs, .	6	–
Bedsteads, .	96	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	88	–	Stockings, pairs of, . .	20	55
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	54	46	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	14	16

I found the prison in a creditable condition of order, clean, free from damp (excepting some spots in the new male quarter, which were however rapidly drying out), well ventilated, and provided with sewerage, which is represented to be now satisfactory. One well never fails, but the very efficient architect is about to take measures for remedying an apprehended deficiency in the general water supply. The extensive plans of alteration referred to in former reports are advancing towards completion, the male section

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

being already occupied, and gas having been introduced into the cells. A similar provision is about to be carried out in the female quarter, with the addition of bells, and tell-tale plates, in order to fulfil the prescriptions of the "separate system" Act. Some further corrections of a minor character, and not costly, are imperatively required, such as artificial heating for the punishment cell, which is at present unfit for the reception of a prisoner in winter, or in cold and moist weather; a few of the ordinary cells also might be advantageously prepared for giving effect to the same object, by affixing shutters, or other means of darkening them. The window of the pauper debtors' day-room commands one of the exercising yards, and ought therefore to be fitted with muffed glass, and grating, so as to prevent any communication with the criminal classes. The temperature of the drying-room is not sufficiently high, and the springs of the water-closets are defective. The female school-room requires to be divided into compartments, as well as that for the males, unless it should be thought preferable to stall the end of the inspection-hall for prisoners of the latter sex. The stock of shoes and clothing was sufficient for the existing demand, and old blankets are worked up into jackets for the males, and into petticoats for the females. The bedticks, and especially the sheets, were much worn; but it is intended to issue a fresh supply before the winter. Already an approximation to "individual separation" has been established here, except in the case of lunatics and their sane attendants, but it is unnecessary to particularize this branch of discipline, as the whole of the criminal classes will, it is to be hoped, be shortly placed under the full operation of this invaluable system in its integrity.

Unlock takes place in summer at 6, A.M., and lock-up at 6, P.M., and in winter at daybreak and dusk; and from lock-up to sunrise gas is kept burning in the halls and passages. The turnkey of each class locks up the prisoners in his own charge under the general superintendence of the Head Turnkey, who takes part only in the locking-in of prisoners demanding special care. He again, accompanied by the inside night guard, inspects such prisoners at 10 o'clock, P.M., and the Governor almost every night at unexpected hours visits the cells occupied by inmates, whose safe keeping is of higher importance; but *all* prisoners are not ascertained by a superior officer to be in their cells, a laxity of discipline which ought forthwith to be corrected, the responsibility for the custody of *all* being legally vested in the Governor *solely*. From lock-up until 10 o'clock, P.M., one turnkey is on guard within the precincts of the male prison, two more being placed at the outer and inner gates respectively. From the latter hour, until unlock, one turnkey remains inside the male prison, while two watchmen patrol round the exterior, their vigilance and regularity being tested by two tell-tale clocks. Another is about to be procured, and it is indispensable that they should all be protected against tampering, in order that an effective check may be maintained. The Governor or the Head Turnkey is in charge of the keys from lock-up until the posting of the night watch, after which period they are retained by the former alone. The locks are reported to be in excellent condition, and when out of order, they are repaired by a locksmith within the prison, under the supervision of an officer. I feel bound to call the attention of the authorities to the very objectionable practice which has been allowed to grow up here, and which elsewhere has been found to lead to very disastrous consequences, namely, a permission to the families of officers to reside within the walls. The number of such persons, with every probability of an increase, if we were to judge by the return of the ages of the children, amounts irrespectively of the Governor's family, but including two visitors, to no less than *thirty-six*, a total nearly equal to the daily average of male prisoners during the last three years. It is

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

impossible to overstate the detriment to order, discipline, and security caused by the presence of so large an aggregate of individuals having constant facilities of egress and ingress, who are wholly exempt from authority, and are not amenable to the by-laws and statutes affecting prisons, and as the children approach or reach maturity, the danger is of course greatly enhanced.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	3	–	Solitary Confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	1	–	Whipping,	–	–
Total,	4	–	Total,	–	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	17	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–
Stoppage of Diet,	12	–	Stoppage of Diet,	25	1
Other Punishments,	1	1	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	30	1	Total,	25	1

The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and is signed by the Chairman of the day. Those comprised in the foregoing schedule were all awarded by the authority of the Governor, except one, which required the interposition of a magistrate.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	8	Picking Oakum,	2
Tailoring,	1	Washing,	4
Picking oakum,	10	Prison duty,	1
Cooking,	2	Nursing,	1
Prison duty,	4	Sewing,	1
Total,	25	Total,	9

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	25	9
Unemployed,	17	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	5	–
Tending lunatics,	3	–
Total in custody,	52	10

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £12 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £25 19*s.* | 1865, . £20 19*s.* 10*d.*

Punitive labour was suspended at the period of my official inspection, pending the alteration of the buildings, but industrial employment was maintained as actively, as was consistent with the condition of the building, and with the presence of the political prisoners then in custody. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker, a blacksmith, and a cabinet-maker, who acts as carpenter.

Schools.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	42	17	19	–
Average daily number of pupils,	9·4	4·4	14·1	–
Number of days on which school was held,	23	38	7	–

School-hours.—Males, 4½ to 6 o'clock.

A teacher, trained under the National Board of Education, and holding a first-class certificate, instructs daily the prisoners of both sexes; the females of course being subject to the supervision of a matron during tuition. The male school had latterly been greatly interrupted, the time of the schoolmaster being frequently occupied by matters connected with the discipline to be observed in relation to the Fenian prisoners. On the other hand the paucity of numbers, the short terms of sentence, and the requirements of the laundry, and other prison duties have also unfavourably affected this branch of discipline among the females. The Chaplains occasionally visit the schools, and examine the pupils, and the form of registry of progress recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 14*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2¾*d.* | 1864, . 2¼*d.* | 1865, . 2$\frac{14}{36}$*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, in reference to the diet. I tasted the milk, which was unexceptionable, power being taken to order milk elsewhere at the expense of the contractor, in the event of its proving to be of inferior quality. The bread I found to be very fair, but the Indian meal was not pure, and therefore insufficient for sustenance; oatmeal ought to be substituted for it.

The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the provisions, and comment upon each item (except the gruel, which is never reported), observing the approved tabular form.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers are provided with journals and the registries, and the several forms directed or recommended by the respective authorities are generally kept with praiseworthy correctness. By-laws in consonance with the improved system of discipline about to be introduced were duly prepared, and submitted to the Grand Jury; but the latter having attached certain conditions and qualifications in the form of a resolution to their endorsement of approval, the Inspector-General felt bound to seek the opinion of the law officers, who accordingly held that the approval contemplated by the 4th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, must be definite and complete, and that the limitation imposed by the Grand Jury in this instance amounted to a *dis*approval of the by-laws with regard to a particular class of prisoners. It is to be hoped, however, that at next assizes this obstruction will be withdrawn.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £2,094 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £1,815 5*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £2,240 4*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £37 17*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £33 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £41 13*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £13 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £20 2*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £4 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . – | 1864, . – | 1865, . £4 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £0 12*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . – | 1865, . –

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, . £159 11*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £155 16*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £147 7*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.
Non-resident.		
John Russell, esq., M.B., Local Inspector,	120	0
Rev. James Fitzgerald Gregg, Chaplain Established Church,	50	0
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0
Robert R. Gelston, esq., M.D., Physician,	44	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., Apothecary,	30	0
Resident.		
Francis M'G. Eagar, Governor,	300	0
Thomas Morrow, Clerk and Head Turnkey,	70	0
James Hogan, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	50	0
Turnkeys. Daniel Hallinan, *Blacksmith*,	40	0
Bernard O'Loughlin, *Cabinet-maker* (*acts as Carpenter*),	40	0
Thomas Harwood,	40	0
Thos. FitzGerald, *Shoemaker*,	35	0
John Sharpley,	35	0
David Franklin,	35	0
Adam Baker,	35	0
Thomas Weeks,	35	0
Samuel O'Neill,	35	0
David FitzGerald,	18	5
Aphra Griffin, Matron,	50	0
Margaret Gabbett, Assistant-Matron,	36	0
Anne Spillane, Hospital Nurse,	25	0

Vacancies.

Thomas Weeks and Samuel O'Neill, Turnkeys, appointed.

Since the last inspection two turnkeys have been appointed. The extern officers receive their salaries at the assizes, and the intern monthly. None of the latter are supplied with food rations; but the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms, and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	116	53
Chaplain, Established Church,	181	68
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	140	59
Physician,	201	82
Apothecary,	277	94

The summary of the visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, as returned in the schedule, falls below the minimum prescribed by the Prisons Act, viz., twice a week, besides attendance on Sundays.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Hospitals.

Proper quarters for the sick of both sexes are provided, to which water-closets, and fixed baths are attached. It would be desirable, however, to add shower-baths. The sanitary condition of the inmates of the prison was and had been satisfactory.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	35	19	21	14	6	2	12	–
No. of days therein, .	684	292	318	180	156	37	269	–
Average daily number, .	1·9	0·8	0·84	0·47	$\frac{156}{365}$	$\frac{37}{365}$	1·8	–
No. of deaths, . . .	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, .	£19 10s. 6d.		£7 6s. 1d.		£12 0s. 0d.		—	

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Clarina.	Henry Maunsell, esq.	Edward Croker, esq.
Right Hon. William Monsell.	George Fosbery, esq.	Joseph Gubbins, esq.
Hon. John Massy.	Edward Croker, esq.	John White, esq.
Eyre Lloyd, esq.	Sir William H. Barrington, bart.	John Franks, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, when all debts are discharged; the larger amounts by cheques payable to the individual creditors, and the smaller through the hands of the Governor, who duly accounts for the disbursements at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

The annexed tabular synopsis, compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits, shows that the condition of these minor prisons is in no degree improved, and that the defects so frequently enumerated in former reports, involving, as they do, the absence of even primary requirements, remain unremedied. The proposed Prisons Bill, which will, doubtless, become law, imposes certain prescriptions, scarcely any of which are fulfilled in the existing buildings; and I have therefore only to repeat that the paucity of the numbers confined in some of them, the facility of communication by means of railways, and the policy of removing prisoners at once to the county gaol, in which a complete system of discipline will be shortly carried into full operation, suggest the suppression of those situated in localities, where no criminal quarter sessions are held.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Rathkeale.		Newcastle.		Glin.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	157	39	116	24	13	10
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	27	3	21	5	6	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	37	9	37	8	4	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	5	1	3	2	3	1
Petty Sessions, .	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Weekly.	
Transmittals, . .	Direct.		Direct.		—	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Tolerable; some painting ordered.		Undergoing repairs.		*Out of repair.*	
Security, . .	*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*		Tolerable.	
Accommodation, .	*Wretched.*		*Very defective.*		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	*Sheets deficient.*		*Blankets much worn.*		Sufficient.	
Water, . . .	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, . .	*Very bad.*		*None;* cess-pools emptied through the building.		*None; cess-pools emptied through the building.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	*Very damp.*		Clean, and *now* dry.		*Damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½*d.*		4½*d.*		4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, .	£25.		£25.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		None.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

——	Kilfinane.		Bruff.		Croom.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	45	3	122	16	3	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	16	–	56	–	–	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	15	1	14	9	1	–
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	10	–	9	1	1	–
Petty Sessions, .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . .	Direct.		—		—	
Committals, . .	Correct.		*Separate committals for prisoners on their way to the County Gaol are wanting here.*		Correct.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Tolerable.		*Fair, except the roof, which is still leaky.*		*Imperfect.*	
Security, . . .	*Imperfect.*		Tolerable.		Tolerable.	
Accommodation, .	*Defective.*		*Bad.*		*Defective.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Blankets thin and sheets deficient.*		*Blankets thin and worn.*		Adequate.	
Water, . . .	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, . .	*None: cess-pools emptied through the building.*		*None; cess-pools cleared through the building.*		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Damp in soft weather.*		*Clean, but very damp in the Keeper's house and in some of the cells.*		Clean, *but damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.*		4½*d.*		4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, .	£15		£25		£15	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		—	

J. CORBY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—VISITED 28TH AND 29TH MAY, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	7	5	12	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	4	3	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	14	3	17	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	39	13	52	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted summarily, . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	26	24	1865,	30	5
1864,	34	13	1866 (day of Inspection),	39	13

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	2	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	1	1866 (day of Inspection),	2	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	2	2	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
1864,	2	3	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1865,	5	6			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	32	8	16	2	3	2	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	9	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	31	3	13	2	–	–
Other assaults,	74	26	71	35	17	13	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	1	2	–	–	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	–
Larceny,	145	70	43	38	24	20	7	6
Receiving stolen goods,	6	4	1	2	–	1	–	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	26	1	–	–	3	–	2	–
Military and naval offences,	10	–	7	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	8	2	10	6	4	3	4	3
Against property without violence,	–	–	6	3	2	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	79	28	97	45	17	11	14	3
Breach of Fishery Laws,	14	8	–	3	–	1	–	–
Obstructing public passage,	24	18	4	2	–	–	–	
Breach of Car Rules,	–	–	4		–			–
Nuisance,	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	436	174	312	141	89	54	34	13
Vagrancy,	8	13	3	12	11	26	2	–
Drunkenness,	109	63	153	41	67	19	1	
Debt,	23	–	13	–	6	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	130	87	99	49	53	16	1	–
Total,	706	337	580	243	226	115	39	13

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	–
Criminals,	411	190
Vagrants,	3	12
Drunkards,	153	41
Total,	580	243

From 1st Jan., 1866, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–
Criminals,	142	70
Vagrants,	11	26
Drunkards,	67	19
Total,	226	115

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	463	153	Once within the year,	209	86
Twice ,, .	26	16	Twice ,, .	4	2
Thrice ,, .	12	8	Thrice ,, .	1	4
Four times ,, .	4	6	Four times ,, .	–	2
Five times ,, .	–	2	Five times ,, .	–	1
Total, . .	505	185	Total, . .	214	95

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody, . .	30·21	11·10	—	28·80	12·49	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	60		28th Sept.	58		24th Jan.
Lowest ditto, . .	28		9th Aug.	28		27th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	50		29th April.	45		24th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	27		26th Oct.	21		30th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	19		9th Aug.	20		27th March.
Ditto, of females,	5		16th Feb.	7		2nd Feb.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

1st August, 1859, . .	115	2nd July, 1863, . . .	69
7th June, 1860, . . .	103	5th July, 1864, . . .	86
7th July, 1861, . . .	114	28th September, 1865, . .	60
5th January, 1862, . .	89	24th January, 1866, . .	58

Although upon the day which I have selected for the record of my official inspection, the aggregate of males was in excess of the normal amount, there is nothing to demand special comment; for, when we examine the daily averages for the three past years, and the expired portion of the current year, we find but little fluctuation in the inmates of this sex; the females during the same period exhibiting a greater proportionate tendency to rise and fall, and the numbers standing thus, to the omission of fractions:—

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866 (first five months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
26	19	33	16	30	11	28	12

There were to be remarked, however, among the males some few instances of crimes of violence, viz., murders, manslaughter, and highway robbery, as well as of offences affecting the public peace. The females, on the other hand, are derived almost exclusively from the debased and disorderly class inseparable from the population of a large town; prostitution, assaults, and larceny, being the leading characteristics. There were no returned convicts in custody, and happily no lunatics, and there was but 1 juvenile, a male. In the past year 6 males only falling within this category were committed here (of whom 1 was transferred to a reformatory), and 2 females, both of whom were similarly disposed of. In the current year 4 males were so committed, 2 of whom were sent to reformatories, but no females.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	5	School Rooms,	–	1
Yards,	8	3	Worksheds,	6	–
Day Rooms,	3	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Store Rooms,	6	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	94	–	Lavatories,	6	1
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	5	2
Single Cells of larger size,	1	–	Water-closets,	14	–
Sleeping Rooms,	9	5	Pumps,	3	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	9	15	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	84	9	Shirts,	21	30	Shifts,	7	16
Sheets, pairs of,	84	90	Jackets,	21	6	Jackets,	7	12
Rugs,	84	9	Trowsers,	21	12	Petticoats,	7	10
Hammocks or Cots,	–	18	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	21	4	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	7
Bed-ticks,	141	21						
Bedsteads,	141	–						

I found the prison at my inspection on the above days in as good a condition of order and discipline, as is consistent with the execution of the extensive works in progress, which on the male side have advanced far towards completion, but pending these operations the whole establishment must be considered to be in a state of transition; classification, and many other elements of proper internal administration being necessarily in abeyance. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage is effective. The stock of bedding, clothing, and shoes, however, was below the requirements, and a fresh issue is indispensable.

The lock-up is held in summer at 7.30, P.M., and in winter at 4.30, P.M.; unlock taking place at 6, A.M., and 7.30, A.M., at these seasons respectively.

The Governor, or the deputy in his absence, attends the lock-up of the males, and the matron and assistant-matron that of the females, immediately after which the night-watch is set, and goes round, and examines the cells.

Subsequently the Governor makes a circuit of the male prison in company with the night-watch, and ascertains whether the prisoners are in their cells, by challenge, in the case of a single inmate, and, when there are more than one, by opening the doors. He also sees that the locks are properly secured, and performs his final rounds usually about 10 o'clock, making however from time to time unexpected visits at late hours, in order to test the vigilance of the night-patrol, which consists of a permanent watchman, and of one of the turnkeys serving in rotation. There is also one tell-tale clock, and another is about to be provided for the further purpose of measuring the accuracy of their circuits. The keys of the prison are delivered to the Governor every night at 10, P.M., and kept in his bedroom, except those of the hospital, which have hitherto been retained by the nursetender, but henceforth these latter also are to be given up to the Governor, the responsibility for the safe custody of the inmates of every portion of the prison being legally vested in him alone. The locks, which are frequently examined, are reported to be generally in a sound condition; when requiring repair they have been hitherto sent to an ironmonger's in the city and brought

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

back by one of the turnkeys, being thus left without that official supervision which is indispensable.

Considerable progress, as has been stated above, has been made in the rebuilding of the prison, and I had the advantage of conferring fully with the Architect, and the Local Inspector, to whom I communicated such suggestions as appeared to be demanded for security and discipline. Some of these suggestions it has already been decided to carry into effect, while others remain under consideration, or have been negatived by the local authorities, and it is my duty therefore to put upon record the following recapitulation of the points, which I directed to be submitted to the Board, and to the Commissioners:—

1. A wall of sufficient height to be built at the rere of the Governor's intended residence from the debtor's apartments to the boundary wall, a distance about 8 feet from, and parallel to the rere wall of the Governor's house, so as to cut off communication between the pauper debtors' yard and the Governor's residence; a door for ingress and egress, to be opened in such wall.

2. Iron bars and a lattice to be attached to the two windows of the Governor's house, at the rere.

3. A wall to be built from the corner of the court-house, where it joins the new cells, to the boundary wall abutting on the river, so as to cut off communication with any of the cell windows and the outer, or stone yard.

4. A tower to be erected at the extreme angle of the outer boundary walls, near the county court-house, so as to overhang the outer sides of the land and river boundary walls at their junction.

5. The sheds at present in the small yard, or passage between the county court-house and boundary wall of city prison to be removed.

6. The wall at present separating the work yard from hospital yard, to be taken down and removed nearer to the hospital at the angle of the staircase wall, so as to cut off communication between the cells at the end of new building and the hospital yard.

7. A small shower-bath to be provided in the hospital.

8. The tell-tale clocks to be isolated, and so protected that the officer on duty cannot possibly tamper with them.

8. The cell doors to be sheeted at the inner side with iron.

9. The food traps to be moved up higher in the cell doors, so as to place the locks out of the reach of the prisoners, if they should pass their arms through the apertures.

10. The present bolts on the old doors to be altered in the hasps, or new ones to be procured, so that they should be padlocked under the rim locks and cover the keyholes of the latter.

11. The intended Roman Catholic chapel to be so arranged, that it may not be possible for the female and male prisoners to see each other while at mass or prayer. The Local Inspector to meet the Chaplain, Architect, and Governor, and confer with them on the most suitable arrangement for carrying out this object..

12. A female officer to be placed on duty at night in the female section of the new prison, and a bell to be provided, in order to enable her to summon aid in case of need.

13. The galleries, &c., of the existing Roman Catholic chapel to be removed, so as to convert it into a school-room for males, which might be used for the service of the Established Church, subject to the consideration of the Protestant Chaplain, and the intended male school to be used as turnkeys' apartments.

14. The laundry and the male and female schools to be stalled.

15. All locks and keys when needing repair to be sent out in charge of a prison officer and repaired in his presence.

Trusting, therefore, that no interruption may prevent the speedy execution of the plans and the completion of the further improvements, which have been detailed, I have only to conclude with the hope that the prison as altered will prove to be a creditable institution; but having regard to the considerable expenditure incurred, and to the necessity of maintaining hereafter a large staff, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that the amalgamation of the county and city gaols was not carried into effect.

Number sentenced to solitary confinement from 1st January to 31st December, 1865—2 males.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	11	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	–

The record of the punishments, all of which during the past and current year, were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting and signed.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,	29	Knitting,	6
Shoemaking,	1	Sewing,	4
Tailoring,	2		
Total,	32	Total,	10

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	32	10
Unemployed,	1	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Prison duties,	3	2
Total in custody,	39	13

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £27 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £23 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £10 10*s.* 1*d.*

Labour of both kinds is necessarily affected unfavorably by the works in progress in the gaol; little, however, is effected here at any time under the heading of industrial employment, none of the turnkeys being trained handicraftsmen.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	M. 55	F. 26	M. –	F. 19
Average daily number of pupils,	14	6	–	5
Number of days on which school was held,	192	204	–	98

School-hours—Males—From 1 to 3, P.M.; Females, 12 to 2, P.M.

Pending the alteration of the prison the male school is suspended. The females are instructed by the assistant-matron, but the character of many of the inmates of this sex, and the brief terms, to which they are ordinarily sentenced, militate against improvement. The approved form of registry of progress is in use, and the Chaplains are stated to visit from time to time, but no observations are entered on the face of the registry.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Class 1—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice (made into stirabout), and ½ pint of new milk. Class 2—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk. Class 3—4 oz. of Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Class 1—14 oz. of bread (made of second quality flour) and 1 pint of new milk. Class 2—12 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk. Class 3—8 oz. of bread, and 4 oz. for supper, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel for dinner, in lieu of milk. All prisoners get oatmeal gruel for dinner on two evenings of the week, instead of milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT. — *City of Limerick Gaol.*

Contracts.—Brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 4*d.*; turf, per kish, 6*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 24*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·80*d.* | 1864, . 2·61*d.* | 1865, . 2·81*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the diet. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who observe the tabular form of comment recommended by the Inspectors-General, which is examined, and signed by the Board. Exceptions are very rarely taken to any item of food.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers, both extern and intern, are provided with journals. The books prescribed and recommended by the several authorities are carefully kept. A general registry is however wanting, and the record of the time of attendance on the part of the extern officers is not filled by the gate turnkey according to the practice of other gaols.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £1,279 8*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £1,428 12*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £1,367 19*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £26 18*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £27 17*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £31 0*s.* 5*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £4 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £4 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £2 8*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, . £131 8*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £134 15*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £164 14*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Extern Officers.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Ambrose Hall, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. Richard Scott, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
John B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
John Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	76	0	0

Intern Officers.		£	*s.*	*d.*
John O'Farrell, Governor,		180	0	0
Turnkeys	Edward Ryan,	43	4	4
	Robert R. Drought,	39	0	0
	James Walsh,	39	0	0
	John Ryan,	39	0	0
	Patrick Walsh,	39	0	0
	William Walsh,	39	0	0
	Terence Kinsella,	39	0	0
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,		45	0	0
Anne Gaynor, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress,		40	0	0
Julia Sullivan, Hospital Nurse,		31	4	0

Vacancies.

The Right Rev. Dr. Butler, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned on 23rd June, 1865; the Rev. Richard Scott, was appointed by the Board, in his room, on 23rd June, 1865. Captain Griffin, Local Inspector, died on 26th April, 1866; Ambrose Hall, esq., was appointed by the Board, in his room, on 4th May, 1866.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	93	54
Chaplain, Established Church,	163	59
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	240	109
Surgeon,	139	47
Apothecary,	107	42

The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Hospital.

The existing hospital has hitherto been occupied by patients of both sexes, but henceforth it is to be allocated solely to the males, separate accommodation being provided in the plan of the new building for the females. The sanitary condition of the inmates of the gaol was, and had been very satisfactory.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	11	6	7	10	11	6	1	–
No. of days therein,	35	31	129	176	236	36	3	–
Average daily number,	·10	·9	·34	·49	·65	·10	·2	–
No. of Deaths,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Cost of Medicine,	£30		£30		£30		—	

Board of Superintendence.

Alderman Peter Tait, Mayor.	Alderman Laurence Quinlivan, J.P.	Wm. Phayre, esq., J.P.
Eugene O'Callaghan, J.P. High Sheriff.	Alderman John R. Tinsly, J.P.	Robt. M'Mahon, esq., J.P.
Alderman Thad. M'Donnell, J.P.	John T. M'Sheehy, esq. J.P.	Robert Roger, esq., J.P.
		Francis Ward, esq., T.C.
		Zachary Myles, esq., T.C.
		John Barry, esq., T.C.

The Board assembles fortnightly, when the larger liabilities are discharged by means of cheques payable to the several creditors; the smaller being comprised in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who is also furnished with a sum of £50 to meet contingencies and incidental expenses, and who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Postscript.

I regret that I am called upon to add to my report a statement gravely impugning the administration of this prison. The Local Inspector having discovered, upon examining the books, that the amount of meal, &c., issued, as appeared by the store-keeper's book, was far in excess of what appeared in the Dietary Book, and that such excess had extended over a long series of years, the matter was submitted to the Board, and the store-keeper was called upon for an explanation, which he furnished in writing, stating *inter alia* that "*at the request of the Chaplains, who are the inspectors of the provisions issued to the prisoners, the late Local Inspector sanctioned the issuing of an extra allowance of Indian meal, &c., to the prisoners.*" This remarkable statement was accepted by the Board as "*satisfactory,*" without even a reference to the surviving Chaplains (the Local Inspector being dead), although the Board, it is to be presumed, were aware, and the store-keeper especially, an officer of many years standing, must have known that the Local Inspector was wholly without authority to alter the dietary, which is framed by the Inspectors-General, and approved by the Lord Lieutenant (to whom the powers formerly vested in the Queen's Bench were transferred by the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), and which is directed

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

by the 84th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, to be "*adopted and strictly adhered to*," the sole exception being in cases, in which the Medical Officer, who does not appear to have been consulted on the subject throughout the entire period, shall think proper under certain forms and restrictions prescribed by the Act to order extra diet, a special account of which is to be kept. Thus this extraordinary breach of prison regulations, and unauthorized expenditure were passed over without further comment or inquiry.

The Inspectors-General therefore called for a reference to the Chaplains in order to obtain, if possible, some definite information. No reply on the part of the Protestant Chaplain has been furnished, but it appears that the acting Roman Catholic Chaplain stated verbally to the Board at their meeting on the 27th of November, "that *lately* the prisoners frequently complained to him of the insufficiency of the food, and particularly referred to the thinness of the stirabout." At the same meeting a letter from the Very Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald (who had discharged the duty of Roman Catholic Chaplain, a duty he ceased to fulfil in September, 1861), was read, the following extract from which bears upon the meal:—

"I have then some difficulty in recalling to my mind all the circumstances of a case which was decided at so remote a date. However I do recollect that the prisoners frequently complained to me of the quality of the gruel, that I considered their complaint not to be without foundation, and that I made a report to the effect in the Chaplain's Book. In my statement, either to the late Inspector, or to some member of the Board, I urged that as the extra allowance of Indian meal would not entail any serious expense, it would be well to remove the grounds of complaints. This view was adopted, the extra allowance was granted, but at this date I cannot say whether it was done by the Board or by the late Inspector."

No further action seems to have been taken, and I therefore feel it to be my duty to append a tabular statement, which has been transmitted to the Prisons Department.

The Board, who appear to have intervened for the first time throughout the long period referred to, further directed the "Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, to meet and take into consideration the advisability of recommending an increase of the present dietary of the prison, and to report." Accordingly an addition to the daily provisions having been suggested, the Board adopted the suggestion, and laid it before my colleague and myself, but we did not consider ourselves to be justified in submitting for the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant an exceptional dietary for the single gaol of the City of Limerick, inasmuch as the whole question of dietary, involving a large classification to be graduated by the amount of hard labour hereafter to be imposed by legislative enactment, and by the respective duration of sentences, will, doubtless, be dealt with by a competent medical tribunal to be appointed by the Executive.

The Board moreover made an order that the Local Inspector shall "for the future bring under their notice any irregularities, breach of discipline, &c., *previous to communicating the same to the Inspectors-General*," an order, which is of course inoperative, as being in conflict with the 30th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, which prescribes *inter alia* that the Local Inspector shall directly and irrespectively of the Board, add to his report to be made to the Inspectors-General, "any observations that may occur to him respecting the *general health, discipline*, or order of the gaol, and the *correct keeping of the several books and forms* directed to be kept by the Court of Queen's Bench, or which shall hereafter be directed to be kept by the Lord Lieutenant;" the policy, and indeed the necessity of such direct communication being strongly exemplified by this particular case.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the quantities of Indian Meal, Oatmeal, &c., consumed and unaccounted for according to the Storekeeper's Books of the City of Limerick Prison, for the Half Years ending December, 1855, to June, 1866, inclusive.

HALF YEAR ENDING	INDIAN MEAL.		OATMEAL.		RICE.		COALS.	BREAD.
	Consumed according to Dietary Book.	*Unaccounted for.*	Consumed according to Dietary Book.	*Unaccounted for.*	Consumed according to Dietary Book.	*Unaccounted for.*	*Unaccounted for.*	*Unaccounted for.*
	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Tons. cwts. stones.	lbs.
December, 1855,	62 3 11	0 3 23	7 0 20	1 2 19	22 0 25	0 0 26	—	1
June, 1856,	57 3 12	2 0 25	7 2 27	0 3 17	21 3 14	1 0 6	2 7 2	21
Year ending June, 1856,	120 2 23	3 0 20	14 3 19	2 2 8	44 0 11	1 1 4	2 7 2	22
December, 1856,	65 1 10	2 2 8	9 2 16	1 2 12	26 0 25	1 1 0	3 17 5	88
June, 1857,	61 1 24	4 2 17	12 0 3	1 2 20	23 1 19	—	5 8 5	178
December, 1857,	64 3 5	1 2 16	10 0 20	2 0 8	22 0 1	1 1 3	6 19 2	179
June, 1858,	46 3 16	2 2 18	8 0 26	0 2 12	16 0 5	1 1 18	6 18 3	36
December, 1858,	41 2 21	5 1 5	7 0 24	0 3 23	14 3 27	2 1 25	7 5 5	–
June, 1859,	43 0 7	6 0 20	7 1 26	0 3 24	15 1 0	2 2 27	12 16 3	337
December, 1859,	48 3 21	4 0 5	9 2 20	0 3 17	17 1 8	2 2 6	—	59
June, 1860,	39 2 12	13 2 16	6 2 3	3 2 18	14 0 17	2 3 4	—	91
December, 1860,	44 2 10	13 3 11	7 1 11	3 0 16	16 0 9	3 3 19	—	100
June, 1861,	45 2 24	16 1 3	6 3 18	3 2 9	16 0 20	2 3 7	—	132
Five years ending June, 1861,	506 0 10	70 3 7	86 0 27	19 0 19	181 2 19	21 0 25	43 5 7	1,200
December, 1861,	49 1 19	16 0 8	7 2 9	2 1 18	17 2 14	3 1 13	4 10 0	—
June, 1862,	46 0 18	12 3 9	6 1 15	3 2 12	14 3 16	5 0 11	1 4 4	65
December, 1862,	32 0 3	12 3 24	5 0 7	2 1 20	11 0 3	4 3 24	—	153
June, 1863,	25 3 10	21 0 17	4 2 9	4 1 18	8 0 23	6 3 4	1 10 0	90
December, 1863,	21 2 11	16 1 16	4 0 23	4 1 4	7 2 22	7 1 5	—	60
June, 1864,	21 1 24	17 2 3	3 3 22	6 0 5	7 1 5	6 2 22	7 3 5	224
December, 1864,	31 1 26	20 2 1	5 1 6	6 0 21	11 1 19	0 2 8	10 12 4	447
June, 1865,	32 1 5	9 2 12	5 2 18	4 1 9	7 3 11	3 0 16	1 10 6	—
December, 1865,	25 3 3	24 0 25	4 1 15	5 3 13	9 0 12	4 3 15	4 9 0	—
June, 1866,	23 2 4	10 1 24	5 3 5	4 0 22	8 1 11	3 2 17	—	300
Five years ending June, 1866,	309 2 23	142 2 17	52 3 17	43 3 2	103 1 24	46 1 23	31 0 3	1,339
TOTALS,	933 1 26	225 2 26	158 0 17	65 2 1	325 0 26	69 2 16	76 19 4	2,561

Per-centage of waste, or unaccounted for as to amount used:—

Five years ending June, 1861, . . A { 34 per cent.
Five years ending June, 1866, . . A { 46 „

B { 22½ per cent.
B { 62½ „

C { 11 per cent.
C { 45 „

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED THE 2ND MAY, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	3	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	4	11	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	30	–	30	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	5	8	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	44	16	60	–	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	39	16	1865,	43	13
1864,	31	13	1866 (day of Inspection),	44	16

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	1
1864,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1865,	1	1			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	–	Debtors,	–	–
Criminals,	247	71	Criminals,	90	24
Vagrants,	4	–	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	123	3	Drunkards,	33	6
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	389	75	Total,	124	31

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Concealing birth of infants,	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	2	3	–	3	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	116	28	60	8	6	–	7	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	–	13	1	6	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	22	3	20	2	7	–	2	–
Other assaults,	–	–	8	1	14	1	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery and sacrilege,	4	1	3	3	3	1	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	3	3	1	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	16	17	24	20	8	7	4	7
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.	33	5	16	–	22	–	21	–
Military offences,	9	–	5	–	–	–	1	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	6	18	4	10	3	3	–	3
Revenue offences (selling unlicensed spirits),	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against the person (using threats),	4	1	3	2	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace (breach of peace),	15	15	4	4	–	9	1	5
Breach of service, trespass,	11	7	24	5	3	–	–	–
Having unregistered arms,	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Fenianism & treasonable practises,	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	279	111	219	66	90	24	43	16
Vagrancy,	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	152	16	123	3	33	6	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., c. 27),	2	5	8	1	1	1	–	–
Debt,	12	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	38	9	28	5	–	–	–	–
Total,	484	142	389	75	124	31	44	16

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	311	57
	Twice ,,	24	4
	Thrice ,,	5	2
	Four times ,,	2	1
	Total,	342	64

From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	119	24
	Twice ,,	1	2
	Thrice ,,	1	1
	Four times ,,	–	–
	Total,	121	27

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	34·8	11·7	—	36·4	8·5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	64		24th April.	65		21st April.
Lowest ditto,	33		9th Sept.	26		11th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	49		22nd April.	56		18th April.
Ditto of females,	20		30th Oct.	16		1st May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	23		12th July.	20		11th Jan.
Ditto of females,	8		14th Aug.	5		24th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

25th October, 1859,	50	28th April, 1863,	67
26th January, 1860,	51	11th August, 1864,	64
20th December, 1861,	52	24th April, 1865,	64
1st April, 1862,	68	21st April, 1866,	65

An examination of the above tables collectively, and of the daily averages for the last three years leads us to the conclusion that the male criminal population has fluctuated but slightly, the numbers (to the omission of fractions) standing thus—

1863.		1864.		1865.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
36	16	34	11	36	8

while the females exhibit a tendency to decline.

Offences of the highest gravity have not been prevalent; there was, however, in custody a male prisoner charged with murder, not of an agrarian character, but attributed to jealousy. There were moreover no less than 24 males, who had been engaged in riots and assaults in connexion with the excitement arising from the general election, and who were about to be discharged in a few days after my official visit. Among the females were two of almost incorrigible disposition, committed from the poorhouse, one, who had been noticed in former reports, and another, who is constantly recurrent to gaol, short terms of imprisonment being manifestly of no avail in repressing, or correcting unruly and depraved natures in this sex. There were no returned convicts in charge, nor lunatics, either "dangerous," or "criminal," nor juveniles.

Under the latter category during 1865, 9 males and 2 females were committed here; and in 1864, 4 males and 3 females—1 of the latter in each of the years having been sent to reformatories; 1 male also of about

20 years of age, who had passed five years in a reformatory without avail, was undergoing a sentence of twelve months for two larcenies.

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Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	13	5	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	8	4	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	91	20	Lavatories,	12	11
			Baths,	2	0
			Privies,	4	4
			Water-closets,	4	3
Cells to contain three persons,	7	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	10	4	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	12	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchens,	2	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	156	25	Shirts,	86	32	Shifts,	40	10
Sheets, pairs of,	72	15	Jackets,	80	25	Jackets,	50	15
Rugs,	180	–	Vests,	60	10	Gowns,	25	10
Hammocks or Cots,	30	–	Trowsers,	60	10	Petticoats,	40	10
Bed-ticks,	145	15	Caps,	50	10	Aprons,	25	10
Bedsteads,	84	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	40	15	Neckerchiefs,	20	5
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	45	15	Caps,	40	5
						Stockings, pairs of,	20	10
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	10

No alteration has taken place since the last inspection, in the accommodation, the quarter assigned to the males containing cells far beyond the ordinary requirements, but that for the females being occasionally indequate to receive the "highest number" in custody. There is, moreover, no proper provision for female debtors, happily now a very rare class here, a room in the house of the matron being solely set apart for this purpose. The construction of the prison, consisting as it does of four distinct wings, unfortunately prevents the maintenance of simultaneous supervision, or of a constant check upon infractions of discipline; but pending legislation with regard to the requirements hereafter to be enforced in gaols, I abstain from offering any suggestions.

I found the whole buildings secure, in sound repair, free from damp, well ventilated, and amply provided with water and sewerage, which is duly flushed. The stock of clothing and shoes (a tailor and a shoemaker, both prisoners, having been constantly employed) was complete, and also of the bedding, &c., except that some of the blankets were thin. A fresh supply however had been ordered. The system of individual cellular separation is extended to all the criminal classes of both sexes, except lunatics, epileptics, the sick, and their several attendants.

Unlock takes place at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter. The Governor reports that he, or his assistant sees every prisoner locked in his cell at night. The head and class turnkeys afterwards go round and examine the locks. Each prisoner is then

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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challenged, in order to ascertain that he is in his cell. The cells are not supplied with gas, but gas remains lighted in the general prison until 10 o'clock, P.M., when all the lights in the gaol, with the exception of those opposite the tell-tale clocks, are extinguished. At that hour one of the superior officers goes his last rounds for the night. The watch is placed at 9 o'clock. Two watchmen, one in succession to the other, are employed for first and second watch until morning; their vigilance being tested by two tell-tale clocks placed in the hospital, at the end gate lodge. At 10 o'clock at night the keys of the prison, with the exception of those of the hospital, are taken up by the Governor, and are deposited in his bed-chamber, but the keys of the hospital have hitherto remained always in the hands of the hospital turnkey. This arrangement is to be discontinued for the future, and all the keys are to be delivered to the Governor, who alone is responsible for the safe custody of all the prisoners. A bell is to be erected in the hospital, so as to enable the officer in charge to give an alarm, in the event of aid being required; and a new tell-tale clock is to be placed in the porch about to be attached to the rere of the hospital. The locks when out of order are repaired within the walls of the prison by a locksmith, but new locks are purchased in Dublin.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	7	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	–

The record of the punishments, which, it is to be observed, are not numerous, and have been inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel, 9 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	4	–
Tailoring,	5	–
Brushmaking,	3	–
Weaving and Winding,	5	–
Matmaking,	12	–
Carpenters,	2	–
Plain work,	–	5
Spinning and Knitting,	–	5
Washing,	–	1
Total,	31	11

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	9	–
Industrial labour,	31	11
Sick,	–	1
Unemployed,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	3
Prison duties,	2	–
Attending in hospital,	1	1
Total in custody,	44	16

Punitive labour is enforced here by the treadwheel for only three hours daily, one hour being to be deducted for intervals of rest; but

pending legislation, and the revision of the dietary, I offer no comment on this small amount. Industrial employment is maintained in making up all materials of clothing, and in linen weaving for intern use, and in manufacturing mats and brushes for extern sale. One of the turnkeys is a weaver, another a stone-mason, and a third is capable of teaching matmaking, and shoemaking.

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Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £14 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £12 15*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £12 18*s.* 7*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	126	53	81	22
Average daily number of pupils, . .	26·15	10·3	26·2	7
Number of days on which school was held, .	238	254	82	84

School-hours.—Males—1½ to 3 o'clock, P.M. ; Females—1½ to 3 o'clock, P.M.

The schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, but the Inspector does not give a highly favourable report of the progress of the males, who are instructed by a schoolmaster-turnkey ; the females being taught by a matron. As, however, the latter are generally confined for very short terms, little is effected among pupils of this sex. The Chaplains are stated to examine those attending the schools from time to time, but no comments are entered on the face of the registry.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk; Females, 7 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Males, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk ; Females, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Juveniles.—For Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. For Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint soup or gruel; and for Supper, 4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Male and Female adults whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive—the Males, 1 oz. and the Females, ¾ oz. of oatmeal gruel instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 2 lb. loaf, 5¾*d.* : oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* ; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* ; meat, per lb., 10*d.* ; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.* ; buttermilk, per gallon, 1*d.* ; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* ; coal, per ton, 19*s.* ; turf, per hundred boxes, £5 ; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.* ; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.* ; candles, per lb., 6*d.* ; soap, per cwt., £1 7*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 2·07*d.* | 1864, . 2·28*d.* | 1865, . 2·48*d.*

No complaints of the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, observing the approved tabular form containing each item of food, but I found no report upon the gruel. Some exceptions, chiefly to the milk, appear to have been taken, but very rarely.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Medical Officer, are provided with journals. The registries and books prescribed, and recommended by the several authorities, are carefully kept, but the form of the Daily Employment Book differs from that almost universally adopted in the prisons of this kingdom.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £1,420 13*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £1,328 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £1,351 0*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £26 16*s.* 1½*d.* | 1864, . £26 1*s.* 10½*d.* | 1865, . £29 7*s.* 4¾*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £3 13*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £5 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £2 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £1 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . – | 1865, . . –

Sums repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the years—

1863, . £177 6*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £190 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £226 3*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
John Hay Moore, esq., Local Inspector, ...	60	0	0
Rev. John M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
Rev. John J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary, ...	20	0	0
Resident.			
James Young, Governor, .	200	0	0
David Weir, Deputy Governor, ...	60	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	30	0	0
Henry Dawson, Turnkey, .	30	0	0
Abraham Case, ditto, .	30	0	0
Robert Bryan, ditto, .	30	0	0
Richard Connor, *Schoolmaster*, . . .	30	0	0
William Sythes, *Matmaker*, .	27	10	0
James Heenan, *Mason*, .	25	0	0
James M'Dowell, Watchman,	25	0	0
Mary Anne Sythes, Matron,	21	0	0
Mary Anne Nichools, Matron and *Schoolmistress*, . .	21	0	0
Anne Dawson, Nurse, . .	21	0	0

Vacancies.

Rev. William Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain, resigned 9th September, 1865.
Rev. John M. Hobson, ,, ,, appointed ,, ,,
Richard Meredith, Turnkey, resigned 15th October, 1865.
William Lyons, Turnkey, appointed 19th October, 1865.
Richard Connor, Turnkey and Schoolmaster, appointed 23rd October, 1865.
James M'Dowell, Turnkey, appointed 14th December, 1865.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	140	45
Chaplain, Established Church, .	172	58
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	153	57
Physician, ...	243	77
Apothecary, . . .	182	46

Hospitals.

The wards for the sick of each sex are adequate in point of space and ventilation, and are fitted with baths and water-closets; but they are accessible only by a staircase in common to both.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners was or had been satisfactory.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	27	3	26	3	27	6	8	1
No. of days therein, .	421	34	839	73	510	140	85	23
Average daily number, .	1·15	0·09	2·3	0·2	1·39	0·38	0·7	0·19
No. of deaths, . . .	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£10 14*s.* 11*d.*		£3 15*s.* 4*d.*		£2 7*s.* 2*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to the day of inspection in 1866:—

One, 24th July, 1865.

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	Lewis Moore, esq.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.
George Adair, esq.	Major Carden.	Robert Staples, esq.
William W. Despard, esq.	Sir Allen Walsh.	M. H. Franks, esq.
Rd. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Thomas Kemmis, esq.	Henry White, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, when all liabilities, except the salaries of the superior officers (which are paid at the assizes) are discharged, the larger sums by cheques drawn in favour of the several creditors, and the smaller by an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Governor, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Bridewells.

I have only to recapitulate my former observations upon the Bridewells of this county:—

"No improvement has taken place in these wretched buildings, wanting as they are in the primary requirements of minor prisons, and especially the due separation of the sexes; but I am bound to state that the local authorities appear to be strongly in favour of their abolition as unfit and useless, when their defective condition, the small numbers confined in them, the central position of the County Gaol, the strictness of the discipline administered within its walls, the short distances, and the facilities of communication, are taken into consideration. I sincerely trust, therefore, that another effort will be made to abate these nuisances; and that, in the event of failure, the Legislature will intervene.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

—	Stradbally.		Borris-in-Ossory.		Abbeyleix.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	11	4	33	14	54	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	–	–	–	12	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	–	2	4	2	12	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Now correct.		Now correct.		Now correct.	
Registry,	Now correct.		Now correct.		Now correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Fair; *but the flagging in the males' day-room requires resetting.*		*A leak in the roof over the passage requires to be staunched, and the boundary walls to be pointed.*	
Security,	*Quite inadequate.*		*Quite inadequate.*		*Utterly insufficient.*	
Accommodation,	*Very defective.*		*Very defective.*		*Very defective.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Some blankets worn thin.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	Good supply from pump.		Good supply from pump.		—	
Sewerage,	*None; cess-pools only.*		*None; cess-pools only.*		*None; cess-pools only.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fairly clean, *but damp.*		Fairly clean, *but damp.*		Fairly clean, *but damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed.		One prisoner of each sex in custody. Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.—Visited the 3rd of May, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	7	–	7	–	–	–
For further Examination,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	–	14	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	4	12	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	6	13	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	48	14	62	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	57	25	1865,	54	16
1864,	38	18	1866 (day of Inspection),	48	14

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding *date* in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	1	–
1864,	1	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding *date* in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	4	3	1866, up to and including day of Inspection,	–	–
1864,	2	1			
1865,	2	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	4	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	–	4	–	2	–	1
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Common assaults,	147	20	130	9	43	3	4	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	30	2	52	3	12	1	18	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	–	16	–	5	1	4	1
Other assaults,	10	–	9	–	2	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking & holding forcible possession,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	34	32	28	32	16	10	8	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the Currency,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	8	6	4	9	3	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	1	3	1	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	10	2	4	–	2	1	–	1
Against property, without violence,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	35	11	20	5	10	1	2	1
Leaving service without permission	5	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Prostitution,	–	45	–	26	–	6	–	3
Selling spirits without licence,	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	–	–	24	–	21	–	4	–
Total criminal class,	332	128	329	96	122	28	44	11
Vagrancy,	6	13	2	11	–	1	–	1
Drunkenness,	112	17	118	24	43	23	–	–
Lunacy,	15	6	14	7	5	2	–	–
Debt,	17	2	14	1	3	1	2	1
Remanded for further Examination,	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1
Total.	482	166	477	139	175	56	48	14

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	1	Debtors,	3	1
Criminals,	329	96	Criminals,	124	29
Vagrants,	2	11	Vagrants,	–	1
Drunkards,	118	24	Drunkards,	43	23
Dangerous Lunatics,	14	7	Dangerous Lunatics,	5	2
Total,	477	139	Total,	175	56

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	387	73	Committed	Once within the year,	146	33
	Twice ,,	22	7		Twice ,,	10	2
	Thrice ,,	6	7		Thrice ,,	2	1
	Four times ,,	2	1		Four times ,,	–	2
	Five times ,,	–	1		Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	1	2		Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	–		Nine times ,,	–	1
	Total,	418	92		Total,	158	39

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	44·7	14·3	—	–	–	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	89		4th Nov.	74		8th March.
Lowest ditto,	36		12th Jan.	53		18th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	70		4th Nov.	61		7th March.
Ditto of females,	23		24th May.	15		30th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	29		1st Jan.	43		18th March.
Ditto of females,	7		13th Jan.	7		7th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

6th July, 1859,	99	25th April, 1863,	85
7th February, 1860,	74	22nd January, 1864,	73
25th April, 1861,	92	4th November, 1865,	89
28th March, 1862,	127	8th March, 1866,	74

A comparison of the daily averages for the last three years establishes the result that the return for 1865 comprises a higher number of males than that for 1864, and lower than that for 1863, the figures standing thus—

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	51	22	1864,	34	16	1865,	44	14

whereas there appears to be a gradual decline in the females.

The chief characteristic of crime, however, in this Riding is the extraordinary prevalence of personal violence and disorder, no less than 27 of the males recorded above falling within this catagory of lawless brutality. There were 2 for trial on a charge of murder, 1 being self-

accused; 2 for manslaughter, 1 being convicted of the latter offence; and the remainder, amounting to 22, tried and untried, represented different gradations of assaults, the large preponderance consisting of cases of considerable gravity. The female inmates are principally derived, as is almost universally found to be the case in this kingdom, from the debauched and degraded class of prostitutes and pickpockets, among whom, moreover, drunkenness appears to be greatly on the increase. Four males were also confined here as being connected with the Fenian conspiracy, 3 by virtue of warrants issued under the suspension of the "Habeas Corpus Act," and 1 under rule of bail for the use of seditious language. There were no juveniles in custody, nor had any been committed here during the current year. In 1865 only 3 males and 2 females coming within this age-period passed through the prison, 1 of whom, a female, was transmitted to a reformatory. There were, I am happy to add, no lunatics committed as such, but there were 2 females under remand who were considered to be of unsound mind. The gaol is now largely relieved from this most unsuitable class of inmates, only 14 males and 8 females belonging to the category having been in charge during 1865. One male was suspected to be a returned convict, but none were known to be such.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	10	7	Store Rooms,	12	2
Day Rooms,	7	4	Laundries,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	4	–	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	12	8
			Privies,	19	9
Single Cells of larger size,	35	15	Water-closets,	3	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	114	18	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	13	3	Reception Room,	1	–
Number of Beds in such rooms,	14	2	Pumps,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	5	Wells,	2	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Other machines for hard labour,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchens,	4	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	277	71
Sheets, pairs of,	194	28
Rugs,	208	45
Hammocks or Cots,	28	–
Bed-ticks,	199	40
Bedsteads,	196	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	110	19
Jackets,	60	18
Vests,	79	21
Trowsers,	76	79
Caps,	58	15
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	145	56
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	111	46

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	59	44
Jackets,	59	23
Petticoats,	49	–
Aprons,	50	156
Neckerchiefs,	47	14
Caps,	69	84
Stockings, pairs of,	66	49
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	37	21

I found the whole building at my inspection in a highly creditable condition of cleanliness and order, in sound repair, free from damp, airy, provided with an ample flow of water, and with effective sewerage, which is flushed, and secure, as far as material requirements can render it so, new padlocks of the most improved kind having been procured for the entire gaol, and stocklocks for the doors leading to the galleries and to the sections. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

of gaol clothing and shoes, for the storage of which there is excellent accommodation, was fully adequate, and no opportunity is thrown away of turning to account the labour of prisoners in maintaining a supply. The old and imperfect system (if it deserves the name) of classification still exists here, and there are some defects, which in any event require to be remedied, such as the wants of the hospital, detailed below, and of quarters for the female debtors, who at present are placed in a section of the criminal prison, and of artificial heating for the laundry. But I abstain from urging at the present period any particular action in carrying out a large and comprehensive design of improvement, pending legislation, and the probability of a considerable change in the statutable requirements, as well as in the constitution, and even in the distribution of prisons throughout this kingdom.

Unlock takes place in summer at 6 A.M., and in winter at 7 A.M., and lock-up at 6 P.M. and 5 P.M. respectively. Gas is supplied in the cells of one section only for two hours, and is extinguished at 7 P.M. The Governor or the head turnkey attends the lock-up, and prisoners are ascertained to be in their cells after lock-up by looking through the door-traps, and by challenge, and a superior officer goes his final rounds at 10 P.M., or sometimes later. The night-watch is set at 9 P.M., and is performed by one individual, whose vigilance and regularity are tested by two tell-tale clocks placed in opposite quarters of the precincts.

The keys of the prison are kept by the Governor in his bedroom at night.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	12	10
Stoppage of diet,	1	–
Other punishments,	–	–
Total,	13	10

From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	1	–
Stoppage of diet,	–	–
Other punishments,	–	–
Total,	1	–

The record of the punishments is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman. All those returned in the above schedule were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, except one, in which magisterial intervention was required.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

The male prisoners are exempt from tread-wheel by order of the Doctor.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	
Mat-making,	3
Cooking,	2
Tailoring,	1
Shoemaking,	4
Pumping water,	6
Stone-breaking,	7
Cleaning prison,	8
In charge of prisoners,	3
Unemployed,	14
Total,	48

FEMALES.	
Cleaning prison,	2
Unemployed,	3
Knitting,	2
Sewing,	1
Washing in laundry,	6
Total,	14

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	–	4
Industrial labour,	34	7
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	10	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	1
Total in custody,	48	14

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1863, . £18 14*s.* 9½*d.* | 1864, . £21 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £13 19*s.* 8*d.*

Punitive labour is almost a nullity here; pumping water and breaking stones alone approximating to this branch of discipline. As, however, the whole question of labour of this character, and of diet are about to undergo consideration, I abstain from any further comment. Industrial employment is actively maintained, several of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, or capable of teaching the rudiments of trades. No new material is manufactured, but all articles of wear are made up within the walls, and some profit is derived from extern sale, chiefly of mats and brushes.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	188	94	117	12
Average daily number of pupils,	18	7·4	21$\frac{11}{55}$	7·3
Number of days on which school was held,	263	264	55	100

School hours.—Males, from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.—Females, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M.

The males are instructed by the clerk, who has passed one examination (the schools being now placed in connexion with the National Board of Education), and the females by a trained matron. The form of registry, however, recommended by the Inspectors-General is not kept for the pupils of the latter sex. The Chaplains visit and examine from time to time.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

3rd Class.—Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Prisoners sentenced to less than one month, get gruel in lieu of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1½*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 2½*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, 23*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 35*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, mould, per lb., 7*d.*; ditto, dips, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., 29*s.*; ditto, brown, per cwt., 24*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 3*d.* | 1864, . 2·28*d.* | 1865, . 3·34*d.*

No complaints as to the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners. I tasted the bread and milk, and found both to be of excellent quality. The chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, observing the approved tabular form of comment, and very rarely taking exception to any article of consumption.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

All the extern officers and the Governor are provided with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board, and initialed; and the registries and books prescribed and recommended by the several authorities are kept with laudable accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £2,494 14*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £2,418 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £2,258 8*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £31 12*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £44 15*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £36 2*s.* 8·40*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £15 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £23 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £1 0*s.* 6*d.*

Amount repaid to the County Treasurer out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, . £305 9*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £172 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £218 4*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. M. Cleary, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
George Frith, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	60	0	0
Thomas Spain, esq., Apothecary,	25	0	0

Resident.

W. S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	250	0	0
William Wills, Head Warder,	80	0	0
Michael Long, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	50	0	0
Samuel Lett, Gate Warder,	40	0	0
Warders. Wm. Roberts, *Painter*,	40	0	0
Warders. John Duffy, *Tailor*,	40	0	0
Warders. *John Cunningham,	7	17	0
Warders. Edward Greene, *Miller*,	40	0	0
Warders. James Buggle, *Carpenter*,	40	0	0
Warders. Henry Young, *Mat-maker*,	35	0	0
Thos. Pyke, Supernumerary,		—	
John Boyd, Night Watch,	40	0	0
Eva Duggan, Matron,	48	0	0
Honora Purtill, Assistant-Matron,	24	0	0
Eliza Field, Assistant-Matron,	24	0	0
Kate Alcock, Nurse,	24	0	0

All the intern officers receive food rations, which consist of 2 lbs. of white bread, and 1 quart of new milk daily for each.

The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms. Prisoners are employed in cooking for the unmarried officers—a practice highly objectionable, as leading to favouritism, and to a relaxation of discipline towards the former, especially with regard to food.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	164	63
Chaplain, Established Church,	220	69
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	157	52
Surgeon,	194	57
Apothecary,	199	55

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are sufficient in capacity and ventilation, but are not fitted with fixed baths or water-closets—a defect, which demands immediate correction. Alarm bells are about to be

* John Cunningham arrested under the Lord Lieutenant's Warrant on a charge of Fenianism—vacancy filled by the probationary appointment of Henry Young, on 7th of April.

attached to both hospitals, and to the female prison, in order to enable the watchmen to communicate with the superior officers, in the event of any assistance being required in either hospital, the keys of which are to be placed in the custody of the Governor at night.

South District.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The sanitary condition of the inmates of the gaol was and had been satisfactory.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	9	21	8	17	4	1	–	–
No. of days therein, .	489	743	303	329	72	21	–	–
Average daily number, .	1·3	2	·82	·88	0·2	0·1	–	–
No. of deaths, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£14 16*s.* 4*d.*		£8 9*s.* 7*d.*		£7 2*s.* 3*d.*		—	

Board of Superintendence.

Caleb Going, esq.	J. R. Minnett, esq., J.P.	Major Gason, J.P.
Sir Wm. Osborne, bart.	John Bayley, esq., J.P.	Captain Carroll, J.P.
John Going, esq., J.P.	H. O. Saunders, esq., J.P.	Capt. B. W. Holmes, J.P.
William Ryan, esq., J.P.	Major Dundas, J.P.	R. Falkiner, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles with regularity, and at each meeting all liabilities, including the salaries of the subordinate officers (those of the higher being paid at each assizes) are discharged by cheques to the orders of the parties severally entitled.

Bridewells.

I would revert under this heading to the observations submitted by my colleague and myself in former reports, as to the policy of discontinuing the defective and unnecessary bridewells of this county, except that of *Thurles*. In reference to the *new* bridewell at *Newport*, having regard to the wretched and untenantable condition of the *old* building, which is utterly unfit for human occupation, we consider it advisable that prisoners, *ad interim*, should be transferred to the former, with, however, the distinct understanding that the expression of this opinion on our part is not to be taken as a sanction for the continuance of the bridewell, in the event of legislation being directed, of which there appears to be no doubt, to an alteration in the requirements and the whole constitution of these minor prisons.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Borrisokane.		Newport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	38	22	41	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	14	1	17	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	11	9	21	–
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	6	–	10	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		*Three committals wanting;* but care will be taken to obviate this omission.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Fair.		Building just completed; *but the kitchen-range not yet set.*	
Security, . . .	*Inadequate.*		Fair; *but bars required for the windows over the doors of the day-rooms.*	
Accommodation, . .	*Insufficient.*		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Now sufficient.		To be supplied for the new building.	
Water, ...	By a pump on premises.		By a pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	*None; cess-pools cleaned through the building.*		Stated to be carefully made.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		Drying out; and, *though defective,* fit for occupation.	
Cost of dietary, per head, per day.	$3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males; $2\frac{7}{8}d.$ for females.		$4d.$ for males; $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Bridewells.

Roscrea.		Thurles.		Templemore.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
184	25	328	78	229	32
137	11	162	22	328	78
33	8	100	16	47	1
21	3	51	8	19	–
Weekly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.	
Now regular.		*Several committals illegal.*		*Several committals illegal; sentences for other offences than drunkenness being carried out in the bridewell.*	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Tolerable.		Fair order; walls of yards to be dashed and coped on the outside; main wall to be under-pinned.		*Insufficient.*	
Unsatisfactory.		Sufficient.		*Insufficient.*	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		*Badly arranged.*	
Inadequate.		*Inadequate.*		*Insufficient.*	
None.		Pump on premises.		Pump on premises.	
None; an *open* cess-pool in the male yard.		Clean and effective.		Effective.	
Rather untidy; but fairly *dry.*		Clean and dry.		Satisfactory.	
$3\frac{9}{16}d.$ males; $3\frac{5}{16}d.$ females.		$3\frac{3}{4}d.$ for both sexes.		$4d.$ for both sexes.	
£30.		£55.		£35.	
None.		None.		None.	
Two females in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—VISITED THE 21ST AND 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	3	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
For further Examination,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	12	8	20	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	15	–	15	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	40	27	67	–	2	2

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Misdemeanant, ... 1 male. / Committed—Once, ... 1 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	58	41	1865,	50	22
1864,	59	25	1866 (day of Inspection),	40	27

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	2	1	1865,	–	–
1864,	2	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	2	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1865,	1	–
1864,	3	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	1	1866 (up to and including		
1864,	2	2	day of Inspection),	4	2
1865,	2	3	Day of Inspection,	1	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866, (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	6	–	6	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	2	2	–	3	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	–
Assaults (common),	97	27	100	52	69	14	10	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	16	–	14	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	3	–	6	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	3	1	5	1	1	1
Robbery,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	2	3	–	4	–	2	–
Larceny,	36	63	49	49	35	37	6	12
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	4	2	8	3	5	3	1	1
Arson, and attempts to commit,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	7	1	2	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	2	9	–	4	2	8	–
Military offences,	10	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	8	6	14	6	22	6	2	1
Soliciting on the streets,	–	17	–	20	–	4	–	1
Leaving employment,	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Inoculation,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unregistered arms,	3	–	5	–	3	–	–	–
Breaches of Fishery Laws,	4	–	7	3	3	–	2	–
Under suspension of Habeas Corpus Act,	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–
Forfeited recognizance,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Other offences:—								
Against the person,	3	1	1	1	–	2	–	1
Against property with violence,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, without violence,	16	17	18	9	3	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	46	82	35	95	33	42	–	2
Total criminal class,	278	225	297	247	256	115	39	22
Vagrancy,	33	6	15	5	7	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	377	111	270	123	122	49	1	3
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	8	2	6	2	4	1	–	1
Debt,	14	1	13	2	4	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	88	32	66	29	69	20	–	1
Total,	798	377	667	408	462	185	40	27

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	2	Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	363	276	Criminals,	325	135
Vagrants,	15	5	Vagrants,	7	–
Drunkards,	270	123	Drunkards,	122	49
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	2	Dangerous Lunatics,	4	1
Total,	667	408	Total,	462	185

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	478	139	Committed	Once within the year,	375	83
	Twice ,,	58	22		Twice ,,	28	17
	Thrice ,,	12	5		Thrice ,,	6	2
	Four times ,,	1	6		Four times ,,	1	3
	Five times ,,	1	5		Five times ,,	1	3
	Six times ,,	–	3		Six times ,,	–	3
	Seven times ,,	1	6		Seven times ,,	–	1
	Eight times ,,	1	1		Eight times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	2		Nine times ,,	–	–
	Ten times ,,	–	3		Ten times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,				Eleven times ,,		
	Thirteen times ,,	–	2		Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Fifteen times ,,	–	1		Fifteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	552	195		Total,	411	113

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	50·16	24·92	—	80·76	21·62	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	101		8th Nov.	128		18th March.
Lowest ditto,	48		30th July.	64		19th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time	68		19th Feb.	107		28th March.
Ditto of females,	39		11th Nov.	33		1st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time	32		21st June.	40		21st Sept.
Ditto, of females,	13		30th July.	13		21st June.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

11th October, 1859,	123	4th July, 1863,	127
2nd June, 1860,	138	7th February, 1864,	118
30th December, 1861,	144	8th November, 1865,	101
6th February, 1862,	159	18th March, 1866,	128

When we examine the above schedules, and consider concurrently with them the record of the daily averages for the three preceding years, and for the expired period of the current year, we find a gradual tendency to decline among the females, whose aggregate is maintained chiefly by the recommittal of prostitutes, and those of disorderly character; but a marked increase in the number of the males in 1866, as compared with 1865, is almost exclusively due (there being a slight proportionate advance in offences involving personal violence) to the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

detention of a large body of political prisoners, arrested on warrants issued by virtue of the powers vested in the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act for suspending the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, no less than forty having been included in this category. Vagrancy has experienced a great diminution, and drunkenness, as compared with the past years, has fallen in the ratio of nearly two-fifths.

Lunatics, I am happy to add, in consequence of the relief afforded by the Auxiliary Asylum, no longer interfere with the general discipline; and juvenile offenders have ceased to constitute a prevalent class; only 26 males and 3 females, in 1865, and 18 males, and 3 females, in 1866 (of whom six males were transferred to reformatories), having passed through the prison. There was but one returned convict in charge (a male) ascertained to be such, photography being employed here as a valuable auxiliary to justice.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	24	–	Worksheds,	27	–
Yards,	13	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	–	Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells, not less in size than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft. high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundries,	1	1
			Drying Rooms,	2	2
			Lavatories,	4	–
Single Cells of larger size,	39	–	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	57	–	Privies,	14	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	4	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	25	35	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	10	4	Pumps and Wells,	10	1
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Room,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	67	160	Shirts,	80	79	Shifts,	48	28
Sheets, pairs of,	67	175	Jackets,	38	119	Jackets,	24	23
Rugs,	67	92	Vests,	38	45	Gowns,	24	23
Hammocks or Cots,	–	120	Trowsers,	38	67	Petticoats,	24	83
Bed-ticks,	67	207	Caps,	38	100	Aprons,	24	25
Bedsteads,	67	361	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	38	88	Neckerchiefs,	24	23
						Caps,	24	65
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	24	62

I found the prison generally in sound repair, amply provided with water, and with sewerage capable of being flushed, and sufficiently supplied for existing requirements with clothing and shoes, and with bedding, blankets, and sheets, there being an adequate stock in store for issue to the *cots*, with which the cells intended to be occupied by prisoners in ordinary health are fitted, as it will be necessary to place those subject to epileptic fits, or other similar infirmities, in the old gaol, where the standing bedsteads remain. The order and discipline of the whole institution were in as satisfactory a condition, as is consistent with the present unavoidable abeyance of both, in consequence of the alteration of the buildings.

Since the last inspection much has been carried into effect with the view to the establishment, and maintenance of the system of cellular separation, and the cells (viz., 120 for males, and 59 for females), are nearly ready for occupation, gas having been introduced into each, which is checked by stop-cocks. In some of them however the leakage

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

of the cistern placed above them has caused damp; the wires connected with the bells, and tell-tale plates require to be tightened in almost all, and the production of an equable and adequate temperature by the heating apparatus must be tested by experiment, especially by the constant use of thermometers placed on the several ranges; moreover, in order to give full development to the admirable form of discipline above referred to, it will be necessary to recast the female laundry, and the mangling and ironing rooms, and to gut and re-model the male laundry, which is very defective in point of space, and ventilation, and the drying-room attached to which is a wretched makeshift. Stalls also for schooling, so as to thoroughly prevent intercommunication are indispensable, and might be conveniently placed in the corridors of the building severally allocated to the two sexes.

The solitary cells for both sexes are in a ruinous condition, and their position is unsuitable; these blocks of building ought to be removed, as well as a coal-yard, which encumbers space, obstructs the supervision of the officer on patrol, and impairs the general symmetry of the plan of the whole building, and other solitaries could easily be provided in the old gaol. The want of water-closets in the hospital is further a grave defect, which ought forthwith to be remedied.

I am bound also to point out some particulars, in which the security of the prison appears to be endangered.

The food-traps in the cell doors being placed so low as to enable the inmate of a cell to pass his arm through, and reach the key-hole,* it will be necessary to strengthen the fastening of the traps, and to add swing-bars or bolts, with hasps fitted to cover the key-hole, and padlocked below.

The windows and glass doors at the end of the inspection-halls in both the male and female prison are so weak, as to be quite untrustworthy, and ought to be built up; the side doors also leading from the halls into the yards would require to be protected by iron check gates, and the block of boarding, which contains the staircase conducting to the Board-room, and gives access to the Governor's house, ought to be caged with iron bars, and with a gate of the same material and pattern.

Further, bars are indispensable for some of the windows in the upper part of the inspection-hall (which are now undefended), and for the skylights in the roof. The tell-tale clocks, which, when of the best description and thoroughly protected against tampering, constitute the most reliable check upon the vigilance and regularity of the night watch, are of inferior quality, as are also the locks upon the offices, in which two of the clocks are placed, deficiencies which ought to be corrected.

I have entered into this somewhat protracted detail, because I am satisfied from my experience of the provident liberality evinced on the part of the local authorities in giving effect to the most approved form of prison discipline, that they will be ready to complete the good work, which they have carried out so far, and to render the gaol of their Riding an institution in which they may justly feel pride.

Under existing circumstances a necessarily imperfect or meagre classification is maintained, the males being divided into four sections, viz., one for examination—the tried, the untried, and drunkards, and the females into two only, regulated by their known antecedents.

Unlock takes place at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter, and lock-up at 6, P.M., in both seasons.

* Since this was in type a prisoner at Mountjoy Convict Prison succeeded in unlocking his cell-door in this manner.

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County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

The Governor, or, in case of his unavoidable absence, the head turnkey, is present with the turnkeys at lock-up, and takes down the number of individual prisoners, and ascertains that the cells are properly secured.

Prisoners committed after lock-up are confined in two corridors on the basement story, set apart for drunkards and examination cases, with locks and keys totally distinct in form from those belonging to other sections, the final examination of the whole taking place at 10 o'clock, when the Governor deposits in an iron safe placed in his bed-room the keys of every part of the prison, including those of the hospital, to which bells are now attached for the purpose of giving an alarm, when aid is required.

The Governor occasionally makes a circuit of the prison at late and unexpected hours, and a nightly patrol is performed in two watches of four hours each, from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M., by the turnkeys in rotation.

The locks are generally reported to be in satisfactory working order, and when needing repair are conveyed to and from the contractor by an officer of the prison, but sufficient supervision does not appear to be exercised over this vital matter of security.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	43	10	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	47	4

All the punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman, were, during the current year, inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-mill, 24 Males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking, . . .	1	Washing, ...	12
Tailoring, ...	1	Needlework, . . .	6
Carpentering, . . .	1		
Scouring, ...	10		
Total, . . .	13	Total, . . .	18

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour, ...	24	–
Industrial Labour, ...	13	18
Sick, ...	–	2
Unemployed, ...	3	5
Discharged (before labour hours), . .	–	1
Lunatics, ...	–	1
Total in custody, . . .	40	27

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1863, . £106 1*s.* 0½*d.* | 1864, . £146 19*s.* 0½*d.* | 1865, . £158 3*s.* 8*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained for four hours daily by the tread-wheel, which is stalled, and the power of which is applied to raising water; but the whole question of this form of labour will doubtless undergo legislative revision in the next session of Parliament.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Industrial employment consists chiefly of scouring for the military, which is performed by the males, and of washing for the general public by the females. The former also are engaged in trades, when opportunities offer, and all the clothes and shoes, two of the turnkeys being shoemakers, are made up in the prison. Stone-breaking has been abandoned, not being remunerative. It is proper to add that the cost of the improvement of the water-supply and of building a new board-room has been defrayed out of the profits derived from industrial labour.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	40	–	31	–
Average daily number of pupils,	4·6	–	6·	–
Number of days on which school was held,	233	–	124	–

School-hours—Males, 10 to 12, A.M.

The female school is suspended pending the alteration of the buildings. The male pupils are limited, none above twenty years of age being admitted. The school is in connexion with the National Board, whose Inspector reports that "*on the whole it is fairly progressing.*"

The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is also kept. The Chaplains do not visit and examine.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Supper.—Third Class—4 oz. of brown bread.

Gruel in lieu of milk twice a week.

Extras to Lunatics.—Males—7 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk. Meat three times a week for males and females.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 6*d.*; brown, per 4lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2·52*d.* | 1864, . 2·75*d.* | 1865, 2·57*d.*

Only two prisoners, who were both in solitary confinement for highly refractory conduct, complained of the stirabout, a sample of which I tasted, and found to be unexceptionable, as were also the milk and the bread, although some objections were occasionally recorded with regard to the latter by the Chaplains, who are regular in their inspection of the provisions, observing the approved form of tabular comment.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers are provided with journals. The registries, and the several books and forms directed and suggested by competent authority, are kept here with very laudable accuracy, except a "Daily Employment Book" and a "Work Ledger," which, however, will be supplied, as soon as the new building is fit for reception.

The by-laws are no longer suited to the demands of modern prison discipline, and I regret to observe that great laxity is sanctioned here in

the admission of visitors to *convicted* prisoners, *at any time*, on the order of a County Magistrate, as well as of others, who are specified; the almost invariable rule adopted in well-ordered prisons being to grant this privilege only *once in three months.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £2,910 13*s.* 5½*d.* | 1864, . £2,667 10*s.* 4½*d.* | 1865, . £2,381 4*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £26 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £30 16*s.* 7·5*d.* | 1865, . £30 18*s.* 11·38*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £5 9*s.* | 1864, . £6 6*s.* | 1865, . £18 5*s.*

Sums repaid by Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners in the years

1863, . £410 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £337 10*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £319 1*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Percy Gough, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	150	0	0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0
R. C. Chaplain (vacant),	—		
William J. Sheill, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Resident.			
Robert Grubb, Governor, .	250	0	0
Joseph M'Caffery, Head Warder, ...	90	0	0
James Quinn, Turnkey, .	60	0	0
Edmond Power, Clerk, .	60	0	0
Richard Walsh, Turnkey, .	40	0	0
Patrick M'Carthy, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Nathaniel Russell, *Shoemaker*, . . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Joseph Kingsley, *Shoemaker*, . . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Mathew Meehan, . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Joseph Ardagh, . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Henry Colborne, . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. George Eyre, . .	40	0	0
Thomas Summers, Hospital Turnkey, . . .	40	0	0
Susan Woods, Matron, .	45	0	0
Matilda Conway, Female Turnkey, . . .	25	0	0
Johanna Morrissey, Female Turnkey, . . .	25	0	0
Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse, ...	25	0	0

Vacancies.

The Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector, superannuated, and Percy Gough, esq., appointed in his place. The Rev. Michael Burke, Roman Catholic Chaplain, died; not yet filled up. Catherine Lonergan, Laundress, dismissed, and Margaret M'Keon appointed in her place; also Margaret M'Keon dismissed; her place not filled up.

Since the last inspection the Local Inspector, the Rev. J. Morton, after a long and highly efficient service, retired from his office, in consequence of impaired health, to the great regret of my colleague and myself. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries at the assizes, and the subordinate staff monthly. None of the latter are supplied with food-rations, but the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms. I was happy to receive a favourable report of the conduct of the subordinate officers.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan. 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	293	119
Chaplain, Established Church, .	163	121
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	175	126
Surgeon, ...	339	293

The schedule of visits attests the assiduity of the extern officers.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	127	36	86	35	76	46	66	29
No. of days therein, .	931	421	618	303	722	353	648	287
Average daily number, .	2·55	1·15	1·69	·83	1·97	·96	2·45	1·08
No. of deaths, . . .	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Cost of Medicine, . .	£11 19*s.* 7*d.*		£13 17*s.* 5*d.*		£11 9*s.* 3*d.*		–	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates :—

1865, One, 30th January.

The sanitary condition of the inmates of the gaol was and had been satisfactory. The accommodation for patients of both sexes is adequate, but the want of water-closets is a grave defect, which ought to be forthwith corrected, the sick being at present worse provided in this particular, than those in health.

Board of Superintendence.

John Bagwell, esq., M.P.	Samuel H. G. Adams, esq.	Col. E. Bagwell Purefoy,
Stephen C. Moore, esq.	Richard U. Bayley, esq.	Thomas Lalor, esq.
William Quinn, esq.	Joseph Kenny, esq.	John Riall, esq.,
Samuel Riall, esq.	Edward Phelan, esq.	Captain M. Villiers Morton.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business and for the discharge of all liabilities, except, as stated previously, the salaries of the superior officers; the mode of payment being by means of cheques, drawn in favour of each creditor severally, under the counter-signature of three members of the Board.

Bridewells.

The unsuitable locality and the defective construction of the bridewell at Newbirmingham renders it desirable that it should be "discontinued;" that of Caher also, connected as it is by railway with Clonmel, might be advantageously dispensed with.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

	Cashel.		Tipperary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,				
Of whom were Drunkards,				
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	112	17	89	17
Of whom were Drunkards,	51	3	58	15
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly and direct.		Weekly and direct.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair.		In thorough repair.	
Security,	*Insecure, from want of bars on the windows of the magistrate's room, the clerk's room, and the passage.*		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		Ample.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	A tank for rain water on the premises, but drinking water is carried in.		Good pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Clean and effective.		Clean and effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated, *but damp*, though improved in dryness.		Clean, well ventilated, and dry, *except in soft weather.*	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	5*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Remarks,	Three male drunkards in custody, and 1 female. Local Board formed.		Four males and one female in custody. Local Board formed.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Caher.		Clogheen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,				
Of whom were Drunkards,				
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	47	26	27	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	19	3	22	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	*Trespass cases illegally dealt with here.*		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Now correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Adequate.		*Greatly impaired by the abutment of a shed in the adjoining yard against the boundary wall.*	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate, *except sheets.*		Adequate.	
Water,	*None on premises;* supplied by contract.		*None on premises;* supplied by contract.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Remarks,	Two males and one female in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

	Carrick-on-Suir.		Newbirmingham.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,				
Of whom were Drunkards,				
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	33	8	13	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	–	7	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly; indirect.		Fortnightly; from Petty Sessions at Ballynulty and Mullinahone.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Now correct.		Now correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*Entrance gate in a rickety condition.*		*Imperfect.*	
Security,	Fair.		*Insecure.*	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water,	Good pumps on premises.		*None on premises;* supplied by contract.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Clean; *but damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.*, for males, and 4*d.* for females.		6*d.* for males, 5*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—VISITED THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER, 1866.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.					No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	County.		City.		Total.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.								
For Felony,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*								
Of Felony or Larceny:—								
To Penal Servitude,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	3	3	7	2	15	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	3	1	8	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.								
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	7	4	15	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	5	7	–	–	–
Total,	13	6	23	17	59	–	–	1

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted Summarily, . . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	46	38	1865,	51	26
1864,	50	31	1866 (day of Inspection),	36	23

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	1	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	5	–	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	11	6
1864,	5	4	Day of Inspection,	1	2
1865,	5	4			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	2	–	1	–	3	–
Bigamy,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	46	24	63	45	43	12	10	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	44	21	26	17	26	9	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	4	–	6	1	8	1	2	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	5	5	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	3	–	6	4	1	–	2	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	1	2	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	65	69	49	65	16	20	3	7
Receiving stolen goods,	3	1	5	–	3	2	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	5	6	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	5	1	2	–	2	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	5	–	13	–	7	–	–	–
Naval offences,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	8	2	3	2	–	6	–	–
Revenue offences,	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	1
Playing ball on the Lord's day,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Importuning passengers,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the person,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Playing at cat,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and for using seditious language,	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	16	6	5	5	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	4	13	6	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	6	2	12	1	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	45	72	57	61	65	31	1	6
Total criminal class,	277	221	291	214	196	81	28	15
Vagrancy,	5	6	2	11	–	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	278	152	257	140	166	154	3	5
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	4	–	8	10	13	4	–	–
Debt,	11	1	8	–	8	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	5	8	6	2	39	23	4	3
Total,	580	388	572	377	422	263	36	23

SOUTH DISTRICT

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Committals.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–	8	–
Criminals,	297	216	235	105
Vagrants,	2	11	–	1
Drunkards,	257	240	166	153
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	10	13	4
Total,	572	377	422	263

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed once within the year,	309	200	275	82
Committed twice ,,	35	20	34	17
Committed thrice ,,	12	11	10	15
Committed four times ,,	5	6	2	4
Committed five times ,,	6	5	2	2
Committed six times ,,	4	4	–	5
Committed seven times ,,	2	2	2	1
Committed eight times ,,	4	1	–	1
Committed nine times ,,	2	1	1	–
Committed ten times ,,	–	–	–	2
Committed eleven times ,,	1	–	–	1
Total,	380	250	326	130

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	42·1	27·8	—	40	19	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	102		6th Feb.	82		28th Aug.
Lowest do.,	52		14th May.	42		27th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	50		6th Feb.	55		29th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	42		8th Feb.	33		28th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	31		8th Jan.	29		22nd Oct.
Ditto, of females,	17		27th June.	12		27th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1866:—

4th February, 1859,	44	23rd September, 1863,	72
15th February, 1860,	34	13th September, 1864,	98
20th July, 1861,	91	6th February, 1865,	102
23rd December, 1862,	66	28th August, 1866,	82

If we add to the above schedules the record of the daily averages for the three past years, and the expired portion of the current year up to the day of inspection, we do not find any great fluctuation in the numbers of either sex; but the females during the last period evince a tendency to decrease, the figures standing thus, with the omission of fractions:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	35	27	1865,	41	27
1864,	46	33	1866 (ten months),	40	19

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Upon an analysis of the committals, with a view to the nature of the crimes, we observe a marked uniformity in both sexes; assaults of various grades, offences against the person and the public peace, and larcenies constituting a large preponderance, while the number of re-committals of the same individuals attests the disorderly class, constantly recurrent, from which a considerable proportion of the gaol population is derived. Some improvement during the current year is observable in the proportion of the committals of both sexes for drunkenness, as compared with 1865. There was but one juvenile (a male) in charge, and the annexed table shows the amount of this category for the periods detailed:—

	1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection).		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number committed, . .	6	2	11	7	13	4	30	13
Number ordered to be detained in Reformatories, . .	5	1	1	–	4	1	10	2

There were happily no lunatics in custody, and I am informed that, when such are committed, they are now transferred almost immediately to the asylum. There was one prisoner under sentence to five years' penal servitude, for a brutal and dangerous assault upon a turnkey by striking heavy blows on the head and body with a wooden towel-roller.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, ...	2	2	Kitchen, . . .	1	–
Yards, ...	6	3	Store Rooms, . .	2	1
Solitary Cells, . . .	1	1	Laundries, . .	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high = 432 cubic feet, . .	73	10	Drying Rooms, . .	1	1
			Lavatories, . .	3	3
			Baths, . . .	1	1
			Water-closets, . .	9	9
Hospital Rooms, . .	2	2	Pumps, . . .	3	1
Chapel, . . .	1	–	Tread-wheel, . .	1	–
Workshops, . . .	2	2	Tell-tale Clock, . .	1	–
Worksheds, . . .	6	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of, . .	75	251	Shirts, . .	38	43	Shifts, . .	21	22
Sheets, pairs of,	71	204	Jackets, . .	38	21	Gowns, . .	21	12
Rugs, . .	59	61	Vests, . .	38	41	Petticoats, .	21	55
Hammocks or Cots, . .	103	–	Trowsers, .	38	17	Aprons, . .	21	34
Bed-ticks, .	59	89	Caps, . .	38	12	Caps, . .	21	29
Bedsteads, .	14	47	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	38	53	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	21	70

I found the prison throughout in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and of discipline, as far as the latter can be maintained consistently with the frequent excess of the females over the cellular accommodation assigned to their sex, and other imperfections, which I enumerate below.

The building is in sound repair and free from damp, but some of the unheated cells on the basement story are scarcely tenantable. The ventilation is improved, the supply of water ample, and the sewerage capable of being flushed.

The bedding, blankets, and sheets were sufficient for existing requirements, and some rugs had lately been provided. The stock also of prison clothing and shoes was adequate. Some additional precautionary mea-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

sures for security have been carried into effect by procuring from London double-shot locks of the most approved description for all the outer doors, and for the iron gate leading to the corridors. I now proceed to note some points which are open to grave objection. At the hospitals the walls connecting them with the boundary wall afford facilities for escape, as does also the position of the privies, especially that on the male side, for which, if required, a light iron building in the centre of the yard might be substituted, smell-traps to be placed over the sinks. Ash-pits, moreover, standing at the corners of the exercising yards of both sections of the hospital, supply means of communication between the sexes. The yard in front of the hospital is liable to flooding or overflow, an evil, which might be obviated by sloping the ground down to a central gutter, so as to cut off the run of water towards the building, and a cross wall also from the latter to the rere of the treadwheel shed is much needed to complete the separation of the quarters allocated respectively to the sexes. An ash-pit, which stands in the male exercising-yard, ought to be removed, as at present it renders an escape into the female yard very easy. The buildings containing the laundries for the males and females are divided by a party wall only, and the privies in the yards annexed to these adjoin each other, being placed under one tank common to both, so that opportunities of holding communication are not only possible, but probable. Throughout the whole building the projection of coigns and decorative work, both in stone and in brick, greatly impairs safe custody, and the debtors' prison especially, situated as it is, close to the boundary wall, is very insecure, being unprovided with bars in the section occupied by masters; and the facilities of communication, not only between masters and male paupers, but between males and females (the latter being happily now but few in number), unfavourably affect the discipline to be observed, for there is only a thin partition of sheeting-board between the quarters occupied by males and females of the first class. A similar objection exists as to the isolation of the female prison, a wooden partition and two slight doors, fastened with one lock only of the simplest construction, constituting the division between the two sections. Two locks of different design, and of the best description, the keys of which should be held solely by the Governor or Matron, are imperatively required, in order to prevent intercourse between the male and female officers, inasmuch as the turnkeys' apartments are placed close to the partition. I dwell upon the inadequacy of this barrier, because under similar circumstances a scandal of the gravest character arose in another prison.

The system of individual cellular separation is enforced among the criminal classes, except in the case of lunatics, epileptics, and their sane attendants, in hospital, in chapel, in school, and when engaged in working the crank-pump, in cooking, and at exercise. In some of these cases supervision may be carried out with sufficient precaution, but in others material means of separation are demanded, such as the erection of compartments, and the affixing of stalls. In the laundry, also, latticed doors require to be attached to the compartments; and association, which now prevails during the wringing out of the articles washed, ironing, and mangling, might be modified by the substitution of a wringing apparatus, and by carrying on the latter processes at a different time from the washing, so as to concentrate the undivided attention of the officers.

Lock-up, from the 1st of March to the 1st of September, takes place at 6, P.M.; and from the 1st of September to the 1st of March, at 5·30, P.M.; *unlock* during these periods respectively being held at 6 and 6·30, A.M.

The Governor and his deputy attend the lock-up, and see each prisoner in his cell; the gas being kept lighted in the cells for two hours after lock-up during the winter months. Two turnkeys are on duty in the

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inspection-hall from lock-up until the gaol is finally closed for the night at 10, P.M., and upon their extinguishing the gas, they first ascertain that each prisoner is in his cell by challenge and by looking through the inspection hole. At 10, P.M., the Governor and his deputy inspect the prison and hospital, and see that all is secured. The night locks, which are affixed to all the doors (in the male and female sections) leading to the exterior of the prison, are double shot with the master-key in the presence of the Governor by his deputy. All keys are then taken by the Governor, and placed by him in an iron safe in his bedroom. The turnkeys are inspected and dismissed for the night, charge being delivered over to the night watchman, who patrols *outside* the prison, and who is occasionally visited by the Governor at unexpected hours. There is an alarm bell which maintains communication with the Governor's house, and also with the deputy's room, both from the inside and outside of the prison.

The vigilance of the external patrol is very inadequately tested by a *single* tell-tale clock placed at the extremity of the prison at the hospital, and not specially protected; three, perfectly defended against tampering being indispensable for this vital element of discipline and security. There is no *internal* patrol, an omission which amounts to a non-compliance with the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44, contemplating as it does the constant presence of an officer on the watch to communicate with the prisoners in their cells, when they summon aid or attendance.

Two turnkeys sleep in rooms off the inspection-hall, and thus not being on responsible duty, and not being locked up, have opportunities of access to the cell traps, which can be readily opened, and which from their position would enable the inmates of the cells to reach the lock outside. The turnkeys therefore ought to be locked in, and bolts attached to the cell doors, with an iron strap and hasp fitted to cover the key-hole, and fastened with special padlocks. The locks are reported to be in good working order, and when requiring repair they are mended in the gaol forge by a smith, who is considered to be trustworthy.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	22	4	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	9	2

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence, and signed by the Chairman of the day, were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor, except one, in which magisterial intervention was required.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-mill, . . . 17 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tailoring,	1	–
Weaving,	3	–
Winding,	3	–
Shoemaking,	1	–
Picking oakum,	–	2
Washing,	5	8
Sewing,	–	6
Total,	13	16

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Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	17	–
Industrial labour,	13	16
Sick,	1	3
Unemployed,	–	2
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Stoking,	1	–
Cleaning prison,	1	2
Cooking	2	–
Total in custody,	36	23

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £15 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £42 5*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £108 19*s.* 7*d.*

The above schedules may be accepted as fairly representing the ordinary application of labour of both kinds. Frieze for the males, shirting, sheeting, and towelling are manufactured, and all articles of clothing and wear are made up in the prison, three of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker. The males wash for the military, and the females for the general public. The prisoners under rule of hard labour after the daily fulfilment of the sentence, are employed in industrial employment, but are excluded from any share in their earnings, in accordance with the 107th section of the Prisons Act. Small sums however are allowed on discharge.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	32	25	43	23
Average daily number of pupils,	11·3	6	11·3	6·2·
Number of days on which school was held,	209	238	183	220

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6. Females, 4 to 6.

The schools are in connexion with the National Board, whose inspector reports a pretty fair amount of progress. Both the master, who had been very recently appointed, and the mistress (the assistant-matron) are classed teachers under the Board. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use here, and the Protestant Chaplain occasionally visits the schools. The proportion of pupils measured by the daily average of the inmates of the prison is rather limited.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Third Class Prisoners.—Breakfast—4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of both sexes committed for periods of one month and under get 1 pint of gruel instead of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.* 9*d*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9½*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 0*s.*

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Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . . 3·25*d.* | 1864, . . 2·$\frac{88}{100}$*d.* | 1865, . . 2·4*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners with respect to the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, the approved form of tabular comment being observed ; and I found a few exceptions to the milk recorded. The males and females employed in washing, receive by order of the Medical Officer, renewed from time to time, an allowance of extra diet, bread being substituted for stirabout in the case of prisoners of the latter sex.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are all provided with journals, and the registries, books, and forms, which have been adopted in accordance with the direction and suggestion of the several prison authorities, are kept with fulness and accuracy, except the gate porter's record, in which I discovered some errors the result of misconception, which will not occur in future.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £2,032 11*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £1,950 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £2,030 15*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £31 5*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £23 15*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £28 12*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £1 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £4 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £3 4*s.* 6*d.*

Amount repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . . — | 1864, . . 16*s.* | 1865, . . —

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

	COUNTY.			CITY.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1863, ...	141	14	5	54	3	4
1864, ...	210	12	8	83	15	2
1865, ...	152	11	3	101	9	2

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Emanuel Roberts, Local Inspector, . .	100	0	0
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Protestant Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Very Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
William Carroll, esq., M.D., Physician, . . .	80	0	0
Jas. G. Palmer, esq., Apothecary, . . .	—		
James Ivers, Night Watchman, . . .	26	0	0
Resident.			
Captain W. C. Triphook, Governor, . .	250	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pierce Butler, Chief Warder and Clerk, . . .	70	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Gate Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Walter Foley, *Weaver*, .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Murphy, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. James Kirby, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Richard Wenmouth, .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Howard, .	27	10	0
Turnkeys. Patk. Gooley, *Schoolmaster*,	30	0	0
Margaret O'Neill, Matron, .	45	0	0
Mary Walsh, Assist.-Matron and Schoolmistress, .	25	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, Nursetender,	25	0	0
Margaret Burke, *Laundress*,	20	0	0

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Vacancies.

Michael Pyne, smith, turnkey, resigned; James Murphy, schoolmaster, turnkey, resigned.

Richard Wenmouth (no trade) was appointed by the Board in the room of Michael Pyne. Patrick O'Connor was similarly appointed schoolmaster in the room of James Murphy, but subsequently resigned, when Patrick Gooley was appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	216	182
Chaplain, Established Church, .	171	134
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	240	167
Physician, ...	343	242

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	41	36	70	49	70	53	50	34
No. of days therein, .	634	482	666	642	820	671	556	83
Average daily number, .	1·74	1·3	1·8	1·7	2·	1·9	1·8	·2
Number of deaths, . .	–	1	2	–	–	2	1	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£23 18s. 4½d.		£17 7s. 5d.		£17 1s. 9d.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of Inspection in 1866, and at what dates :—

One on a female on the 14th of January, 1865; one on a female on the 10th of March, 1865; and one on a male on the 16th of May, 1866—Total deaths, 3.

The quarters assigned to the sick of both sexes are sufficient in capacity, clean, well ventilated, and fitted with water-closets and fixed baths, to which a shower bath might be advantageously added. I have under the heading of "Accommodation" made some suggestions in reference to the improvement of this section of the building. There was but one patient (a male), the general sanitary condition of the prisoners being satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Colonel Wm. Villiers Stuart, J.P.	Richard Wall Morris, esq., J.P.	Joseph S. Richardson, esq.
Sir Robert J. Paul, bart., J.P.	Fitzmaurice G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	James Keating, esq., J.P.
Wm. Christmas, esq., J.P.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	Captain Wm. Johnson, J.P.
Robt. Thos. Carew, esq., J.P.	Edward Roberts, esq.	Mathew Slaney, esq. J.P.

The Board assembles for the transaction of business, and for the discharge of all liabilities, including the salaries of the subordinate officers, those of the superior officers being paid at each assizes.

The whole accounts are included in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces at the next ensuing meeting the receipts of the several creditors.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford.

Bridewells.

	Dungarvan.		Lismore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	136	62	64	19
Of whom were Drunkards, .	43	6	34	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	38	21	12	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	1	6	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Weekly, and immediate.		Twice a month. Transmittals weekly.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, ...	Sufficient, with care.		Good.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient.		*Limited.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, or about to be supplied.		Sufficient.	
Water, ...	*None on premises;* brought in by a cart daily.		By pipes.	
Sewerage, ...	Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Good.		*Damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*, Males; 3½*d.*, females.		3 13/16*d.* for males; 3⅜*d.*, females.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20, keeper; £15, matron, with rations.		£20, keeper; £5, matron, with rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Courthouse-keeper, Petty Sessions Clerk.	
Remarks, ...	—		*This bridewell might be discontinued.*	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—VISITED THE 12TH AND 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	4	6	–	1	1
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For further Examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	11	5	16	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	54	3	57	2	–	2
Total in custody,	85	14	99	2	1	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	69	23	1865,	72	20
1864,	81	24	1866 (day of Inspection),	85	14

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	1	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	3	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 —

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	2	1	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	4	–
1864,	6	3			
1865,	7	1	Day of Inspection,	1	–

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Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Concealing birth of infants,	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	6	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	45	12	32	8	28	3	7	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	–	6	–	7	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	5	2	1	1	1	1
Larceny,	30	39	23	28	20	19	8	5
Receiving stolen goods,	5	5	6	6	3	3	3	3
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	6	–	4	–	2	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	14	13	12	21	5	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence,	2	2	9	9	3	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	9	13	8	7	4	–	–	–
Seducing soldiers,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Leaving service, trespass, prostitution, and other offences,	7	1	9	3	5	4	–	–
Total criminal class,	145	95	122	88	86	36	26	11
Vagrancy,	1	2	1	3	2	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	46	14	36	12	16	8	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	20	6	19	11	11	7	54	3
Debt,	19	1	24	–	10	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	10	5	27	9	21	5	2	–
Total,	241	123	229	123	146	56	85	14

Sentences of Prisoners of both sexes above 6 *months, specifying the Offence.*

OFFENCES.	2 Years.		18 Months.		12 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Common assaults,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	1	–	1	1	4	1
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	–	–	2	1
Seducing soldiers,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	4	1	7	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	24	–	Debtors,	10	–
Criminals,	149	97	Criminals,	107	41
Vagrants,	1	3	Vagrants,	2	–
Drunkards,	36	12	Drunkards,	16	8
Dangerous Lunatics,	19	11	Dangerous Lunatics,	11	7
Total,	229	123	Total,	146	56

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed: Once within the year,	178	99	Committed: Once within the year,	121	50
Twice „	9	4	Twice „	6	–
Thrice „	3	2	Thrice „	1	2
Five times „	–	2	Five times „	–	–
Total,	190	107	Total,	128	52

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	73	21	—	$82\frac{109}{127}$	$17\frac{247}{284}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	109		10th June.	109		27th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	80		28th Aug.	92		4th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	86		30th Dec.	92		15th Aug.
Ditto of females,	30		10th June.	25		27th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	64		28th Aug.	76		4th May.
Ditto of females,	16		28th Aug.	13		27th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866:—

January 12th, 1859,	100	July 17th, 1863,	101
November 6th, 1860,	106	August 3rd, 1864,	107
June 27th, 1861,	107	June 11th, 1865,	109
March 1st, 1862,	106	February 27th, 1866,	109

Daily averages, fractions being omitted, for the years

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866 (first eight months).
Males,	68	72	73	82
Females,	19	22	21	17

Upon reviewing the whole of the above records collectively, we do not find matter for special comment, the higher figure of the males for the expired portion of the current year being attributable to the presence of the lunatics. Among prisoners of this sex, crimes involving various gradations of personal violence and of disorder, larcenies, and offences under the Poor Law Act are very rife; the latter also being prevalent among the females, who, however, are chiefly characterized by larcenies. Vagrancy has greatly diminished, and committals for drunkenness have declined in number, but this reduction is due

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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probably to the practice of summoning and fining those charged with that offence. Juveniles also now form a smaller portion of the inmates, 21 males only and 4 females in the year 1865, and 1 male and 5 females in the present year (of whom 1 was transferred to a reformatory), having passed through the prison. But that, which is the most abnormal, and the most pressing evil, is the fearful preponderance of lunatics, many of whom are unjustly termed "dangerous," as appears by the subjoined report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, no less than *fifty-four* males out of *eighty-three* so-called *criminal* prisoners, and three out of fourteen females having been committed under this category.

I cannot, therefore, conclude this section of my report without recording an earnest protest against the continuance of such a state of law, and administration, as that a gaol, an institution designed for the punishment of crime, and for training *responsible* offenders in habits of industry, and in moral improvement, should be perverted into a wholly inadequate receptacle for the insane, and the idiotic; that the staff should be withdrawn from their legitimate duties to perform offices (for the discharge of which they were not engaged and are not qualified), and that the whole system of discipline provided at a great expense, viz., that of individual cellular separation should be nullified; for as long, as the existing law remains in force, even when the new asylum at Enniscorthy now in progress, shall be completed, and be ready for occupation, the prison will always be liable to the intrusion of those most unfit inmates. I would add that, although the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, whose special attention to the condition of those unhappy beings had been urgently invited by the Local Inspector at the instance of the Board, bears willing testimony to the manner, in which, as far as is consistent with the very limited means and appliances at the disposal of the authorities, the insane are treated here, no less than 5 deaths of lunatics have occurred in the three months ending with September—1 being the suicide of a female, who, while occupying a dormitory with six other lunatics of the same sex, under the charge of two matrons, contrived in the course of the night to leave her bed unperceived, and succeeded in hanging herself from the rail of a small staircase leading to the chamber below.

COPY OF DOCTOR NUGENT'S REPORT.

September 3, 1866.

I this day inspected the Wexford Gaol, which I regret to find contains no less than 58 men and 3 females; all, so far as the forms are concerned, regularly committed as being dangerously insane; but I apprehend that in this county, as in others, due attention is not paid to the provision of the statute, which specially directs that the parties in question should be personally brought before each of the magistrates who sign the warrant. I think, too, that the physicians who testify are not as particular as they ought to be. One thing is certain, that there are confined here at present individuals under the denomination of dangerous lunatics, who I understand were not only perfectly harmless, when presented for admission, but almost incapable of bodily exertion. Thus the gaol has become crowded with cases which with ordinary care could be efficiently attended to at home.

On my visit I was accompanied by Mr. Farrell, the County Engineer, *who saw no means of increasing the accommodation even for temporary purposes.* I trust the Asylum at Enniscorthy will be opened early in the spring, when existing difficulties will cease altogether. Meanwhile I see no immediate method of meeting them in the prison itself; if there be a possibility of engaging suitable premises adjoining the Carlow Asylum, advantage will be taken of it by the Inspectors. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to feel that due care and kindness are extended to the lunatic inmates of the Wexford Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	7	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	4	3
Solitary Cells,	6	2	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	91	58	Privies,	20	5
Cells to contain three persons,	2	3	Water-closets,	9	4
Sleeping Rooms,	9	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such rooms,	38	8	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Pumps,	9	5
Chapel,	1	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Worksheds,	2	–	Washing Machine,	–	1

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	286	46	Shirts,	80	138	Shifts,	20	66
Sheets, pairs of,	156	58	Jackets,	80	43	Gowns,	20	81
Rugs,	10	6	Vests,	80	66	Petticoats,	20	42
Hammocks or Cots,	39	4	Trowsers,	80	36	Aprons,	20	44
Bed-ticks,	191	61	Caps,	80	71	Neckerchiefs,	20	70
Bedsteads,	146	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	80	85	Caps or Bonnets,	20	54
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	80	28	Stockings, pairs of,	20	55
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	19

I found the prison in a creditable condition of cleanliness and order (in spite of the great detriment of both caused by the lunatics), in sound repair, free from damp, well ventilated, and amply supplied with water. The sewerage, however, requires immediate rectification, as too much importance cannot be attached to this vital element of health. In some places the security of the gaol is still imperfect. The wings of the central gate-building, containing the officers' apartments, afford great facilities for escape by means of the eave-shoots and down pipes; the latter especially ought to be removed, and the walls raised to a sufficient height. The walls and gates, moreover, adjoining the wings on each flank impair the security, which might be satisfactorily strengthened by the substitution of iron railings surmounted by rotatory *chevaux-de-frize*.

Some measures have already been adopted to further this object, a privy, which abutted on the outer wall, having been removed, and 22 new cell-locks of the most approved pattern having been procured. They are furnished with two keys, wholly different; one remaining during the day with the turnkey in charge, the other key, a master-key, being in the charge of the Governor. The master-key shoots the bolt, when already shot, to a distance much beyond the first locking, after which it can only be unlocked by the master-key, in the hands of the Governor, or in his absence in those of the Deputy Governor.

Six locks on the doors opening to the yards have also been affixed and fitted with a master-key to lock out the turnkey's key.

Two more have been placed on the doors in the inner hall; so that no person can pass up or down without the knowledge of the night watch.

The outer gate has been strengthened by an additional beam and a very powerful bolt, to which a lock is attached for night use, the key of this lock being in the charge of the Governor, or in his absence in that of the Deputy Governor.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

The apparatus for heating the male quarter is far inferior in point of equable temperature to that of the female section, and requires constant observation, and the test of thermometers. The punishment-cells, moreover, are unprovided with artificial heat, and are therefore untenantable in winter, or severe weather. The rooms allocated to the master debtors overlook the cooking yard, which is very objectionable, as affording means of communication between this class and the criminals.

The system of individual separation, subject to the very considerable deduction of the lunatics, their sane attendants, epileptics, and the sick in hospital, is strictly applied to all the criminal classes of both sexes, the school-room, the school-benches, the laundry, and lavatories being all divided into stalled apartments.

Unlock takes place at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter, the lock-up being held at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dark in winter.

All the officers, except the gate turnkey, are present at the lock-up, and gas is kept lighted in the cells until 8, P.M., when it is lowered, but not extinguished, as at 10, P.M., the Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, goes round and verifies the presence of each inmate by raising the gas, and looking through the trap; the numbers being checked by the night-watch, who certifies the correctness of them in a book allocated to the purpose; and the locks being tried and ascertained to be fastened. At the same time the outer night stocklock is locked by the Governor or Deputy, with a master-key, which is never in the possession of any other officer. The keys, including those of the hospital, to which an alarm-bell is attached in case of need, are checked at lock-up, and again after the final locking at 10, P.M., and deposited in an iron safe, the key of which is held by the Governor only. The safe stands in the office; but it would be advisable to remove it, as is the case in other prisons, to the Governor's bed-room. The locks, which are reported to be in a generally satisfactory condition, are now always repaired within the walls of the prison. At 10, P.M., the night-watch is set, and a patrol is performed by a turnkey, each taking the duty in rotation. There is only one tell-tale clock, which is not adequately protected against tampering, but which already has led to the discovery of neglect, and want of vigilance. Two at least, perfectly defended, and placed in opposite extremities of the building, are indispensable; and the imposition of severe fines for any dereliction in this vital branch of prison discipline and safety is also demanded.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	19	13	Dark or Refractory Cells,	6	5
Other Punishments,	–	–	Other Punishments,	1	–

The punishments, which during the current year amounted to twelve, were awarded by the authority of the Governor, except in two cases, requiring magisterial intervention. The record of them is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and is signed by the chairman of the day.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	7	Prison duties,	2
		Minding lunatics,	1
		Nursing,	1
Total,	7	Total,	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Painting,	1	Knitting,	4
Weaving,	1	Sewing,	1
Clog-making,	1		
Tailoring,	2		
Cooking,	2		
Minding lunatics,	2		
Total,	9	Total,	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	7	4
Industrial labour,*	9	5
Sick,	–	1
Unemployed,	8	1
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Lunatics,	58	3
Total in custody,	85	14

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1863, . £16 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £16 0*s.* 11½*d.* | 1865, . £24 16*s.* 11*d.*

Punitive labour, which virtually is limited to stone-breaking, is stated to be maintained for four hours daily. There is a crank machine for carding wool, but it requires a larger number of hands to work it than those sentenced to "hard" labour can supply. The question, however, of proportionate labour, as well as *that* necessarily involved in it, viz., of diet, will, it is to be hoped, be disposed of by legislation in the coming session.

Industrial employment embraces stone-breaking, opening oakum, tailoring, and shoemaking, weaving, knitting, and sewing. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	31	13	13	13
Average daily number of pupils,	$6\frac{94}{295}$	$4\frac{47}{71}$	$5\frac{21}{104}$	$3\frac{71}{201}$
Number of days on which school was held,	295	284	208	201

School-hours.—Males, 1 to 2·30; Females, 11 to 12·30.

Pupils of both sexes, a very small proportion of whom attend the schools, as is shown by the above schedule, are under the tuition of a master, who appears to be feeble and inefficient. The approved form of registry is in use; and a school journal is kept, in which all the superior officers enter their comments.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

* Eight of this number were also engaged in punitive labour for four hours in the day.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

On Tuesdays and Fridays gruel and barley and rye bread are given to full diet prisoners in place of brown bread and milk.

Male and Female Lunatic Diet.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Supper—5 oz. white bread, and ½ pint of sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk. Supper—5 oz. white bread, and ½ pint of sweet milk.

On Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, ½ lb. of beef with 1 pint of broth is given to each lunatic in place of sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 10½*d.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet (by contract), at £90 a year; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 3·63*d.* | 1864, . 3·42*d.* | 1865, . 3·35*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the provisions. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found them all to be of unexceptionable quality. The Chaplains observe the tabular form of comment suggested by the Inspectors-General, which rarely contains objections to any item of food, except to the gruel, the latter being undoubtedly very thin.

Books and Accounts.

The officers are all provided with journals, and the registries and prescribed books, &c., are generally kept with accuracy. A revision of the by-laws, which is more fully referred to below, is indispensable, with regard to the duties of the officers, and to the admission of visiters to prisoners, every member of the Board at present being empowered to issue an order for this purpose.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £2,390 13*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £2,317 2*s.* 2½*d.* | 1865, . £2,222 19*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £26 11*s.* 3·16*d.* | 1864, . £24 0*s.* 8·73*d.* | 1865, . £22 15*s.* 9·96*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £1 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £2 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £0 18*s.* 0*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years

1863, . £213 4*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £180 0*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £160 0*s.* 5*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£
Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	100
Rev. J. Peed, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. J. Roche, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50
H. H. Boxwell, esq., M.D.,	—
Mr. John H. Hadden, Apothecary,	30

Resident.

Mr. Joseph Gladwin, Governor,	200
Mr. John B. North, Deputy-Governor,	80

	£	s.
Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30	0
Turnkeys. Luke Walsh, *Shoemaker*,	45	0
Turnkeys. Nathaniel Crampton, *Weaver*,	35	0
Turnkeys. James Turner,	35	0
Turnkeys. Edward Cox, *Tailor*,	35	0
Turnkeys. James Kelly,	32	10
Turnkeys. John Clooney,	30	0
Turnkeys. James Clancey,	30	0
Turnkeys. Edward Power,	30	0
Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,	45	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,	20	0
Anastatia Clooney, do. do.	15	0
Mary Murphy, Hospital Nurse,	15	0

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	171	117
Chaplain, Established Church,	152	110
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	164	141
Surgeon,	140	131
Apothecary,	342	248

The efficiency of the staff has been greatly impaired by the delicate state of the Governor's health, the severe illness of the storekeeper, and by the inadequacy of the schoolmaster and the gate-keeper to discharge their duties with vigour. In consequence of the continual and overwhelming pressure of the lunatics, it is proposed to appoint two additional turnkeys. All the intern officers receive food rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Hospitals.

The quarters allocated to the sick of both sexes, which are comprised in one building with a *single* staircase, are of adequate capacity, airy, and are fitted with water-closets. The convalescent yards however are separate. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been satisfactory.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	31	10	25	10	19	9	15	2
No. of days therein,	1	34	9	–	313	76	15	32
Average daily number,	$2\frac{47}{365}$	$0\frac{311}{365}$	$3\frac{553}{1212}$	$1\frac{8}{183}$	$3\frac{274}{365}$	$0\frac{276}{365}$	$3\frac{30}{224}$	$0\frac{16}{127}$
No. of deaths,	3	–	1	2	4	–	2	1
Cost of medicine,	£37 12*s.* 9*d.*		£19 7*s.* 4*d.*		£1 3*s.* 1*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

14th March, 27th May, 18th August, 30th November, 1865; 29th June, 21st August, 3rd September, 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles A. Walker, esq., D.L.	Major J. Harvey, J.P.	Harry Alcock, esq., J.P.
	John G. Hatton, esq.	Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.
George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	Francis J. Connell, esq., J.P.	Joseph Meadows, esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Esmonde, bart.		Captain Beatty.
	Lt.-Col. V. L. Hatton, D.L.	Z. B. Cornock, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when the constabulary accounts, the salaries of the subordinate officers, and small accounts at, and below

the amount of £10 are paid; the latter by means of an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who procures and produces the receipts at the next ensuing meeting. All larger liabilities are discharged quarterly by cheques drawn in favour of the several creditors,

General Observations.

It is with great regret that I have to notice the circumstances of an attempt at escape by a prisoner named Richard Furlong from this gaol, which gravely inculpate the staff, and establish the existence of neglect, and laxity of discipline.

The Board of Superintendence assembled shortly after the occurrence, and held an investigation (but not upon oath), which proved to be so abortive, and unsatisfactory, that the Inspectors-General urged a reconsideration of the case; and the Board having subsequently met again and adjourned, in order that one of the Inspectors-General might be present at the further hearing, I conceived it to be my duty, as the Inspector for the southern district, to put into operation the provisions of the 22nd section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68; and under my certificate to move the Lord Lieutenant to direct an inquiry upon oath into the whole case, which accordingly took place on the 12th of September, in my presence; and I feel bound to state that the proceedings were conducted with ability and impartiality, and with an obvious desire to elicit the whole truth, to ascertain defects, and to devise the means of remedy, and correction.

The Board finally, in compliance with the section above recited, transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant a copy of the evidence taken at the investigation, together with a report of their opinion thereon, a summary of which I subjoin:—

The Board found no indication of connivance at the prisoner's escape; but they regretted having before them evidence of defective supervision, laxity of discipline, insufficient training of inferior officers, and carelessness in searching prisoners, which afforded facilities for this prison breach, and furnished means for its accomplishment.

Notoriously an expert burglar and escaped convict, Richard Furlong, from the date of his committal was employed as a shoemaker, permitted as such to frequent the goods store of the prison, where strong rope, balls of hemp, leather, and a variety of materials are deposited, to remain there insufficiently watched, sometimes even alone. Taken on the 12th of July to the County Court-house for trial, he was permitted, though in the custody of a turnkey and five of the constabulary, to receive oranges, cakes, and other food from persons outside; brought back at the close of the day, after receiving sentence to nine years' penal servitude; he was carelessly searched, a piece of griddle bread (in which it is now supposed a whip-saw was concealed) found upon his person was at once returned to him, and he was replaced on the following mornings, the 13th and 14th, in his working cell, without any greater restriction than before. On the morning of the 14th, having then or previously cut through and removed one of the window bars of his working cell, he let himself down from a height of thirty-five feet into the area of the gaol, and would probably have escaped over the outer wall but for the brightness of the hour; this occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock, during which hour it has been the reprehensible custom to permit all the turnkeys, except the schoolmaster, to remain in their apartments for breakfast: his recapture was immediate. Hanging downwards from the window, were found a strong scaffold rope, 24 feet long, with a lighter, but very strong rope, of twisted shoemaker's hemp, attached; and on the person of the prisoner another rope of twisted hemp, with loops as for the feet, all of such a sort as might have been and undoubtedly were abstracted from the goods store. The saw, or other instrument used in cutting the window bar has not been discovered, and the mode of its introduction into the prison still remains doubtful.

The Board, however, found partial exculpation for such apparent inefficiency in the following facts, viz., the non-publication by themselves of any rules for prison search, the overworked condition of the prison staff from the custody of over sixty lunatics, the delicate health of the Governor, who has been under medical care and treatment for some months, the coincident illness of the most useful of the turnkeys, who filled the post of storekeeper, and was a master shoemaker, and the consequent excess of unusual duty devolving on the Deputy Governor, a recently elected and inexperienced officer, which circumstances, considered in conjunction with the established character of the Governor,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

and the zeal and anxiety of his deputy, they considered palliative, and expressed a hope that they discharged their duty with sufficient rigour by a general reprimand, and by imposing fines of £15 on the Governor, of £10 on the Deputy Governor, and of £1 on Turnkey Cox.

The Board further determined on a temporary increase of the number of turnkeys till the new county asylum should be ready for the reception of lunatics; and on the preparation of a new code of prison regulations to be posted in conspicuous parts of the gaol; and they declared their confident expectation that such measures, and the protracted and searching inquiries which have preceded them, will effectually secure the discipline of the prison and awaken the vigilance of its officers to perfect efficiency.

The Board moreover deemed it their duty to order that on future occasions a ration of bread be issued to every prisoner leaving the gaol for the court-house before trial, and to give positive directions to the turnkeys in charge not to permit their receiving any articles of food of whatever sort from their friends; and they respectfully suggested that similar orders be given by the proper authorities to the constabulary, whom they acquitted of blame on this occasion.

And they further desire to recommend to the favourable notice of the Lord Lieutenant the conduct of Daniel Connors,* a prisoner under sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, from 28th December, 1865, for receiving stolen goods, who gave valuable and voluntary assistance in Furlong's recapture, and whose conduct in the gaol since his first committal had been exemplary.

Having thus abstracted the Report of the Board, I have much pleasure in expressing my entire concurrence in their statements, opinions, decisions, and suggestions; but I would submit that any order issued to the constabulary shall be more comprehensive, and to the effect that the latter should prevent all contact and communication of any kind with the prisoners under their charge; and that further precautions should be taken, either by allocating another apartment in the court-house, not accessible from without, for the reception of prisoners awaiting trial, or by affixing glass louvers to the windows of those now assigned to this purpose, as otherwise the attendance of a very large body of constabulary, and gaol officers would be indispensable to guarantee perfect security.

Bridewells.

The annexed tabular synopsis is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector, at their respective visits; and I have to repeat what has already been put forward in former reports, that the facility of railway communication with the county gaol suggests the discontinuance at no distant period of the Bridewells of Gorey and Enniscorthy.

* Since discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford.

Bridewells.

——	Enniscorthy.		Gorey.		New Ross.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	58	47	51	23	86	45
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	-	14	7	27	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	20	11	39	1	9	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	–	1	–	1	–
Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often.	Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Fairly kept.	
Repairs and order,	*Defective in many particulars*, an estimate for furnishing which has been prepared.		In fair repair.		Good, *except that some slates were broken, and that the dashing had scaled off the walls.*	
Security,	*Imperfect, in consequence of the position of a window in the male yard, from which a prisoner escaped*, but was retaken.		*Yards very insecure.*		*Very insecure.*	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		*The building badly constructed; female-yard very small, and none for males, there being merely a passage to the privy.*		*Tolerable.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Sheets deficient, and some blankets thin and worn.*		Sufficient, except sheets.		Adequate.	
Water, how supplied,	*Supply cut off by the railway works*; water carried in.		A pump on the premises, and means provided for saving rain-water.		By a pump.	
Sewerage,	Fair.		Effective.		*None.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, and well ventilated in some portions of the building, *but partially damp.*		Clean, *but partially damp.*		Clean, *but some of the female cells untenantable from damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for females; 5½*d.* for males.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; £5 for the Matron.		£30; £5 for the Matron.		£30; £5 for the Matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Remarks,	Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody. No Local Board formed.			

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW—VISITED THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1866.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	4	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	3	3	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	2	8	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	27	10	37	–	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	30	11	1865,	28	11
1864,	27	16	1866 (day of Inspection),	27	10

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	2	–	1865,	–	–
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	–	–	1865,	2	1
1864,	–	–	1866 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	2	1	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	–
1864,	–	1			
1865,	–	–			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	8	–	1	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	2
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	5	2	2	–	2	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	8	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	59	12	38	13	38	8	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	18	1	8	–	9	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	24	1	30	1	9	2	2	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	–	4	–	2	–	1	–
Robbery,	4	–	10	2	6	9	6	2
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Larceny,	21	18	19	8	14	4	1	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2	–	6	1	1	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	6	5	3	–	3	1	1	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	6	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	5	–	2	1	–	–
Forgery,	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–
Military offences,	31	–	42	–	3	–	–	–
Naval offences,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	12	18	5	12	3	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	–	5	–	3	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	15	1	3	1	3	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	34	16	26	15	12	9	–	2
Treasonable conspiracy,	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Breach of "Peace Preservation Act" (Ireland),	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–
Breach of contract,	2	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	–
Desecration of Sabbath,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Excise Laws,	–	–	7	1	2	1	–	1
Total criminal class,	255	76	263	54	146	45	20	8
Vagrancy,	7	1	6	4	9	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	155	1	177	10	62	3	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	10	6	8	6	5	4	6	2
Debt,	9	–	11	1	6	1	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	–	1	–	–	5	3	–	–
Total,	436	85	465	75	233	56	27	10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Committals.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865. M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.* M.	F.
Debtors,	11	1	6	1
Criminals,	263	54	151	48
Vagrants,	6	4	9	–
Drunkards,	177	10	62	3
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	6	5	4
Total,	465	75	233	56

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865. M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.* M.	F.
Committed: Once within the year,	296	51	185	40
Twice ,,	41	5	15	2
Thrice ,,	14	1	4	2
Four times ,,	3	1	–	–
Five times ,,	1	–	–	1
Six times ,,	–	1	–	–
Seven times ,,	1	–	–	–
Ten times ,,	1	–	–	–
Total,	357	59	204	45

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	33·5	7·2	—	42·34	8·85	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	55		3rd Nov.	64		15th March.
Lowest ditto,	32		26th Jan.	36		8th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	47		3rd Nov.	58		15th March.
Ditto of females,	16		16th Aug.	14		8th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	25		15th Jan.	27		15th Sept.
Ditto of females,	3		20th March.	5		6th March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

19th May, 1859, . . . 37	20th September, 1863, . . 51
27th June, 1860, . . . 50	7th April, 1864, . . . 63
27th October, 1861, . . 53	3rd November, 1865, . . 55
13th October, 1862, . . 52	15th March, 1866, . . 64

Daily averages, omitting fractions :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	26	10	1865,	33	7
1864,	31	11	1866, (8½ months),	42	8

A comparison of the above group of schedules would tend to the conclusion that the increase of male criminals is normally progressive; but I venture to hope that it is to be attributed to the aggregation of large numbers of labourers employed in the works for supplying the metropolis with water, which has led to the prevalence of assaults, and of acts involving serious gradations of personal violence and disorder; no less than one-half of the offences comprised in the "criminal class"

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

for the current year partaking of this character. It is, however, to be expected, that the termination of the works referred to will restore the social condition of the district to its former comparative immunity from crime. The females, although fluctuating, have never reached here even the usual relative proportion of the sexes, and consist chiefly of prostitutes, 6 of the inmates on the day of my visit belonging to this unhappy category. Juvenile delinquents are happily now not numerous; 18 males and 1 female in the year 1865, and 13 males in 1866, having passed through the prison, of whom 2 males and 1 female were transmitted to reformatories. There were no returned convicts in charge, but, as photography is not practised here, no adequate means exist of ascertaining the identity of old offenders. Of lunatics, so called "dangerous," there were, I regret to state, no less than 8—6 males and 2 females—who presented a sad spectacle, one of the former being very violent, and disgusting in his habits; and another, an epileptic idiot of the most brutish aspect. There exists on the part of the prison authorities an earnest desire to deal as kindly and carefully with this unfortunate class, as the limited means at their disposal will permit, but the absence of all proper appliances, either repressive or curative, counteracts these benevolent efforts.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Yards,	5	3	Laundry,	–	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Solitary Cell,	1	–	Lavatories,	2	3
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	8	2
			Water-closets,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Pumps,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Wells,	2	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	2	Mangle,	–	1
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	87	8
Sheets, pairs of,	87	16
Rugs,	87	13
Bed-ticks,	87	19
Bedsteads,	89	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	54	106
Jackets,	27	77
Vests,	27	92
Trowsers,	55	66
Caps,	27	56
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	10	10
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	34

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	20	38
Jackets,	10	19
Petticoats,	20	38
Aprons,	20	38
Neckerchiefs,	20	38
Caps,	20	38
Stockings, pairs of,	10	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	28

I found the whole prison at my inspection in a generally creditable condition of order, and cleanliness, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, sheets, &c., for immediate use. The stock in store, however, except of sheeting, was rather limited; but that of prison clothing and shoes was fully adequate for all probable requirements.

The building was in sound repair, free from damp (eave-shoots and down-pipes having been attached to the new male section), and now well ventilated by the introduction of draught-openings in the roof.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

The supply of water also was sufficient, although the pump in connexion with the above section was out of order, and the sewers are now clear and inoffensive, being constantly flushed by conducting the overflow of rain-water through them. The prison has been strengthened in some weak points, especially in the garden, a new door with an iron check-gate having been erected there. The state of the locks of the prison is however unsatisfactory, many of them being very old. The defects of accommodation so frequently detailed in former reports remain unremedied, especially in the cases of debtors of both sexes, and of both denominations; and in the hospital, the wants of which are enumerated under a special heading below. The female school-room requires to be partitioned, in order to maintain the system of individual separation in its integrity, and with the same object the addition of open lattice-work doors to the stalls of the laundry would be desirable. It is right to call attention to the fact that the Prison Act for England and Wales, passed in 1865, has virtually rendered the establishment of that system compulsory throughout all the criminal classes, and that the Inspectors of Prisons are bound to withhold their certificates of fitness for occupation from all cells unprovided with *artificial* lighting. That similar requirements will be demanded in this part of the United Kingdom is undoubted; but, as it is not improbable that in any legislative enactment extended to Ireland, great changes both in the constitution and distribution of prisons may be introduced, I am unwilling to urge any particular action pending such legislation.

At present the females, subject to the exception already stated, and to attendance upon the insane, are kept in individual separation, as are also the tried males, save when engaged in shot-drill or in exercise, but the untried prisoners of the latter sex are in association, sleeping however singly, and taking their meals in their cells.

Lock-up takes place at 6, P.M., in summer and winter, and unlock at 6, A.M., in the former season, and at daybreak in the latter, when the turnkey in charge locks each prisoner into his cell in the presence of the Governor, or his deputy in the male division, and the matron or her deputy performs the same office in the female section. At 9·30, P.M., the night-watch accompanied by the officer in charge of the cells from the time of lock-up, opens and inspects, under the supervision of the Governor, every cell, in which prisoners are confined, and the locks are tested and ascertained to be fastened, and a superior officer goes his final rounds generally between 10 and 11 o'clock, P.M., the Governor further, from time to time, visiting every part of the building at later and unexpected hours.

The patrol is maintained by one turnkey, the subordinate staff taking the duty in rotation from 10, P.M., until unlock, but his regularity and vigilance are inadequately tested by *one* tell-tale clock, *two* at least being indispensable for this object, which, moreover, ought to be thoroughly protected against the possibility of tampering.

At 10 o'clock, P.M., the keys of every part of the prison are given up to the Governor (who keeps them until morning in an iron safe placed in his bed-room), except those of the hospital when occupied by female patients, but, as the Governor is *solely* responsible for the safe custody of *all* prisoners, this lax practice must be discontinued, and a bell attached to the hospital, so as to enable the matron in charge to give an alarm and to summon aid, if required. The locks are examined frequently, and when out of order are conveyed to the contractor outside by a prison official, and brought back similarly, without intermediate supervision, which is essential to security.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	–	–	Solitary Confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	–	–	Whipping,	1	–
Total,	–	–	Total,	1	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	18	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	4

The punishments, the record of which is duly laid before the Board at each meeting, amounted during the current year to 17—16 of which were inflicted by the Governor, and 1 by magisterial authority.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

No punitive labour on the day of inspection, Saturday being the day on which the prison is usually cleaned and washed.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking and tailoring,	3	Prison duty,	3
Cooking,	1	Attending lunatics,	1
Prison duty,	5	Sewing and spinning wool,	3
Attending lunatics,	2		
Painting and whitewashing,	2		
Pumping water,	4		
Total,	17	Total,	7

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	17	7
Sick,	1	1
Unemployed,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	7	2
Total in custody,	27	10

There was no punitive labour in operation at the period of my official visit, Saturday being the day allocated to cleansing the prison, but at other times it is carried out by the treadwheel, which is not applied to any remunerative purpose, and by shot-drill. Industrial employment is limited solely to articles of intern use and consumption, and to washing, which the filthy condition of the lunatics renders very onerous.

Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker, a painter, and a nailer; but the two latter trades are of little general avail within the walls of the prison. Cutting-out was formerly performed by the Governor, but since his promotion he has of course been withdrawn from the industrial department; and it would therefore be highly advisable, in the event of a vacancy arising among the turnkeys, to appoint a tailor.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	165	60	127	48
Average daily number of pupils,	24·5	5·8	29·4	7·1
Number of days on which school was held,	300	295	222	222

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12¼ to 2½ o'clock.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

There is no trained teacher for either sex in this prison. The males are instructed by the turnkeys in the chapel, which is stalled; and the females by the assistant-matron in an unpartitioned day-room. The Board have placed a gratuity to be given on the certificate of the Chaplains and of the Governor, as to assiduity and efficiency on the part of the teachers. I found some praiseworthy cases of proficiency, especially in writing, among the males; but among the females, a large proportion of whom consists of prostitutes, little is effected. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use, and the Protestant Chaplain visits the schools from time to time.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, or 4 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, or 3½ lbs. of potatoes, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Class 3—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper, 4 oz. of bread, or 1 lb. of potatoes.

One pint of oatmeal gruel is substituted for milk at dinner only, on two days, with intervals, in each week.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month are supplied with a pint of oatmeal gruel each, daily, for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 1½*d.* under Dublin price; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, ½*d.* under the price of white; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.* 5*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 7½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.* 8*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2·98*d.* | 1864, . 3·66*d.* | 1865, . 3·23*d.*

No complaints were preferred by the prisoners as to any item of food. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found them all of good quality. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the provisions, observing the approved tabular form of comment, and very rarely taking exceptions.

Books, &c.

The registers and the books ordered and recommended by the several authorities are kept with accuracy. The superior officers, except the surgeon (although the 72nd section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, prescribes this duty), are provided with journals, which are laid before the Board at each meeting. General by-laws in harmony with modern prison legislation, and defining accurately the requirements of the several officers are imperatively needed here.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £1,328 9*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £1,384 2*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £1,453 2*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £33 4*s.* 2·9*d.* | 1864, . £31 9*s.* 1·8*d.* | 1865, . £34 11*s.* 11·5*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1863, . £5 6*s.* | 1864, . £6 6*s.* | 1865, . £4 6*s.*

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1863, . £89 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £105 10*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £81 2*s.* 0*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
John W. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector,	99	4	0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain,	46	18	5½
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	18	5½
Andrew Nolan, esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Resident.			
Edward Storey, Governor,	150	0	0
William Quin, Gate-keeper, assists in keeping the books,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Graham, Storekeeper, School Teacher, and *Shoemaker*,	35	0	0
John Manly, *Painter*,	35	0	0
William Roberts, *Nailer*,	30	0	0
Richard Skerrett, School Teacher,	30	0	0
James Hatton,	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,	40	0	0
Elizabeth Roberts, Dep. do.,	25	0	0
Agnes Taylor, Hospital Nurse, employed at 10s. per week when required.			

Vacancies.

Robert Barry, Governor, retired on superannuation; Edward Storey, Clerk, Storekeeper, and Turnkey, promoted to the office of Governor; James Hatton appointed Turnkey to fill the vacancy so created.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	132	118
Protestant Chaplain,	250	187
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	226	157
Surgeon,	186	151

Hospitals.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	2	–	2	1	1	2	1
No. of days therein,	50	39	–	62	4	14	39	33
Average daily number,	0·14	0·10	–	0·17	0·01	0·04	0·15	0·13
No. of deaths,	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£7 15s.		—		£3 3s. 1d.		—	

The sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been highly satisfactory; a fortunate circumstance, as the accommodation for the sick of both sexes is imperfect. There are no water-closets, although provision has been made for the reception of them in connexion with each ward, and the exercising yard is far too circumscribed. Convalescent patients however might now be safely exercised in the garden, as the windows of the Court-house, which command it, have now been rendered secure by iron bars.

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1865, and up to day of inspection in 1866, and at what dates:—

Two in the year 1865, viz.: on the 8th November and on the 16th December; and one in the expired portion of the year 1866, on the 18th April.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L.	James W. De Butts, esq.	Thomas S. Dennis, esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	Robert D. Barry, esq.	William Grogan, esq., J.P.
Major R. A. Gun Cuninghame, D.L.	William Magee, esq., J.P.	Francis William Green, esq.
	Rev. John Drought.	Edward A. Dennis, esq., J.P.
	Richard F. Ellis, esq., J.P.	

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the subordinate officers and the smaller liabilities are discharged. The superior officers and the holders of contracts are paid at each assizes, when an audit of the accounts takes place.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The subjoined tabular synopsis is compiled from the notes of the Inspector-General and of the Local Inspector at their respective visits. The bridewell at Tinahely is very defective in point of structure, and security, and being brought by railway facilities within an easy distance of the gaol at Wicklow, might very advantageously be abolished.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Baltinglass.		Tinahely.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	90	15	11	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	34	–	1	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	18	1	7	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	–	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*A door-sill leading to the yard requires repair. Beds not made up at* 12.30.		*The privies require repair.*	
Security,	*Imperfect; a window going into the tread-mill yard ought to be removed.*		*Quite inadequate.*	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Tolerable.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	*Some blankets thin, but a new supply ordered.*		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump; one in the female yard to be sunk deeper.		By a pump.	
Sewerage,	*Imperfect; soil cleared through the house.*		*Indifferent.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	*Damp and ill-ventilated.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3½*d.*		3¾*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£50.		£25.	
,, of Matron,	£20.		—	
,, of Turnkey,	£25, with an allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.* per week.		—	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	There were in custody one female lunatic, and one boy sentenced to hard labour for vagrancy; but there were no means of carrying out the sentence, the tread-wheel requiring the labour of three men. Stone-hammers ought to be procured.		A presentment for repairs proposed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 13TH AND 26TH DECEMBER, 1866.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Treasonable Practices,	4	–	4	–	–	–
For further Examination,	3	2	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	1	8	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	1	–	1
Criminal Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	6	11	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	4	7	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	3	7	4	3	7
Total,	45	24	69	6	4	10

Juvenile in Custody on day of Inspection.

One female, summarily convicted of assault, years of age.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	77	33	1865,	75	21
1864,	60	29	1866, (day of inspection),	45	24

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863,	5	4	1866 (up to and including day of inspection),	4	7*
1864,	9	3			
1865,	7	3	Day of inspection,	1	1

* Seven individuals, but representing 20 committals during the year.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES,	1864.		1865.		1866. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	5	1	1	–	2	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	36	18	56	16	57	14	1	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	3	–	4	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	69	27	63	17	47	18	2	–
Other assaults,	6	4	5	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	13	1	6	–	4	–	–	–
Robbery,	17	6	20	6	2	–	1	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	7	1	3	–	1	–	2	–
Larceny,	82	36	59	35	37	44	5	6
Receiving stolen goods,	1	9	4	3	2	–	1	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	11	1	8	1	9	3	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	9	5	5	–	14	4	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	14	–	7	–	9	–	–	–
Naval offences,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Revenue Offences,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of agreement,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Treason-felony,	–	–	21	–	12	–	4	–
Treasonable practices,	–	–	13	–	201	–	4	–
Indecently exposing person,	10	3	6	3	3	2	1	–
Seamen refusing to work vessel,	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Cruelty to animals,	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Offences in Reformatory schools,	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	–
Detaining postbag with letters,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	6	8	15	2	–	1	–	1
Against property with violence,	7	1	18	4	5	–	1	1
Against property without violence,	37	18	35	33	48	20	5	1
Affecting the public peace,	53	161	66	205	48	147	2	2
Total criminal class,	423	314	439	332	512	261	33	15
Vagrancy,	48	32	38	58	34	20	–	–
Drunkenness,	80	89	103	147	73	112	1	1
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	15	10	16	9	12	13	4	3
Debt,	51	7	44	7	26	7	4	3
Remanded for further examination,	86	22	92	22	105	30	3	2
Total,	703	474	732	575	762	443	45	24

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County of Dublin Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	44	7	Debtors,	26	7
Criminals,	494	354	Criminals,	404	291
Political Prisoners,	37	—	Political Prisoners,	213	—
Vagrants,	38	58	Vagrants,	34	20
Drunkards,	103	147	Drunkards,	73	112
Dangerous Lunatics,	16	9	Dangerous Lunatics,	12	13
Total,	732	575	Total,	762	443

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	M.	F.	Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	533	255	Once within the year,	653	221
Twice ,,	46	32	Twice ,,	28	18
Thrice ,,	10	11	Thrice ,,	7	12
Four times ,,	4	6	Four times ,,	—	4
Five times ,,	1	7	Five times ,,	—	3
Six times ,,	2	1	Six times ,,	1	1
Seven times ,,	—	3	Seven times ,,	—	1
Eight times ,,	—	3	Eight times ,,	—	3
Nine times ,,	—	1	Nine times ,,	—	3
Ten times ,,	—	2	Ten times ,,	—	—
Eleven times ,,	—	2	Eleven times ,,	—	2
Twelve times ,,	—	1	Twelve times ,,	—	—
Thirteen times ,,	—	1	Thirteen times ,,	—	2
Fourteen times	—	1	Fourteen times ,,	—	—
Sixteen times ,,	—	1	Sixteen times ,,	—	—
Total,	596	327	Total,	689	270

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.			From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	20,103	10,381	—	14,591	6,858	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	55·07	28·44	—	42	19·7	—
Highest number at any one time,	118		22nd Sept.	138		27th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	58		6th March.	47		31st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	73		4th Sept.	138		27th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	51		4th Oct.	29		10th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	35		22nd March.	26		27th Nov.
Ditto, of females,	13		30th Dec.	14		8th August.
Political prisoners—days	1866,		15,056	61·7 average.		

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1866 :—

23rd September, 1859,	99	27th October, 1863,	114
28th June, 1860,	89	15th June, 1864,	97
18th June, 1861,	110	22nd September, 1865,	118
9th October, 1862,	119	27th February, 1866,	138

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Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions, . . .	59	65	61	79	72	45	56
Acquittals, . . .	62	65	36	36	48	44	36
Total, . . .	121	130	97	115	120	89	92

Committals of drunkards :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Males, ...	59	51	77	81	80	103	73
Females, ...	135	90	75	80	89	147	112
Total, . . .	194	141	152	161	169	250	185

Area, 222,709 acres ; population, 410,264 inhabitants.

Having deferred my statutable annual inspection of this gaol to the close of 1866, the preceding tables approximate very nearly to a correct record of the criminal statistics of the county during the entire year.

In consequence of the transfer of a number of political prisoners removed by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, from Richmond Bridewell city prison, and afterwards from other places of confinement to this gaol, its daily average number of male inmates has been largely increased during the year; hence to ascertain the normal state of crime within the jurisdiction of the county Dublin, it became necessary to introduce into the preceding tables two separate daily averages of the inmates of the gaol, one of those belonging to, and committed from, the district, the other of the political prisoners in custody transferred, as above stated, by the Executive. When we examine the figures in these tables, we find that while the daily average number of male inmates of all classes, during the year 1866, amounted to 103·7, the political prisoners averaged 61·7, and the prisoners belonging to the county only 42· daily.

The following are the daily averages of prisoners committed from this jurisdiction during the last seven years :—

1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
46	37	55	32	58	28	63	32	53	30	55	28	42	19
83		87		86		95		83		83		61	

These averages, excluding the committals for criminal practices connected with the Fenian conspiracy, show a decrease in the number of inmates in custody for ordinary offences in 1866. The tables exhibit a diminution in the more grave crimes both against the person and against property during the year. One case of the aggravated manslaughter of an officer of this prison is recorded, but it was followed by the speedy conviction of the criminal. I have further to observe that, while committals for burglaries, robberies, and cattle stealing amounted only to 7 cases during eleven and a half months in 1866, 35 prisoners were under committals for like offences in 1865, and 45 in 1864.

On the day which I selected for my inspection of this gaol, besides lunatics and debtors, 37 male and 17 female prisoners were in charge ; 2 females and 8 males were on remand, or for trial ; 2 of the latter for treasonable practices ; 12 males and 1 female had been convicted before a jury, at commission or quarter sessions, the rest summarily by magistrates for minor offences ; 2 of the latter were for drunkenness. On examining, however, the sentences of the more grave offenders I find 6 are in custody whose terms of imprisonment exceed six months each, and calculating at the average cost of each prisoner in this gaol during the past year, viz., £33 6*s.* 6*d.* ; the expense which these 6 offenders will entail on the community will altogether amount to the sum £299 18*s.* 6*d.* for maintenance during the terms of their imprisonment, under their present sentences,

Again 7 males and 5 females are under sentences of six months each. These 12 prisoners, taking the same basis of calculation for maintenance, will cost the sum of £199 19*s.* during the period of their sentences.

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Two returned convicts were in custody at the period of my visit. Four males and 7 females belonging to the same class had previously been inmates of the gaol during 1866.

Juveniles.

Forty-eight male and 11 female juveniles were in custody in this gaol in 1865; 1 male was twice committed; 2 (females) were under ten years of age; 12 (8 males and 4 females) were sent to reformatories. Forty-two males and 6 females were committed in 1866, of whom 8 males and 2 females were ordered to be transferred to reformatories at the end of their punishment in the gaol. The comparatively large number of juvenile offenders committed from the county Dublin is attributable not to a large amount of crime amongst the juvenile class in the district, but rather to breaches of police regulations, vagrancy, and similar offences which always occur where dense populations exist within suburban districts. All with the exception of 2 males in 1865, were summarily convicted, and the periods of their imprisonments in no case exceeded three months. On the day of my inspection 1 girl under sixteen years of age was in custody, sentenced to an imprisonment of three months for larceny.

Lunatics.

The insane prisoners here occupy the hospital buildings which are the only places in this strictly cellular prison, where they can be accommodated. They are attended by sane criminals withdrawn from punishment as in other county gaols, who necessarily receive the same improved diet as the patients over whom they are placed; 19 sane offenders were so employed in charge of lunatics in 1865. Twenty-five (16 males and 9 females) lunatics were committed as dangerous to this prison in 1865, and 12 males and 13 females in 1866. Four males and 3 females of this class, besides one criminal lunatic, were in custody on the day of my inspection; 1 male committed as dangerous in 1863, died in the gaol in August, 1865; none in 1866. The medical officer pays much attention to the insane patients placed in his charge, and they receive a diet suitable to their state.

Debtors.

The quarters for master debtors is sufficient for the requirements of the number ordinarily in custody. The apartment for male pauper debtors is, however, limited and away from the rest of the prison; but to remedy this defect, a bell and a speaking-tube have been placed from it communicating with the central hall of the criminal prison, where an officer is always on duty. The marshalsea for females is also defective and inconvenient. I do not, however, suggest any expense to be incurred in this department in the present unsettled state of the law with regard to debtors.

I found on the day of my inspection 7 (4 males and 3 females) of the debtor class in custody; 2 of the females were on pauper allowance; the third has been an inmate of this gaol since August, 1862, a period of upwards of four years.*

At the commencement of 1866, 6 male and 4 female debtors were in charge, and 33 (25 males and 8 females) were afterwards lodged in the gaol during the year.

* She has since been discharged from custody.

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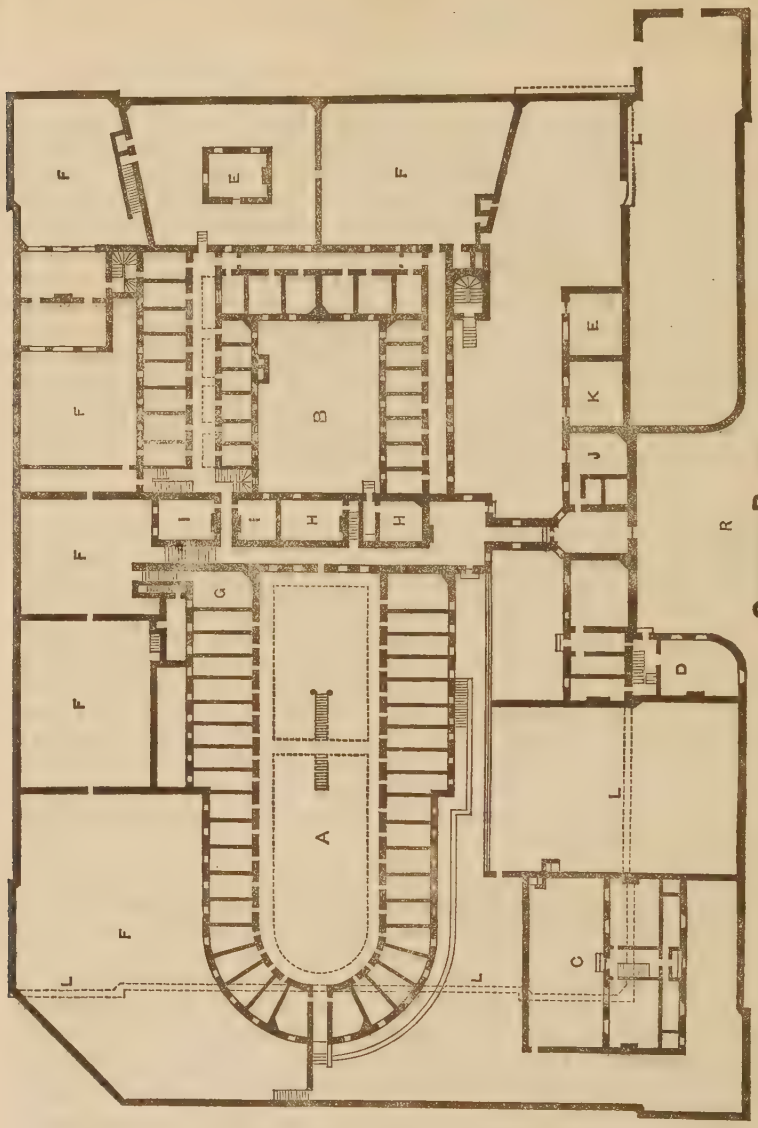
Two (males) were committed for offences against the revenue laws in 1865, but none previously to my inspection in December, 1866.

Plan.



Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	159	20
Sheets, pairs of,	200	70
Rugs,	156	20
Hammocks or Cots,	121	–
Bed-ticks,	172	–
Bedsteads,	23	–

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	96	40
Jackets,	80	60
Vests,	80	25
Trowsers,	75	25
Caps,	50	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	50	8

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	55	12
Jackets,	63	–
Petticoats,	68	–
Aprons,	55	–
Caps,	50	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	27	20

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Yards,	5	5	Laundry,	–	1
Day Room,	1	–	Drying Rooms,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Lavatories,	3	4
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	96	43	Baths,	7	5
			Waterclosets,	16	9
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	2	Pump,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Well,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Mills (Pumps),	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Mat Tables,	4	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Mangle,	–	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–

On the different occasions when I visited this gaol during 1866, I found it in a satisfactory condition, and the Governor and other officers always on the alert ; the prisoners also appeared amenable to discipline. The buildings were clean and orderly, but the ventilation in the cells not sufficient during the very warm weather of last summer. The ventilation tubes in the punishment cells were, with one exception, when I examined them, altogether stopped. The prison clothing, bedding, blankets, and sheets, are good and sufficient, but some of the rugs in use are worn and should be replaced. There is also a stock of bedding and male clothing in store.

Water for the use of the gaol is abundantly provided from two sources—for drinking purposes, from a spring on the prison grounds, about seventy feet deep, the water from which is pumped up by a wheel pump worked by two prisoners. The supply for the lavatories, water-closets, and laundry of the prison is unlimited, being taken from the river Liffey, and raised by machinery from a point above Island Bridge. The expense of the machinery is defrayed one half by the Royal Hospital, who obtain their supply of water from the same source, the other half by this gaol. The amount paid by this gaol is £20 annually.

The sewerage of the prison is good and is kept constantly flushed. The Board of Superintendence has placed effluvia traps of the most improved construction over all the mouths of the sewers in the establishment. This important sanitary arrangement is too often neglected in other gaols. The cost of each trap was 10*s.*, including all expenses of fixture, &c. Having regard to the importance of good water for drinking purposes, the water of the pump in this gaol has been analysed by Dr. Cameron, the City Analyst. The following is his report :—

"Having submitted to analysis a specimen of water sent to me for that purpose by the Governor of Kilmainham prison, I find one imperial gallon (70,000 grains) contains carbonate of lime, 38·42 grains; sulphate of lime, 1·96 grains; chloride of calcium, 1·04 grains; carbonate of magnesia, 2·17 grains; sulphate of magnesia, 0·84 grains; alkaline salts, 1·56; organic matter, 1·78 grains. This water is hard, and not adapted for detergent purposes. On being boiled and allowed to remain undisturbed for a few hours, the carbonate of lime, its chief constituent, precipitates, and the water becomes nearly soft. The amount of the sulphate of lime is very small, and this circumstance contributes greatly to the wholesomeness of the water. The organic matter is rather under the average amount found in pump water, and much below that contained in the pipe-water supplied to the city. I have looked most carefully for butyric acid, nitrous acid, and nitric acid, and failed to ascertain their presence, so that I am enabled to state positively that no sewage or effete animal matter exists in the water, which in other respects is much more wholesome than that afforded by the majority of the pumps in Dublin and its suburbs.

"CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
"Analysist to the City of Dublin."

The water from the river is pumped by a water-wheel into a large tank at the entrance of the gaol, whence it is conveyed to all parts of the esta-

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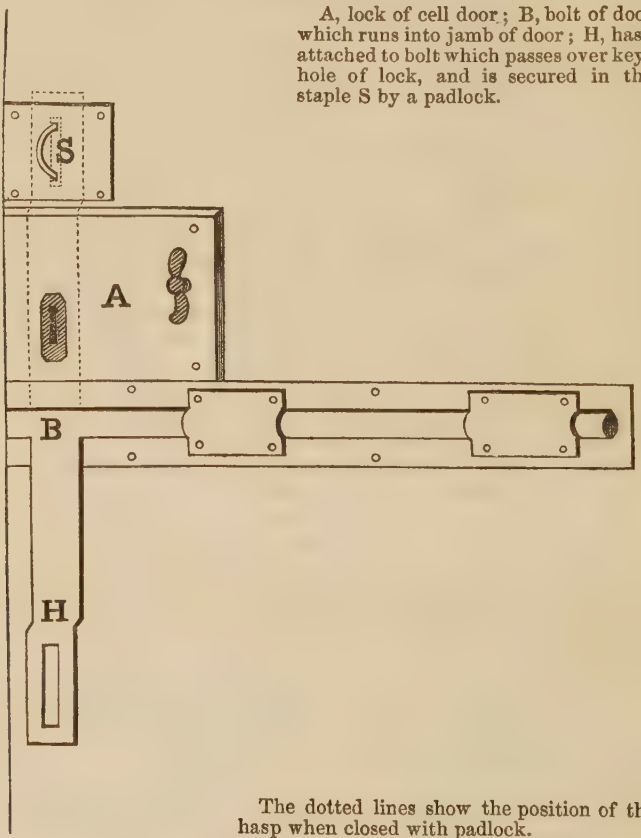
blishment by the power of the crank pump on the basement story, under the central hall; which is worked by prisoners sentenced to hard labour. This crank is on an improved principle, and several after the same model have been erected in other gaols with advantage. There is not, however, sufficient ventilation for the prisoners who are employed at this work; the ventilation could be improved by opening another window in the basement.

Two of the punishment cells have been floored with boards since my last inspection. The other two should also be boarded; cells with flags are too cold in winter. Prisoners, however, never remain in these during the night, as they are usually removed to their ordinary sleeping cells at 5 P.M., but refractory cases not until 10.30 P.M. The bells and appliances for separation are all in good order. The heating apparatus of both prisons work well, especially that in the female prison, which is by hot water pipes.

Diagram.

A, lock of cell door; B, bolt of door which runs into jamb of door; H, hasp attached to bolt which passes over key-hole of lock, and is secured in the staple S by a padlock.



The dotted lines show the position of the hasp when closed with padlock.

Check-gates have now been erected in connexion with all the principal doors of the criminal prison, and improved fastenings have been placed on the doors of the cells; and as it may be desirable to have the method of securing the doors in use here carried out in other county gaols, I insert the subjoined diagram, which represents the cell fastening adopted, which has been found to answer the object intended; it consists of a hasp and bolt placed over the keyhole of the lock of the cells where prisoners of importance are confined, and when closed it prevents the possibility of

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the lock being tampered with by false keys, as the Governor alone keeps the key of the padlock belonging to it, which is of Chubbs' make, and may be changed if necessary.

Photography is here in use for the detection of returned convicts and others of the criminal classes. Mr. Flewett, the Head Warder and Clerk, performs this duty with skill and efficiency.

The cells in the criminal prison are lighted by gas in winter until 7 P.M., when it is extinguished for the night; but the gas in the cells in which the political prisoners were confined was kept lighting during the entire night.

The prison is unlocked in the morning during both summer and winter at 7 o'clock; breakfast is served to the prisoners at 9, A.M., and dinner at 3 o'clock, P.M. At 5, P.M., the bell rings for night lockings, which are attended by the Governor and his Deputy; should either be unavoidably absent the next officer in rank takes his place. The greatest care is taken to test the security of the prison cells, and the keys of the gaol are deposited in an iron safe during the night. The final round of the prison is made by the Governor and his Deputy at 10.15, P.M., when the night watch is set until morning. Three tell-tale clocks in different parts of the establishment test the accuracy of his rounds. The markings of the clocks are entered daily in the Governor's Journal. They should also be in his "Lockings Book."

The warders keep watch in rotation at night.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	20	8	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	14	–

Two juveniles were whipped in this prison during 1866, as part of their sentences by the Court.

Discipline in the gaol is maintained with few punishments, and on no occasion during the year was magisterial interference required to punish an infraction of the prison rules.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank pump, two hours daily, ...	12	–

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum, ...	10	3
Ironing, ...	–	3
Needlework, ...	–	6
Total, ...	10	12

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive labour, . . .	12	–	Lunatics, ...	4	4
Industrial labour, . . .	10	12	Cooking, ...	2	–
Sick, ...	2	1	Wardsmen and women, . .	4	2
Unemployed, state prisoners, .	4	–	Tending lunatics, . . .	2	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	1		—	—
Debtors (unemployed), . .	4	3	Total in custody, . .	45	24

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1863, . . £55 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £26 10*s.* 9½*d.* | 1865, . £37 14*s.* 1*d.*

The males are principally employed in making mats and picking oakum. Artisans skilled in shoemaking, tailoring, tinmaking, and other works, are

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as far as possible employed at their trades for the benefit of the gaol. The women sew and wash for the inmates. Although there is no waste of human labour in this prison, still industrial pursuits are not very actively carried on in it.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.		From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	46	53	7	14
Average daily number of pupils,	10·2	5·6	5·1	3·6
Number of days on which school was held,	207	225	55	85

School-hours.—Males, from 11, A.M., to 12, noon; Females, from 12, noon, to 2, P.M. Adults—Males, from 2 to 3, P.M.

The school is under the inspection of the Commissioners of National Education; the room in which it is held is properly stalled and suitable. Juveniles sentenced to be sent to a reformatory do not attend school, but are instructed in their cells. During the present year the school was closed until October, in consequence of the occupation of the gaol by political prisoners. Both forms of school registries are kept.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under, one pint gruel in lieu of milk for dinner.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age 2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk for breakfast; 8 oz. brown bread for dinner, and 1 pint milk; 4 oz. brown bread for supper.

Contracts—Bread, white, per 2lb. loaf, 2¾*d.*; brown do., per lb., 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 1*s.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, 17*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 10 per cent. off; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . . 2·5 | 1864, . . 2·7 | 1865, . . 2·8

The Chaplains report regularly on the quality of the provisions provided for prison use, and in the tabular form recommended for the purpose. The only objections by them to the food supplied, which are recorded, are at one time the stirabout was thin, and on several occasions the loaves, which are intended to be of the weight of one prisoner's portion each, were found to be somewhat light. I noticed the same complaint in last year's report. The milk is always good and of a superior description, such as is seldom provided for the inmates of public establishments. It is tested by the lactometer and thermometer combined, as without the latter the former is fallacious and unreliable. The lactometer is graduated at 60 degrees; 4 degrees of temperature, Fahrenheit, is equal to 1 on it.

All prisoners under sentences of six months and upwards are weighed on committal to the gaol, and afterwards, by direction of the Medical Officer, occasionally during their imprisonment. The weight of a prisoner is not always an evidence of health, although the falling off of weight may generally be considered a proof that his diet is insufficient. The Medical Officer pays much attention to the prisoners, and examines all those on extra diet weekly. One prisoner, C., a returned convict, lodged a complaint with me against his officer, but as far as I could ascertain the charge was without foundation.

Books and Accounts.

The different registries of discipline and finance and other books prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are here kept with care and attention. I found them fully entered up and satisfactory; the journal of the Governor particularly so, in it, all the occurrences in the gaol are daily recorded. The Chaplains and Medical Officer also keep journals.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, . £3,113 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £2,791 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £3,037 13*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £30 8*s.* 3¾*d.* | 1864, £29 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £33 6*s.* 6½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £38 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £7 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £5 10*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . — | 1864, . £1 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Treasury for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

1863, . £292 7*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £268 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £229 0*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp.,	130	0	0
Rev. Robert Flemyng, Protestant Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
Rev. Edw. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
William Thornhill, M.D., Surgeon, ...	100	0	0
Resident.			
Henry Price, Governor,	300	0	0
Thomas Flewett, Head Warder and Clerk, . . .	100	0	0
James Gordon, 1st Warder, Storekeeper, and *Shoemaker*, ...	56	0	0
James Reynolds, *Tailor* and Schoolmaster, . . .	45	0	0
William Bigger, *Weaver*, .	30	0	0
Samuel Wallace, . . .	35	0	0
John Brien, ...	35	0	0
James Kenny, . . .	30	0	0
Thomas Lucas, . . .	35	0	0
James Martin, . . .	30	0	0
George Evans, . . .	30	0	0
Andrew Armstrong, . .	30	0	0
Mary Jane Dyer, Matron, .	40	0	0
Jane Burland, Assistant Matron, ...	30	0	0
Esther Tormey, *Laundress*, .	20	0	0
Honoria Kelly, Hospital Matron, ...	20	0	0

Vacancies and Appointments.

Fifth December, 1865, Warder Richard O'Neill, resigned; 14th December, 1865, Warder John J. Gethings, appointed; 4th January, 1866, Warder Michael Doyle, resigned; 15th March, 1866, Warders John Murray and George Evans, appointed; 7th June, 1866, Warder John Murray, resigned; 3rd August, 1866, Warder John J. Gethings stabbed by P. Meehan; 14th August, 1866, Warder Thomas O'Connor, resigned; 6th September, 1866, Warders James Martin and Andrew Armstrong, appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	122	269
Protestant Chaplain, . .	156	149
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	152	149
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	168	153
Surgeon, ...	150	178

The preceding table shows that all the extern officers of the gaol were constant in their attendance to their duties during the present and past years.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Hospital.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	34	29	46	32	52	35	36	26
No. of days therein,	2,998	1,739	2,789	3,025	2,748	2,367	1,038	675
Average daily number,	8·21	4·76	7·6	8·3	7·5	6·4	2·8	4·5
Number of deaths,	4	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Cost of medicine and medical appliances,	£35 16*s.* 2*d.*		£32 13*s.* 1*d.*		£30 15*s.* 6*d.*		—	

Lunatics, their sane attendants, and 1 male and 2 female criminal prisoners on the sick list occupied the hospitals on the day of my visit. The sanitary state of the prison has during the past year been good; no epidemic disease nor cholera occurred, although in the months of May, June, July, August, and September, cases of diarrhœa occasionally showed themselves both in the male and female prison, but were at once suppressed, through the prompt treatment of the Medical Officer, who was constant in his attendance to his duties.

The following is his report on the state of this gaol during the past year:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that the health of the prisoners in this gaol for the past year has been satisfactory, with the exception of a few months in summer and autumn, when cholera was epidemic, at which time we had sixty-one cases of diarrhœa; many of them of a severe and choleraic character, but being early attended to, and put under treatment, all recovered.

"No deaths occurred in either the male or female department, or in that of the marshalsea during the year.

"The perfect state of cleanliness in which all parts of the prison are so constantly kept, the excellent quality of the water, as testified by the recent analysis, and the attention given to the sewers in having them properly trapped, and frequently flushed with water, will in a great measure account for our generally salutary state.

"WM. THORNHILL, M.D.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons."

Both hospitals have water-closets and baths attached; but, as has been remarked in former reports, the exercising yards are gloomy and unsuitable.

Board of Superintendence.

Ion T. Hamilton, esq., M.P.	Hon. Jenico W. J. Preston.	Thomas Drury, esq.
E. Wingfield Verner, esq., M.P.	Charles C. Vesey, esq.	Phineas Riall, esq.
Alex. Kirkpatrick, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	Charles Cobbe, esq.
Henry Jas. M'Farlane, esq.	O'Neal Segrave, esq.	Robt. Chambers, esq. (dead).

The Board meets regularly on the second Monday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of inferior officers, with incidental and petty expenses are paid by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at next meeting. The superior officers receive their salaries quarterly. All large accounts are discharged by separate cheques drawn in favour of each creditor.

General Observations.

As was observed by my colleague in his report for 1865, a number of prisoners charged with treasonable practices were removed to this gaol from the Richmond Bridewell city prison, in December of that year, many other political prisoners were likewise, in the course of 1866, transferred to it from the different county prisons throughout the kingdom. During the period of their detention, and the excitement consequent on the Fenian conspiracy, which then prevailed, the authorities of this gaol exercised the utmost vigilance in the care and custody of the prisoners. The Executive also, at a cost of £806 12*s.* 11*d.*, strengthened the gaol by the erection of check-gates to all the outer entrances and principal doors, and by the placing of bolts and hasps to some of the cells and by other de-

fensive arrangements, so that Kilmainham gaol may now, perhaps, be considered the most secure county prison in the kingdom. DUBLIN DISTRICT.

In April, 1866, all the female inmates and the ordinary male criminal prisoners belonging to the county were removed by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to the city prisons, and the entire of this gaol was placed by the Board of Superintendence at the disposal of the Government, for the safe custody of political prisoners, who continued in occupation until the 3rd September last, when those remaining were transferred to the Mountjoy Convict Depot. While in custody, they received, in addition to the ordinary diet of criminal prisoners, seven ounces of bread and half a pint of sweet milk for supper, besides half a pound of meat, without bone, for dinner, on three days in the week, by order of medical officer. *County of Dublin Gaol.*

The entire cost of maintenance of these prisoners was paid for out of the Consolidated Fund. On their removal to the Mountjoy Prison the Executive instructed the Inspectors-General of Prisons to convey to the Board of Superintendence, their thanks for the accommodation afforded, and the approval of the conduct of the members of the staff was marked by handsome gratuities paid to them by the Treasury.

The Board of Superintendence made payment to the city authorities of the full cost for maintenance, salaries of officers, &c., of the county of Dublin prisoners transferred under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant to their charge during the period above mentioned.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL (CITY PRISON FOR MALES), AT DUBLIN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 24TH, 29TH, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866. *Richmond Bridewell.*

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	2	–	2
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For further Examination,	9	–	9	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	38	–	38	5	–	5
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	38	–	38	3	–	3
Criminal Lunatics,	1	–	1	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	7	–	7	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	14	–	14	4	–	4
Offences under Larceny Act,	18	–	18	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	8	–	8	2	–	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	9	–	9	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	22	–	22	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	50	–	50	50	–	50
Total,	223	–	223	70	–	70

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	14	–	21	–	46	–	3	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	6	–	4	–	2	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	4	–	4	–	2	–
Bigamy,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	327	–	342	–	280	–	33	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	17	–	28	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	277	–	260	–	225	–	27	–
Other assaults,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	9	–	11	–	14	–	1	–
Robbery,	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Larceny,	362	–	277	–	278	–	43	–
Receiving stolen goods,	5	–	4	–	5	–	1	–
Embezzlement,	5	–	4	–	5	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	7	–	5	–	4	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	7	–	3	–	3	–	3	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	4	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	2	–	3	–	4	–	2	–
Offences against the currency,	5	–	15	–	9	–	4	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	71	–	48	–	7	–	7	–
Naval offences,				–	22	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	11	–	7	–	13	–	3	–
Revenue offences,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Treason-felony,	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Attempt to commit larceny, illegal possession, &c.,	225	–	192	–	176	–	15	–
Affecting the public peace,	635	–	627	–	553	–	7	–
Indecent assaults,	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Prison breach and harbouring,	3	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Keeping brothels,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecent exposure of person,	3	–	9	–	2	–	–	–
Other misdemeanors,	9	–	2	–	11	–	9	–
Total criminal class,	2,017	–	1,892	–	1,706	–	170	–
Vagrancy,	112	–	117	–	35	–	1	–
Drunkenness,	1170	–	1212	–	703	–	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	54	–	70	–	41	–	50	–
Desertion,	–	–	–	–	45	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	276	–	315	–	427	–	19	–
Total,	3,629	–	3,606	–	2,957	–	243	–

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above ten and not exceeding sixteen years.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon,	1
	" Summarily,	8
	Committed for Further Examination—Felons,	2
	Total,	11

Of these, 7 were once, 1 twice, 2 thrice, and 1 four times committed.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 245 | 1864, . 225 | 1865, . 221 | 1866, . 223

Richmond Bridewell.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1866 :—

1863, ...	33	1866 (up to and including day of Inspection), .	31
1864, ...	33	Day of Inspection, . .	4
1865, ...	29		

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.*	M.
Further examination, Trial, not convicted, and deserters, .	477	Further examination, Trial, not convicted, and deserters, .	594
Criminals, . . .	1,730	Criminals, . . .	1,584
Vagrants, . . .	117	Vagrants, . . .	35
Drunkards, . . .	1,212	Drunkards, . . .	703
Dangerous Lunatics, . .	70	Dangerous Lunatics, . .	41
Total, . .	3,606	Total, . .	2,957

Number of Prisoners.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.		*From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.*	M.
Committed	Once within the year, .	2,560	Committed	Once within the year, .	2,304
	Twice ,, . .	265		Twice ,, . .	237
	Thrice ,, . .	82		Thrice ,, . .	33
	Four times ,, . .	25		Four times ,, . .	8
	Five times ,, . .	9		Five times ,, . .	5
	Six times ,, . .	11		Six times ,, . .	1
	Seven times ,, . .	–		Seven times ,, . .	1
	Eight times ,, . .	4		Eight times ,, . .	–
	Nine times ,, . .	–		Nine times ,, . .	–
	Ten times, ,, . .	1		Ten times, ,, . .	1
	Thirteen times ,, . .	1		Thirteen times ,, . .	–
	Sixteen times ,, . .	1		Sixteen times ,, . .	–
	Total, . .	2,960		Total, . .	2,590

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	
	M.	Date.	M.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	242	—	236	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	312	9th October.	281	2nd July.
Lowest number of prisoners at any one time,	209	25th December.	196	16th October.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1866 :—

8th January, 1859, . .	239	11th March, 1863, . .	391
5th March, 1860, . . .	246	27th June, 1864, . . .	286
25th June, 1861, . . .	286	9th October, 1865, . .	312
29th September, 1862, . .	288	2nd July, 1866, . . .	281

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Convictions and acquittals before juries at Commission and Quarter Sessions last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convicted,	205	250	273	251	236	185	229
Acquitted,	115	104	109	101	88	81	97
Total,	230	354	382	352	324	266	326

Summarily convicted before Magistrates :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866
Offences against property,	380	411	435	427	390	442	333
Assaults, disorderly conduct, &c.,	770	863	1,048	1,485	1,231	948	992
Vagrancy,	182	117	146	182	112	117	35
Drunkenness,	615	521	584	830	1,170	1,212	703*
Deserters, military, naval, and excise offences,	113	106	109	79	74	77	75
	2,060	2,018	2,322	3,003	2,977	2,796	2,138
Committals of lunatics (under 1 Vict., cap. 27),	47	42	49	43	54	70	41
Prisoners remanded and discharged,	293	269	311	300	276	315	427
Total,	2,400	2,329	2,682	3,346	3,307	3,181	2,606

Sentences of prisoners :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Penal servitude,	78	48	34	38	16
Two years' imprisonment,	3	3	3	3	7
Twelve and eighteen months' do.,	46	42	31	28	27
Six and nine months' do.,	71	67	67	81	101
Shorter periods,	1,546	2,001	3,371	2,902	2,112
Total,	1,744	2,161	3,506	3,052	2,263

Table showing number of offenders who paid fines and those committed for non-payment during 1861–2–3–4–5 and 6.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Committed in default,	610	917	1,107	2,060	2,024	1,348
Of whom paid fines,	122	180	221	239	233	209
Number who served full time in gaol,	488	737	886	1,821	1,791	1,139

Of the 31 returned convicts committed here in 1866, 9 were again sentenced to penal servitude, and 14 to imprisonment in this gaol, 7 were discharged by the magistrates, and 1 remained in custody on remand at the close of the year.

Although the preceding tables show an increase both in the number of committals for trial by jury and of convictions at quarter sessions and commission during the year 1866 when compared with those in 1865, nevertheless by reference to the figures of former years it will be seen that the convictions in each of the years 1861–2–3 and 4 were in excess of those in both 1865 and 1866. The numbers being 250 in 1861, 273 in 1862, 251 in 1863, 236 in 1864, 185 in 1865, and 229 in 1866. Again, summary convictions decreased from 3,003 in 1862, to 2,138 in 1866; and committals for drunkenness which numbered 1,170 in 1864, and 1,212 in 1865, only reached 703 in 1866. Misdemeanants also sentenced to imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine whose numbers had increased from 610 in 1861, to 2,060 in 1864, and 2,024 in 1865, diminished to 1,348 in 1866.

As regards the punishments inflicted by the Judges on conviction of offenders, only 16 males within the jurisdiction of the city of Dublin

* Marked decrease.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

received sentences of penal servitude in 1866, being less than one half of the number so sentenced in any of the previous years for a long period, the numbers being 78 in 1862, 48 in 1863, 34 in 1864, and 38 in 1865. I regret, however, to observe a tendency in the judicial bench to inflict on professional thieves long imprisonments in county and borough gaols instead of sentences of penal servitude, the period of which would be passed in the convict depot. I therefore feel it to be my duty now to express as my deliberate conviction, the result of experience, that the reformation of prisoners of this class is rarely effected by such imprisonments in the county and borough gaols as at present constituted in Ireland. For that reason (*inter alia*) I strongly advocate, as does my colleague, the establishment of one central depot for such offenders (as in Scotland), where all prisoners would be subjected to a uniform system of prison management, and inveterate thieves would at once be recognised, and their career of plunder cut short by sentences to penal servitude for periods which cannot be now less than five years.* I recognised S. B., one of the class, in this gaol on the day of inspection; he was in Trim Gaol when I last visited it, and I have found him an inmate of other gaols for many years. He has now, at last, since my inspection, received a sentence of penal servitude.

On the day when I made my inspection 172 sane prisoners were in charge. One of these was under sentence of imprisonment for four years (two consecutive sentences of two years), 9 for two years, 5 for eighteen, and 19 for twelve months. Altogether 42 offenders had received sentences of imprisonment for terms exceeding six months, and 52 for six, or more than three months; 12 only had been sentenced for three, 26 for two, and 16 for one month each. Three had been sentenced for fourteen, 2 for seven, and 1 for three days. Sixteen more were on remand, including 2 deserters; and 51 insane prisoners, occupied the lunatic wards of the hospital. Eighty-three of the convicted prisoners had been tried by juries, the remainder summarily by the magistrates of the metropolitan police.

As regards the nature of the crimes of the inmates of the gaol, at the time of my visit, it is remarkable that but 1 prisoner was in custody for burglary or house-breaking, and the number of larceny cases was trifling, having regard to the large population of the city of Dublin; but the many military offences, assaults on the police, and other crimes connected with the treasonable conspiracy which has latterly prevailed here as in other districts of the kingdom, prevent the criminal calendar of the city from being considered satisfactory.

In this gaol photography is successfully applied to the detection of professional thieves and others belonging to the criminal classes; through its means they are identified when in custody, and their antecedents are traced in other districts. Mr. Boyd, the Governor, when in charge of Londonderry Gaol, through photography, in 1864, procured the conviction of a swindler, who would otherwise have escaped detection.

Juveniles.

Two hundred and forty-seven juveniles were committed in 1865 to this gaol, 11 of whom were under ten years of age. Thirty-four were twice, 3 three times, and 1 four times, convicted during the year. Two were sentenced to six, and 9 to three months' imprisonment each. Seventeen for two, and 43 for one month. The remainder for short periods. Forty-

* An inspector of released convicts is attached to the convict department, whose duty it is not alone to help the well-disposed and friendless amongst them, but likewise, when the evil-minded and indolent exhibit signs of returning to their former life of crime, he brings them under the special notice of the police authorities, and this duty he performs most effectively.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

seven juveniles were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their punishments of imprisonment in this gaol; 2 were rejected as unsuitable. Forty-five had lost both parents, and 86 one; 5 had been abandoned by their parents; so that altogether 136 had been deprived of one or both their natural protectors. Two hundred and fifty-one juveniles were committed in 1866; 6 were twice and 2 three times in custody during the year. Seventy-three had lost either father or mother, and 50, both parents.

In 1866 two boys only, were sentenced to imprisonment for six months, 5 for three, 20 for two, and 30 for one month. None of the sentences on the remainder exceeded fourteen days; 53 were sent to reformatories from this district during the year; 1 so sentenced was still in custody at the close of the year. One juvenile was insane when committed.

Juveniles committed to this gaol are kept in a separate part of the establishment, one of the buildings of the lower prison being allotted specially for their use.

No juvenile sentenced to a reformatory is permitted to attend the gaol school, but receives instruction in his cell. This is an excellent arrangement and is found to have a beneficial effect.

No boy was sentenced to whipping in this district *either* in 1865 or 1866.

One offender against the revenue laws was committed here in 1866; none in 1865.

Debtors within the jurisdiction of the city of Dublin are committed to the Four Court Marshalsea Government Prison, and supported out of the Consolidated Fund.

Lunatics.

In the course of the past year (1866) considerable improvements have been made in the accommodation for insane prisoners in this gaol, at the same time that the security of the prison has been much increased; a sufficient exercising yard for inmates of this class has been formed by the removal of useless walls and the old punishment cells which incumbered the area within the buildings and impeded circulation; windows which were closed have been re-opened and a suitable dining-hall, baths, lavatories, and water-closets off the wards have been fitted up. Other arrangements have likewise been made for the benefit of the insane occupants of the gaol; the diet they receive is sufficient, and the Medical Officers still continue to bestow the attention to their treatment to which I referred in a former report.

Fifty insane prisoners occupied the lunatic wards on the day of my inspection, and the following return from the Governor of the gaol shows the number in custody during the years 1865 and 1866—

Return of Lunatics in custody in 1865 *and* 1866.

Confined on 1st January, 1865,	45	Confined on 1st January, 1866,	53
Committed during 1865,	71	Committed during 1866,	44
Total,	116	Total,	97
Disposed of as follows:—		*Disposed of as follows:—*	
Removed to Asylums,	19	Removed to Asylums,	18
Discharged convalescent,	40	Discharged convalescent,	22
Died,	4	Died,	7
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1865,	53	Remaining in custody on the day of inspection, December, 1866,	50
Total,	116	Total,	97

One lunatic committed as dangerous, was under sixteen years of age.

I do not find that any inquest on the death of a lunatic was held here

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

for many years. The only inquests held in the gaol were one in May, 1866, and one in 1862, both on sane prisoners. The Coroner, however, visits the gaol on the death of each prisoner, and records the result of his inquiry in a book kept for the purpose. I would prefer an inquiry on oath for the satisfaction of relatives of the insane, but the law leaves the matter altogether to the option of the Coroner.

Sane prisoners, often grave offenders, who have charge of the lunatic classes, receive the same generous diet as the insane under their care, the Medical Officers feel that otherwise the patients might be defrauded of the food considered so necessary for their state.

I regret to observe that as no arrangements are being made to increase the accommodation in the Richmond (Dublin) Lunatic Asylum sufficient to meet the requirements of the district, this and the other city gaol cannot without a change in the law, for many years, under any circumstances, be relieved from the intrusion of the insane, notwithstanding the repeated protests lodged against their remaining in the prison by the Medical Officer, the Board of Superintendence, and every other person connected with the administration of the gaol. On this head the Board of Superintendence in their report for 1866, observe :—

"The total average cost of each patient in the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum for the year amounted to £23 12*s.* 10$\frac{4}{11}$$\frac{5}{11}$*d.* Taking similar heads of expenditure into account for Richmond Bridewell for the year 1865, we find the average cost of each prisoner to have been £27 0*s.* 8*d.*; the average number of lunatics confined in that prison that year, was 45 daily, therefore these 45 lunatics cost £152 12*s.* 6*d.* more than if they were confined in Richmond Lunatic Asylum, being £3 7*s.* 10*d.* each, more than the cost of each inmate of the Asylum. In 1865, a sum of £246 0*s.* 5*d.* was expended for hospital extras in Richmond Bridewell, a great part of this expenditure would have been saved if there were no lunatics in the prison.

"Turning to Grangegorman Prison, the average number confined in 1865 was 208, and the average cost of each was £29 19*s.* 5*d.*; the average number of lunatics was 56, and each of them cost the city £6 6*s.* 7*d.* per annum more in the prison than if they were confined in the Richmond Asylum, and in the gross £354 8*s.* 8*d.* more in 1865 than if they were maintained in that Asylum. The hospital extras for 1865 in Grangegorman prison, cost £370 18*s.* 0$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, at least half of which would have been saved if there were no lunatics confined there.

"Taking these figures and facts into account, we consider we are within the mark when we state that the lunatics in the prisons now cost the city about £600 per annum more than they would cost if maintained in the Asylum, owing to the circumstance that a Criminal prison is necessarily more extensively officered and more expensively guarded than a Lunatic Asylum."

They add that the charge against the city of Dublin for the maintenance of lunatics in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum during 1865 amounted to upwards of £8,000, which was paid out of the Grand Jury cess on the city.

This gaol is unlocked at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter, throughout the year. The lockings of the cells is held by each warder in his class at 6, P.M., after which the Governor, his deputy, or the chief warder ascertain by personal inspection that the prisoner is in his cell. The cell keys are then deposited by the class officers in a metal safe in the office, the key of which, of the office, and of the front entrance gate, are, at 10.30, P.M., transferred to the bed-room of the Governor, and deposited in a metal safe in it.

Gaslight is supplied to the cells in the criminal prison for one and a half hours after lock up, until 7.30, P.M., when it is extinguished for the night. The officer on duty reports to the Governor in writing, that he has seen each prisoner in his cell previously to the gas being extinguished.

The night watch is set at 10, P.M., when a superior officer makes his final round. Three warders are told off for night patrol from 6 until 10, P.M., and three from 10, P.M., to the morning unlockings. Three others remain on reserve; two officers are stationed in the upper, and one in the

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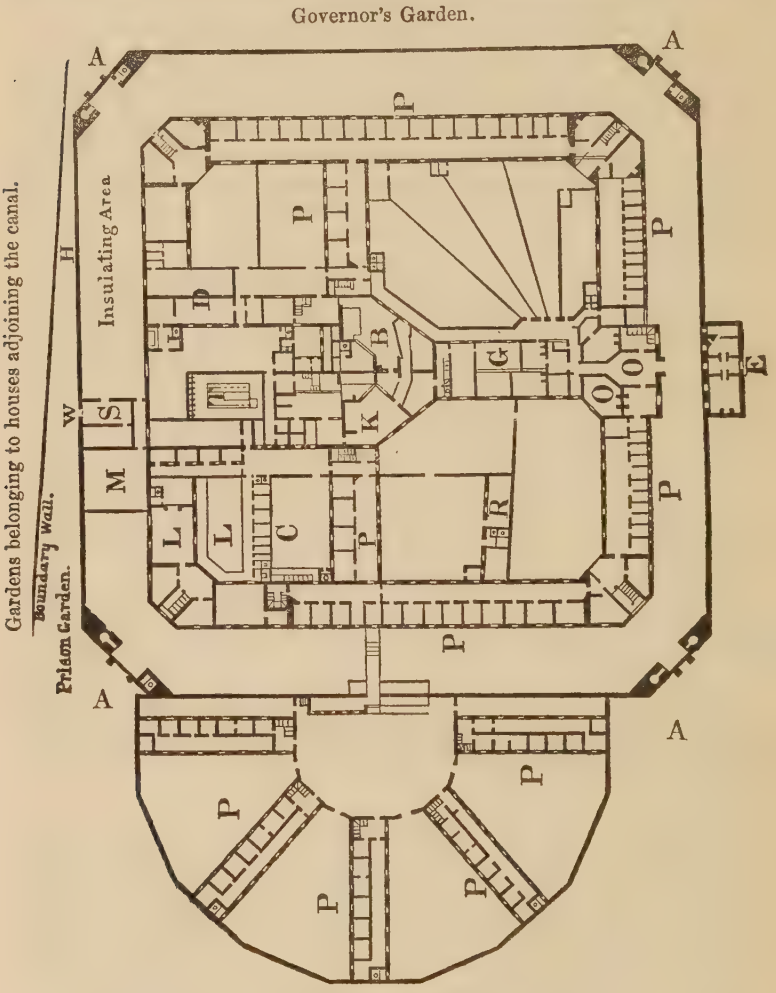
lower prison, during the night. The circuits of the watch are marked by five detector clocks, three in the upper, and one in the lower prison, the fifth in the capstan mill passage; but the clocks are not protected against tampering.

The following ground plan of Richmond Bridewell is taken from a former report on this gaol. Since that report was published several important alterations have been made in the interior arrangements of the buildings. The punishment cells, marked C, and the dining room for lunatics, marked M on the plan, have been removed, and other improvements effected.



A A A A, ramparts for sentries; B, bakehouse; D, washhouse; E, entrance gate from the Circular-road; G, Governor's house; H and W, prison garden; K. kitchen; L L, apartments and yard occupied by lunatics; C and M, punishment cells and dining room for lunatics (since removed); P P P P, prison cells; R, workshops; S, store.

The Board of Superintendence has expended a considerable sum of money, amounting to £340 15*s.* 4*d.*, in the purchase of new locks, and in

putting into order some of the old locks, which were found to be of a superior make; arrangements have also been made that a general overhauling of the locks and fastenings of the gaol shall take place at least once in each quarter, and the contract for their repair has been given to the locksmith who has charge of those belonging to the convict depot at Mountjoy.

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Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards,	15	Bakery (not now in use),	1
Yards,	17	Store Rooms,	24
Day Rooms and Corridors,	34	Laundry,	1
Solitary Cells,	9	Drying Room,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	147	Lavatories,	16
		Baths,	6
		Water-closets,	45
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Fumigating Room,	1
Hospital Rooms and Wards,	6	Reception Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Pumps,	3
School Room,	1	Wells,	3
Workshops,	10	Tread-wheels,	2
Kitchens,	2	Tell-tale Clocks,	5

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	426	26	Shirts,	715	60
Sheets, pairs of,	691	5	Jackets,	555	106
Rugs,	435	6	Vests,	399	20
Hammocks or Cots,	238	54	Trowsers,	516	171
Bed-ticks,	139	25	Caps,	404	33
Bedsteads,	92	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	107	167
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	370	145

After the escape of James Stephens in November, 1865, the Board of Superintendence directed Mr. Neville, C.E., the city architect, to furnish them with a report of the best method to improve the security of the gaol, and his suggestions have to a certain extent been carried out. Walls, sheds, and other buildings within the compass of the central prison and interfering with the insulating area around it, and water-closets for officers against its outer wall, which seriously affected the security of the prison, have been removed. Several of these works had within the last few years been erected at considerable cost, in express contravention of the 8th section of the Act 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 68, and were such as would never, if submitted for approval, as directed by that section, have received the sanction of the Executive.

During the past year a dining-hall for lunatics, baths, and water-closets off the hospital wards, and a drying-room have been fitted up, the laundry has been stalled, a dead-house provided, door-ways and windows have been opened, and others not required have been closed, bars have been placed on two windows that were insecure, and a new boiler erected for laundry and kitchen. These improvements have been effected at a cost (including the sum paid for locks) of £760 16*s*. The kitchen yard is still insecure, and the store built across the insulating area which impedes the view of the sentinels on the ramparts should never have been erected and ought not to remain; but much has been done by the Board to improve the condition of the gaol; still it has many defects, above all too many doors leading into the insulating area, which must always render it an unsafe prison, should any of the staff be untrustworthy. The punishment cells have no glass in the windows, and the lower prison buildings are very faulty; the heating of three of these blocks is by inch gas pipe with hot water, and

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consequently very imperfect, and in the other two the pipes, although larger, are placed at the top of the cells and do not sufficiently heat them; one of the latter buildings is occupied by juveniles, the other by drunkards.

Lavatories have lately been erected in two corridors of the prison. In the other sections, the prisoners perform their ablutions in open sheds in the yards.

Another subject has, I understand, lately engaged the attention of the Board—encroachments are stated to have been made on the boundary outside the wall of the prison, supposed to be the property of the city, and the matter has been placed in the hands of the law officers of the Corporation.

On all my visits to this gaol during the year 1866, I found the buildings clean and orderly, the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, rugs and prison clothing good and sufficient, and the prisoners generally amenable to discipline. During the summer months the ventilation in the cells appeared to me imperfect and the sewerage was at one time offensive; but I am informed that it is now much better, and the removal of night-buckets from the hospital wards, and the fitting up of water-closets for the sick is a valuable sanitary improvement. The power of the tread-wheel is applied to the pumping of water to the different sections of the gaol, and the supply being from the town main is abundant.

Prisoners Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865, . .	7 males.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1866, . .	2 males.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	M.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.*	M.
Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, . . .	247	Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, . . .	348
Other Punishments, . . .	15	Other Punishments, . . .	3
Total, . . .	262	Total, . . .	351

1866.—Reported, investigated, and admonished, 408.

Three of the punishments in the preceding schedule were inflicted by magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence, the remainder by the Governor. In 408 cases no punishments beyond admonitions were inflicted, and many other complaints made by officers against prisoners were dismissed. The book in which punishments inflicted are recorded is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings and signed by the chairman.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	124	129
Average daily number of pupils, . .	18	18
Number of days on which school was held, .	244	260

School-hours—10½ o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, A.M.

Educational teaching in this gaol is confined to prisoners under 26 years of age, except in particular cases when an earnest desire is expressed by persons of a more advanced age for instruction.

At the time of my inspection the teacher was on sick leave and no school was held. The school-room is well arranged, so that each prisoner, although in separation, is under the teacher's eye, and instruction can be given under the most improved system; but although the school is placed under the inspection of the Commissioners of National Education, I cannot

find that any report has been made on it by the Inspector of the Board from September, 1864, until January, 1867. The teacher, who ranks as of the first class, was trained in the model school of the National Board of Education. His duty is also to act as clerk in the office.

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During the month of December in 1866 and since the commencement of 1867 school has been very irregularly held in this prison, as appears from a return forwarded to the Prisons' Office. On the 23rd January, 1867, the School Inspector of the National Board of Education reports that "only five pupils were in attendance at the time of his visit, although 250 prisoners were then in the gaol." He further adds—"Reading and writing appear to be the only subjects taught, with occasionally a little arithmetic, but none present able to work a sum in addition, or to write on paper." From these observations it is evident that the school of this gaol is not satisfactorily managed.

Employment on 24th December, 1866.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Working treadwheel,	28	Bricklaying,	2
Washing in laundry,	4	Painting,	1
Wardsmen, cleaning, &c.,	16	Shoemaking,	2
Labouring,	3	Smithwork,	1
Whitewashing,	7	Tailoring,	2
		Weaving mats and matting,	21
		Sorting and splicing coir yarn,	13
		Weaving linsey-woolsey,	3
		Warping,	15
		Matmaking,	29
		Picking cocoa fibre,	2
Total,	58	Total,	91

Summary.

Punitive labour,	58	Lunatics,	50
Industrial labour,	91		
Sick,	19	Total in custody,	223
Unemployed,	5		

During the past year separation has been established in the laundry, which is now partitioned; but when the new prison for females at Grangegorman is completed, it is proposed that all the washing, mending of linen, and similar work, shall be done by the females. The labour of male prisoners can then be applied to more suitable occupations. Industrial employment is here actively carried on in remunerative work, at weaving linsey-woolsey for the clothing of the females, and the making and weaving of mats which are sold outside. All convicted prisoners and others who do not pay for their own support work for eight hours and a half daily at industrial work, and those sentenced to hard labour are placed on the tread-wheel for six and a half hours in addition.

A mat-clipping machine, put up at a cost of £74 13*s.* in 1863, to be worked by the tread-wheel, was found ineffective, and is not used.

Net Profits.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1863, £306 8*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, £332 2*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, £447 0*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, £363 1*s.* 8*d.*

Return shewing Annual Profits on Prisoners' Labour in Richmond Bridewell from 1849 to 1866.

1849. *Dr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount presented by Grand Jury as capital,	100	0	0
To amount advanced by Board from profits of 1853, as additional capital, - - -	416	7	3
	516	7	3
To amount of profit to Michaelmas Term, '49,	210	10	0
To amount of profit to Easter Term, '50, -	303	4	9
To amount of profit to Michaelmas Term, '50,	238	13	4
To amount of profit for 1851,	400	15	6
,, ,, 1852,	590	15	10
,, ,, 1853,	574	12	5
,, ,, 1854,	507	5	10
,, ,, 1855,	372	5	8
,, ,, 1856,	618	9	11
,, ,, 1857,	367	3	3
,, ,, 1858,	344	13	9
,, ,, 1859,	332	11	9
,, ,, 1860,	311	10	4
,, ,, 1861,	463	11	4
,, ,, 1862,	378	10	9
,, ,, 1863,	306	8	3
,, ,, 1864,	332	2	2
,, ,, 1865,	447	0	9
,, ,, 1866,	363	1	8
	£7,979	14	6

	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 21, 1850.	By amount lodged to credit of Treasurer, - -	210	10	0
Sept. 1851.	By amount lodged to credit of Board of Superintendence, - - - -	303	4	9
Sept. 1852.	By do. do. - -	639	8	10
Oct. 1853.	,, do. - -	590	15	10
Sept. '54 to April '55.	,, do. - -	574	12	5
Sept. 1856.	,, do. - -	497	5	10
Sept. 1857.	,, do. - -	332	5	8
Oct. 1858.	,, do. - -	534	9	11
Oct. 1859.	,, do. - -	347	3	3
Oct. 1860.	,, do. - -	334	13	9
Oct. 1861.	,, do. - -	322	11	9
Nov. 1863.	,, do. - -	311	10	4
Nov. 1865 and 1866.	,, do. - -	463	11	4
	,, do. - -	378	10	9
Dec. 1866.	,, do. - -	306	8	3
		6,147	2	8
	By the following sums paid by Board previous to the above lodgment being made, viz. :			
	Payments to J. Whitaker, for extra work from 1856 to 1861, £10 annually, £60 0 0			
Oct. 1857.	By payments to Warders' Collier and Ludlow on resignation, - 30 0 0			
Oct. 1858.	By payment for a picking machine 74 0 0			
,, 1859.	By payment to Mr. Rothe, extra work, - - 10 0 0			
		174	0	0
		6,321	2	8
	In Stock, Debts, and Cash:			
	By Balance, original Presentment and Loan, -	516	7	3
	By do. remaining to be lodged, profits of 1864, 1865, and 1866, - -	1,142	4	7
		£7,979	14	6

CHARLES P. GAVIN, Local Inspector.

From this return it appears that the profits from prisoners' labour for three years, and amounting to the sum of £1,142 4*s.* 7*d.*, still remains untransferred to the credit of the city treasurer.

Abstract of the Industrial Employment of the Prisoners, and the Profit thereon, for year ending 31st December, 1866.

Heading of Account in Ledger.	Cost of the Work.				Produce of Work and Value of Stock on 31st December, 1866.			Profit derived from each source of Work.		
	Value of Stock on 1st January, 1866.	Materials and Implements bought in 1866.	Cash paid to Prisoners not Sentenced to "Hard Labour."	Total.	Amount of Sales.	Value of Stock on 31st December, 1866.	Total.	Profit on all Prisoners' Labour including "Hard Labour."	Profit on Sales.	Total Profit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mats and Matting,	1,241 15 6½	522 9 6½	17 9 1	1,781 14 2	1,509 9 9½	527 6 3	2,036 16 0½	113 10 1	141 11 9½	255 1 10½
Linsey Woolsey, .	104 10 11	30 17 2	0 5 6	135 13 7	83 12 8½	69 14 8½	153 7 5	13 11 1	4 2 9	17 13 10
Shoes and Repairs,	21 18 4	83 13 6	6 0 0½	111 11 10½	158 17 11	10 4 11	169 2 10	15 1 3	42 9 8½	57 10 11½
Clothes and Repairs,	4 11 6	1 13 10	2 0 4½	8 5 8½	34 3 6	1 15 6	35 19 0	10 16 5	16 16 10½	27 13 3½
Brushes, . .	23 3 10	—	—	23 3 10	12 1 9	14 13 3	26 15 0	—	3 11 2	3 11 2
Tin Ware, . .	2 10 0	2 8 2	0 3 6	5 1 8	7 4 0	—	7 4 0	0 7 0	1 15 4	2 2 4
Blankets, . .	7 16 0	—	—	7 16 0	—	7 16 0	7 16 0	—	—	—
Calicoes, . .	3 19 0	—	—	3 19 0	—	3 19 0	3 19 0	—	—	—
Rugs and Sheeting,	3 5 8½	—	—	3 5 8½	—	3 5 8½	3 5 8½	—	—	—
Old Stores, . .	—	—	—	—	19 18 7	—	19 18 7	—	19 18 7	19 18 7
Totals, . .	1,413 10 10	641 2 2½	25 18 6	2,080 11 6½	1,825 8 3	638 15 4	2,464 3 7	153 5 10	230 6 2½	383 12 0½
Add Cost of Keeping Horse, &c., . .				20 9 4	—	—	2,101 0 10½	Deduct Cost of Keeping Horse, . .		20 9 4
							363 2 8½	Net Profit, . .		363 2 8½

A correct Abstract.

J. Whitaker, *Book-keeper.*
Charles P. Gavin, *Local Inspector.*
R. Boyd, *Governor.*

Dublin District.
Richmond Bridewell.

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The large amount obtained from the profits of the prisoners' labour which in other gaols is included in the ordinary annual accounts has hitherto been here kept as a separate fund, out of which sums have been voted by the Board for purposes which do not legally come within the provision of the Prison Acts. I cannot recommend the continuance of this practice as the law never contemplated such a distinction.

Dietary and Contracts.

First-class Prisoners—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk daily for breakfast; 14 oz. wholemeal bread, with 1 pint new milk daily five days each week for dinner; the remaining two days, 1 pint gruel in lieu of milk. First-class prisoners, whose periods of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month, receive the same allowance as above for breakfast, and for dinner 14 oz. wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of gruel daily.*

Juveniles, 15 years of age and under, receive 5 ozs. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk daily for breakfast; and 8 oz. wholemeal bread, with 1 pint vegetable soup for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 6¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

The Chaplains report regularly and in the approved form on the quality of the provisions in use in the gaol, and their reports are almost always favourable.

I found the bread and stirabout of fair quality when I inspected them, but the milk was sometimes thin, although not sufficiently faulty to be rejected; some prisoners under long sentences complained to me of the quantity of the food which they receive, I referred them for examination, by the Medical Officers, who only have authority in the gaol to order the sustenance which may be necessary in addition to the dietary prescribed by the rules. Each prisoner under a long sentence is weighed on admission, and hitherto, as I am informed, it has been the custom for the Medical Officers to settle at the commencement of each month the diet which the man is to have; one prisoner complained that, in contravention of the 72nd section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, he would not be permitted to apply for extra diet, unless at the period mentioned, which, I am informed, occurred through the mistake of the discipline officer.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1863, . 3*d.*	1864, . 2·654*d.*	1865, . 2·641*d.*

	1865. £	*s.*	*d.*	1866. £	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of ordinary Gaol dietary for all prisoners in custody, ...	663	9	8	1,037	9	1
Cost of Prisoners' diet in Hospital, . . .	419	9	3	270	5	2
„ Extra diet for Lunatics, . . .	89	14	6	203	13	9
„ Extra diet for sane criminal Prisoners in charge of Lunatics, . . .	31	7	6	32	17	6
„ Extra diet for sane Prisoners not in Hospital,	83	14	7	102	9	8

The extensive exercise of their powers by the medical officers of this gaol in ordering so large an amount of extra diet for prisoners, would appear to be strongly in conflict with the opinion expressed by the Special Committee of the House of Lords in their report on prison discipline in England and Wales (July 1863), in which they state (resolution 8, sec. 6) —"*Whilst the Committee admit the necessity of giving the Surgeon of every*

* Since the advent of cholera, soup and gruel have been discontinued by desire of Medical Officers.

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gaol a discretion, by the occasional increase of food, to meet the special circumstances of individual cases, they cannot but feel that the issue of extra diet to prisoners who are not upon the sick list, is a power to be sparingly exercised and carefully watched." But it must be remembered that the Committee based their resolution on the assumption that the ordinary prison diet is sufficient for health, and also that no insane prisoners are to be confined in the gaol. Here, however, where so many lunatics are in charge, criminal prisoners placed in care of the lunatic class must be bribed by extra diet, or there would be danger that the insane might be deprived by their keepers of the sustenance so necessary for their state; and having regard to the fact that prisoners under long sentences, if kept eighteen hours without food daily, and subjected to the ordinary diet in use in this and the other county prisons of Ireland, must, on their liberation from the gaol, be physically incapable of earning their bread by honest industry, I am convinced that the medical officers have used a sound discretion in the course which they have adopted. One prisoner now in custody here is under a sentence of four years' (two sentences of two years') imprisonment.

Books and Accounts.

The various books and registries of statistics and finance appear to be here kept with much care and attention. They are in the forms approved by superior authority. All the superior officers keep journals, and each warder a report-book in his class. The Governor examines the accounts weekly, and the Local Inspector monthly, previously to their being submitted for payment to the Board.

The markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the "Locking-book" daily.

The different journals and other books of the gaol are laid before the Board at its meetings, and signed by the chairman.

The Board of Superintendence have made several improvements in the method of taking stock, auditing the accounts, &c. In their report for 1866 they observe—"Heretofore the accounts of the prison were annually audited by a Sub-Committee of the Board; this year, for the first time, the Board have delegated that duty to the City Auditors, and allocated a small sum to remunerate them for their services. The accounts for the year 1865, partially audited by one of the members of the Board, have been submitted in full to the City Auditors, together with the entire accounts for the year 1866." Heretofore the accounts were only brought up to November in the year last past; the Board consider it more desirable to bring the accounts up to December 31st, of their year of office. And they add—"The Board express their approbation of the energy and promptitude displayed by the several officers in taking stock and bringing up the annual returns to December 31st, 1866, and lodging them in the office of the Board, on January 2nd, 1867. This laborious work was never previously so promptly executed."

Net Cost.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1863, £7,631 5*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, £6,660 3*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, £6,238 8*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1863, . £27 11*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £27 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £25 15*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, £151 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, £57 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, £93 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £112 0*s.* 0*d.*

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Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £78 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £18 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £42 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £82 1*s.* 0*d*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1863, . £14 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £7 2*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £2 5*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners—

1863, £912 2*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, £876 5*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, £758 18*s.* 7*d.*
1866 (half-year), £307 19*s.* 11*d.*

Repaid by Board of Superintendence of Kilmainham Gaol for cost of keep for 2,442 days of prisoners transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant in 1866, viz. :—

Maintenance at the rate of 3¾*d.* per diem for each prisoner,	£38	3	1½
Proportion of fuel, gas, clothing, bedding, and incidentals, at 4⅝*d.* per diem,	48	6	7½
Proportion of salaries of officers doing duty with said prisoners, at 8¼*d.* per diem,	83	18	10
Total,	£170	8	7

Officers and Salaries.

Extern Officers.

Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector,	£150
Awly Banon, Physician,	125
Humphry Minchin, Surgeon,	100
Rev. James Quintin, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. J. W. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain, £33 6*s.* 8*d.*	
Rev. T. J. Bentley, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100

Resident Intern Officers.

Richard Boyd, Governor,	300
H. J. Philpotts, Deputy Governor,	140
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper,	60
John Gardiner, Hospital Superintendent,	52
Ambrose O'Connor, 1st Class Warder,	52
Bernard M'Darby, do.	52
Joseph Dowling, 2nd Class Warder,	40
Richard Lowe, do.	40
John O'Keeffe, do.	40
John Coogan, 2nd Class Warder,	£40
John Whelan, do.	40
James Carey, Carter, &c.,	40
——— Cook and Servant,	20

Non-Resident Intern Officers.

Patrick Duffy, Chief Warder,*	70
John Whitaker, Chief Clerk, &c.,†	135
Edward Rothe, Storekeeper, &c.,	140
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster,	96
William Hogan, Master of Works,	80
Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter,‡	52
John Lennon, 1st Class Warder,	60
James Corcoran, do.	60
William Sleith, do.‡	60
John Conway, Weaving Master,§	52
Peter Coleman, 1st Class Warder,	52
Robert Foster, do.	52
George Graham, do.	52
Henry Browne, 2nd Class Warder,	40
Francis Murphy, do.	40
James Allen, do.	40
William Gregory, do §	40
Michael Murphy, do.	40

All officers, storekeeper Rothe excepted, from the Governor downwards, receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel.

The salaries of officers, their rations and clothing, amounted in 1865 to £3,159 7*s.* 3*d.*, and in 1866 to £3,234 1*s.* 0*d.*, in addition to which the value of apartments and gas-light is estimated at £294.

Vacancies.

Assistant Chief Warder Meagher depressed in salary for 12 months, and transferred as Assistant Clerk to Grangegorman ; and Assistant Clerk, P. Duffy, transferred to this as Chief Warder. Warders Kelly, Connolly, and Watchman Byrne, dismissed by Lord Lieutenant. Hospital Superintendent, J. Breslin, and Warder J. Casey, resigned. Watchman Michael Murphy promoted to the office of Warder,

* Receives an annual allowance of £28 in lieu of apartments.
† Do. do. £28 „ and gaslight.
‡ Do. do. £15 „
§ Do. do. £10 „

} Presented for in Annual Present-ments.

2nd class. Warders E. Byrne and A. D. M'Manus, appointed by Lord Lieutenant, resigned, previously to their being confirmed. Warders Allen, F. Murphy, Browne, Coogan, and Whelan, appointed 2nd class Warders, none of whom, with the exception of Warder Murphy, are confirmed.

Since this report was written, C. P. Gavan, Local Inspector, and John Whitaker, Chief Clerk, have been superannuated by the Town Council. Warder William Gregory has been dismissed, and Warder Joseph Dowling has resigned. Doctor John Ryan has been appointed Local Inspector by the Board of Superintendence, with whom that appointment rests until the Grand Jury elects. Ed. Rothe, storekeeper, has been transferred to the situation vacated by Mr. Whitaker, but still to discharge some of the duties attached to his former office, without, however, any increase to his salary or emoluments. Hospital Superintendent John Gardiner has been appointed Storekeeper, and 2nd class Warder Richard Lowe, Hospital Superintendent, each at a salary of £50 per annum, and with the same allowances as they formerly enjoyed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.
Local Inspector,	409	276
Chaplain, Established Church,	152	151
Presbyterian Chaplain,	155	158
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	355	343
Physician,	157	167
Surgeon,	177	177

A mess-room for officers is provided.

Hospital.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	507	527	467	264
No. of prisoners in hospital,	576	586	525	279
Aggregate No. of days therein,	21,535	24,820	22,630	24,820
Average daily number,	59	68	62	68
No. of deaths,	7	15	8	8
Cost of medicine,	£80.	£80.	£80.	£80.

Numbers of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to the day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates :—

One Coroner's inquest, 24th May, 1866.

As has already been observed, considerable improvement has been made in the hospital accommodation of this gaol during the past year; eight new water-closets have been attached to the wards; the cook-house and bath-rooms changed to more convenient sites; and the accommodation for the insane and the ventilation of the buildings improved by the removal of useless walls and buildings which heretofore occupied the prison square. I subjoin the report of the Medical Officers of the gaol on the sanitary state of the prisoners placed under their care.

"Richmond Bridewell,
"January 9, 1867.

"GENTLEMEN,—With respect to the sanitary condition of this prison during the past year, we consider that it has been most satisfactory, and this has been mainly due to the careful observance of the several precautions specified in our report of that at Grangegorman. In this prison also we have to report the freedom from epidemic disease during the year. One case of typhus fever was admitted, but the disease did not extend further among the prisoners.

"Early in August we recommended to the Board the advisability of modifying the dietary of the prison, with a view of obviating in some degree the tendency to the occurrence of choleraic diarrhœa which the near approach of cholera to the district had led us to anticipate. This step, which was adopted in conformity with our recommendations and suggestions, appears to have been attended with wholesome results, for although several

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

cases of very troublesome diarrhœa were found to occur in different parts of the prison towards the latter part of the year, they appeared to yield to treatment more readily than they probably would have done in the absence of the precaution alluded to.

"Of the cases that died in the prison (nine in number), one, Owen Keefe, was in a state of extreme nervous exhaustion; and another, Wm. MacNeill, was labouring under typhus fever, on committal to prison; Wm. Jones, a lunatic, sank under a chronic diarrhœa; the death of John Brown was sudden, caused by disease of the great vessel connected with the heart; and the remaining cases were of brain affections of variable duration, and associated with insanity.

"In the hospital some very great improvements have been lately effected, for which we are indebted to the zealous exertions of Mr. Boyd, the Governor of the prison. Among these may be specified principally—the establishment of several water-closets within the hospital, and the total and final abolition of night-buckets; the removal of the solitary cells which formerly encroached so inconveniently upon the airing ground, so that at present the lunatics enjoy a much more free and ample space for exercising; the construction of a new dining-hall for the insane inmates, as well as an excellent lavatory and bath-room; and the re-opening of some windows which had long remained built up, but which now afford an increased ventilation to the hospital.

"We have much pleasure in testifying to the careful vigilance and the uniform attention of the two officers placed in charge of this department, namely Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Dowling.

"We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

"AWLEY BANON, Physician.
"H. MINCHIN, Surgeon.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons."

Board of Superintendence.

1866.	1867.
Alderman Peter Paul M'Swiney, J.P.	Alderman Denis Moylan, J.P., D.L.
Alderman Denis Moylan, D.L., J.P.	Alderman James W. Mackey, J.P.
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.	Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.
Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.	Councillor John Barrington, J.P., D.L.
Alderman Richard Atkinson, J.P.*	Alderman P. P. M'Swiney, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.	Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.
Alderman Hugh Tarpey.	Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Councillor John Ryan, M.D.	Councillor Sir John Gray, M.P., J.P.
Councillor Alexander M. Sullivan.	Alderman H. Tarpey.
Councillor Joseph Sweetman.	Councillor A. M. Sullivan.
Councillor John French.	Councillor Thomas Mathews.
Councillor Michael Egan.	Councillor Michael Carey.

The days of meeting of the Board are at the City Hall, and alternately at the male and female prison of Richmond and Grangegorman, on every second Wednesday.

Sixteen meetings were held in this gaol, besides twelve in Grangegorman Prison, and ten in the City Hall, during the past year. The attendance of the members for the most part has been very good; one was present at every meeting held in 1866—one at 33, and one at 28 meetings.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

* Died during year of office.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

CITY OF DUBLIN FEMALE PENITENTIARY, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 20TH AND 27TH DECEMBER, 1866.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	–	17	17	–	3	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	7	7	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	9	9	–	2	2
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	21	21	–	4	4
In default of Bail,	–	8	8	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	15	15	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	7	7	–	1	1
Drunkards,	–	9	9	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	60	60	–	10	10
Total in Custody,	–	156	156	–	22	22

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Convicted summarily—10 years old and under, . . . 1 female.
,, ,, —Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, 1 ,,
Of these, 1 was once and 1 twice committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—
1863, . 184 | 1864, . 193 | 1865, . 170 | 1866 (day of Inspection), . 156

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—
1863, . 5 | 1864, . – | 1865, . 3 | 1866 (day of Inspection), . 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—
1863, . – | 1864, . 2 | 1865, . 5 | 1866 (day of Inspection), . –

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1864.		1865.		1866 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Common assaults,	–	324	–	257	–	225	–	6
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	9	–	24	–	6	–	4
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	36	–	157	–	92	–	–
Other assaults,	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1
Robbery,	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	–	320	–	400	–	352	–	42
Receiving stolen goods,	–	4	–	3	–	3	–	1
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	11	–	14	–	5	–	1
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Break glass,	–	37	–	23	–	33	–	4
Illegal pawning,	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	–
Tippling,	–	–	–	10	–	11	–	–
Other offences—								
Affecting the public peace,	–	16	–	8	–	6	–	–
Cursing, shouting, night-walking,	–	1,543	–	1,747	–	1,327	–	23
Obstructing footway,	–	50	–	14	–	16	–	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	–	24	–	16	–	19	–	4
Total criminal class,	–	2,390	–	2,690	–	2,104	–	87
Vagrancy,	–	123	–	157	–	67	–	–
Drunkenness,	–	2,427	–	2,347	–	1,646	–	9
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	–	40	–	49	–	54	–	60
Remanded for further examination,	–	199	–	187	–	165	–	–
Total,	–	5,179	–	5,430	–	4,036	–	156

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1865.	F.	*From* 1st *Jan.*, 1866, *to day of Inspection.*	F.
Criminals,	2,877	Criminals,	2,269
Vagrants,	157	Vagrants,	67
Drunkards,	2,347	Drunkards,	1,646
Dangerous Lunatics,	49	Dangerous Lunatics.	54
Total,	5,430	Total,	4,036

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1866 :—

20th August, 1859,	280	16th February, 1863,	285
16th May, 1860,	314	25th July, 1864,	284
18th June, 1861,	272	4th September, 1865,	266
23rd September, 1862,	261	2nd October, 1866,	242

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Number of Prisoners.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	1,552	Once within the year,	1,193
	Twice ,,	385	Twice ,,	217
	Thrice ,,	161	Thrice ,,	124
	Four times ,,	101	Four times ,,	80
	Five times ,,	65	Five times ,,	50
	Six times ,,	44	Six times ,,	38
	Seven times ,,	28	Seven times ,,	29
	Eight times ,,	28	Eight times ,,	18
	Nine times ,,	18	Nine times ,,	11
	Ten times ,,	12	Ten times ,,	14
	Eleven times ,,	9	Eleven times ,,	9
	Twelve times ,,	8	Twelve times ,,	3
	Thirteen times ,,	9	Thirteen times ,,	5
	Fourteen times ,,	11	Fourteen times ,,	3
	Fifteen times ,,	8	Fifteen times ,,	2
	Sixteen times ,,	2	Sixteen times ,,	1
	Seventeen times ,,	1	Seventeen times ,,	3
	Eighteen times ,,	1	Eighteen times ,,	5
	Nineteen times ,,	1	Nineteen times ,,	3
	Twenty times ,,	4	Twenty times ,,	1
	Twenty-one times ,,	–	Twenty-one times ,,	1
	Twenty-two times ,,	–	Twenty-two times ,,	3
	Twenty-three times ,,	1	Twenty-three times ,,	–
	Twenty-six times ,,	1	Twenty-six times ,,	1
	Twenty-seven times ,,	1	Twenty-seven times ,,	–
	Twenty-nine times ,,	1	Twenty-nine times ,,	–
	Thirty-one times ,,	1	Thirty-one times ,,	–
	Thirty-four times ,,	–	Thirty-four times ,,	1
	Forty-two times ,,	1	Forty-two times ,,	–
	Total,	2,454	Total,	1,815

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	
	F.	Date.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	76,421	—	66,324	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	208	—	186	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	266	4th Sept.	242	2nd Oct.
Lowest ditto,	146	25th Dec.	136	14th Jan.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		*From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.*	
Solitary Confinement,	20	Solitary Confinement,	2

Convictions and acquittals at commission and quarter sessions during last seven years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	165	166	127	178	143	162	123
Acquittals	119	110	68	91	99	67	103
Total,	284	276	195	269	242	229	231

Committals of drunkards :—

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1,600	1,506	1,839	2,280	2,427	2,347	1,646

Female population of the Borough of Dublin, 136,525.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

On the 20th December, the day which I selected for my statutable inspection of the inmates of this gaol, 156 prisoners of all classes were in custody, 60 of whom were insane, committed as "dangerous." One sane prisoner was on remand, and 26 under sentences passed at Commission, or by the Recorder at Quarter Sessions; the others had been summarily convicted by the Magistrates of police for minor offences, including 9 for drunkenness, and 8 in default of bail. By reference to the preceding tables, it will be seen that of the above but 2 individuals were for robbery or burglary, 1 for receiving stolen goods, 1 for an offence against the currency, and 1 for sheep-stealing. Forty-one offenders were in custody for various larcencies, for the most part of wearing apparel, money, watches, &c.; the other prisoners in charge were for offences against the public peace and the police regulations of the city; 4 were young women committed for their own protection, they having attempted suicide.

The table of offences committed within this district during the year 1866, shows that the total number of offenders of every description against property amounted to 360 individuals, besides 5 charged with passing base coin, and 33 vagrants and prostitutes committed for breaking windows. All the remaining prisoners in custody in 1866, were for various offences against the public peace, and the regulations of police, assaults, loitering for prostitution, and such like offences, besides 19 committed for attempting suicide. For the reception of women of this class, an asylum, such as exists at Namur, attached to the female prison of that town, and in other places on the Continent, is much required. In my report for 1862, I called attention to this subject, and the following table of the numbers placed in custody in this gaol for attempts at suicide during the last five years, will show the necessity for an institution such as I advocate.*

The numbers were as follow:—

1862, . 20 | 1863, . 21 | 1864, . 24 | 1865, . 16 | 1866, . 19

This table only records the number of women saved from self-destruction through the intervention of the police, and afterwards committed to the gaol, but makes no mention of such as succeeded in the attempt, or those not placed in custody.

On looking over a return of habitual offenders committed in the course of the past year, I find that one, who was first convicted in 1850, has been 174 times an inmate of this gaol; others were 160, 140, and 108 times committed; 20 women have 1,519 convictions recorded against them in the books of the gaol.

Thirty-seven females in charge at the time of my inspection were under sentence for terms varying from three to twelve months; of these 9 had been sentenced to twelve, 3 to nine, 8 to six, 5 to four, and 12 to three months' imprisonment; all the other prisoners in custody were for short periods.

The number of inmates of the gaol on the day of inspection averaged, including drunkards, 1 in every 1,422 of the female inhabitants of the city. Thirty-five returned convicts were committed in 1866, and 34

* Acting on the advice of Mrs. Fry, the late Lord Carlisle, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, established, in 1839, the Victoria Asylum as a refuge for prisoners discharged from this gaol. The subscription list for its foundation was headed by a grant from the Executive of £500 and a donation from Lord Carlisle (then Lord Morpeth) of £50. From defects in its constitution the asylum did not work satisfactorily; but when Lord Carlisle came to Ireland as Viceroy he then carried out, with complete success, the benevolent ideas of Mrs. Fry, and established, in connection with Mountjoy Female Prison, the refuges of Golden-bridge and Heyteshury-street, to the beneficent influences of which, mainly, is attributable the improved treatment of female convicts in Ireland.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

in 1865; 1 was in custody at the time of inspection; no escape was attempted from the gaol in 1865 or 1866.

The prison is unlocked at 6·30 A.M. in summer, and at 7 A.M. in winter. The cells are locked for the night at 5·45 P.M. in summer and 5·15 P.M. in winter, by the matron of each class. The deputy matron and the class matron on duty then separately further examine the fastenings of each cell, and they ascertain that the prisoners are all in their places. The night matrons come on duty at 7 P.M., up to which hour gaslight is supplied to the cells, in which well-conducted prisoners are confined, who are kept occupied up to that hour at needlework. The gas is then extinguished in the cells; but it remains lighted in the officers' quarters until 11 P.M., and in the corridors during the night.

After lock-up two matrons are appointed alternately to patrol the interior of the prison. The first from 7 P.M. to midnight; the second until unlock in the morning; a third remains on reserve during the night. A male watchman keeps guard on the outside. Two tell-tale clocks are placed in the interior of the prison, and one on the outside, but they are not fully protected from being tampered with; those in the interior of the prison are examined by the deputy matron at unlockings in the morning, and the clock on the outside of the prison by one of the office clerks, but it does not appear that a record is kept of the defaults, or that any superior officer goes round the prison at unexpected hours during the night, in order to test the vigilance of the watch. The head matron, or, in her absence, the deputy matron has, after lockings up, charge of the keys in her private apartment, where they are kept in an iron safe.

My colleague in his report for 1865, called the attention of the Board to the defects in the present system of management in this gaol; but they cannot be sufficiently remedied, as long as the prisoners occupy the buildings, in which they are now temporarily placed. The checks over subordinate officers are inadequate, and no proper discipline can exist without an effective supervision over officers and prisoners, which at present is not possible. I would therefore urge the authorities to complete without delay the alteration of their gaol, and to put an end to the evils, which must continue until the new prison is completed. At the commencement of 1866 arrangements were made for the head matron to have the custody of the hospital keys during the night, but on the 16th May following, the Board of Superintendence at the request of the Medical Officer directed that a duplicate key of the hospital be given to the matron in charge of that building, as it is so very distant from the part of the prison now temporarily used; but when the new prison is occupied this arrangement will be no longer necessary.

Juveniles.

When I made my inspection 2 young girls were in custody, 1 under ten, the other between ten and sixteen years of age; the former notwithstanding her youth, is known to be an inveterate thief; she is now under sentence to a reformatory. Fifty-seven juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1865, 6 of whom were of an age not exceeding ten years, and 1 of these was four times committed during the year. Ten juveniles were twice in custody, 2 three times, and 2 four times. I find, however, that but 3 were committed for trial to Quarter Sessions or Commission; the remainder were summarily dealt with by the magistrates of police; 1 only received the heavy sentence of six months' imprisonment, and 1 of two months. Ten others were imprisoned for one month, the remainder for periods varying from fourteen days to twenty-four hours; 16 were sent to Reformatories. In 1866, 4 juveniles committed were under ten years of age; 12 were recommitted more than once; 1 was nine times recommitted. During the year 9 were sent to Reformatories.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Lunatics.

On my inspection in the present year I found a marked improvement in the condition of the insane confined in the lunatic wards of the gaol, still, however, lunatics, who are violent or with suicidal tendencies have hitherto been strapped down at night in cells without supervision, a practice which would not be tolerated in a regular lunatic asylum; and the inmates are far too much crowded together in the quarters appropriated for their use, but the apartments are very clean and orderly, with adequate good bedding; and evidence is shown that the class and hospital matrons in charge of the insane pay every attention to the patients under their cure, as far as the limited accommodation and the insufficient appliances at their disposal will permit. Only one lunatic died in the gaol during 1866, contrasting strongly with the number of deaths in other gaols, and showing how completely the mortality amongst lunatics, which exists elsewhere in gaols is influenced by the unfavourable circumstances in which this class of prisoners are for the most part placed when committed as "dangerous." I would further add that in proportion as a gaol is placed under a strict discipline, or where the separate system has been adopted, it becomes more unsuited for the treatment of the insane.

The following return shows the numbers of lunatics committed to this prison during the years 1865 and 1866:—

1865.			1866.		
No. in custody on 31st December, 1864,		56	No. in custody on 31st December, 1865,		43
No. committed to 31st December, 1865,		49	No. committed to 31st December, 1866,		55
		105			98
Removed to Asylum,	30		Removed to Asylum,	12	
Discharged,	27		Discharged,	26	
Died,	5		Died,	1	
	—	62		—	39
In custody, 31st December, 1865,		43	In custody, 31st December, 1866,		59
Daily average number confined (1865),		56	Daily average number confined (1866),		54

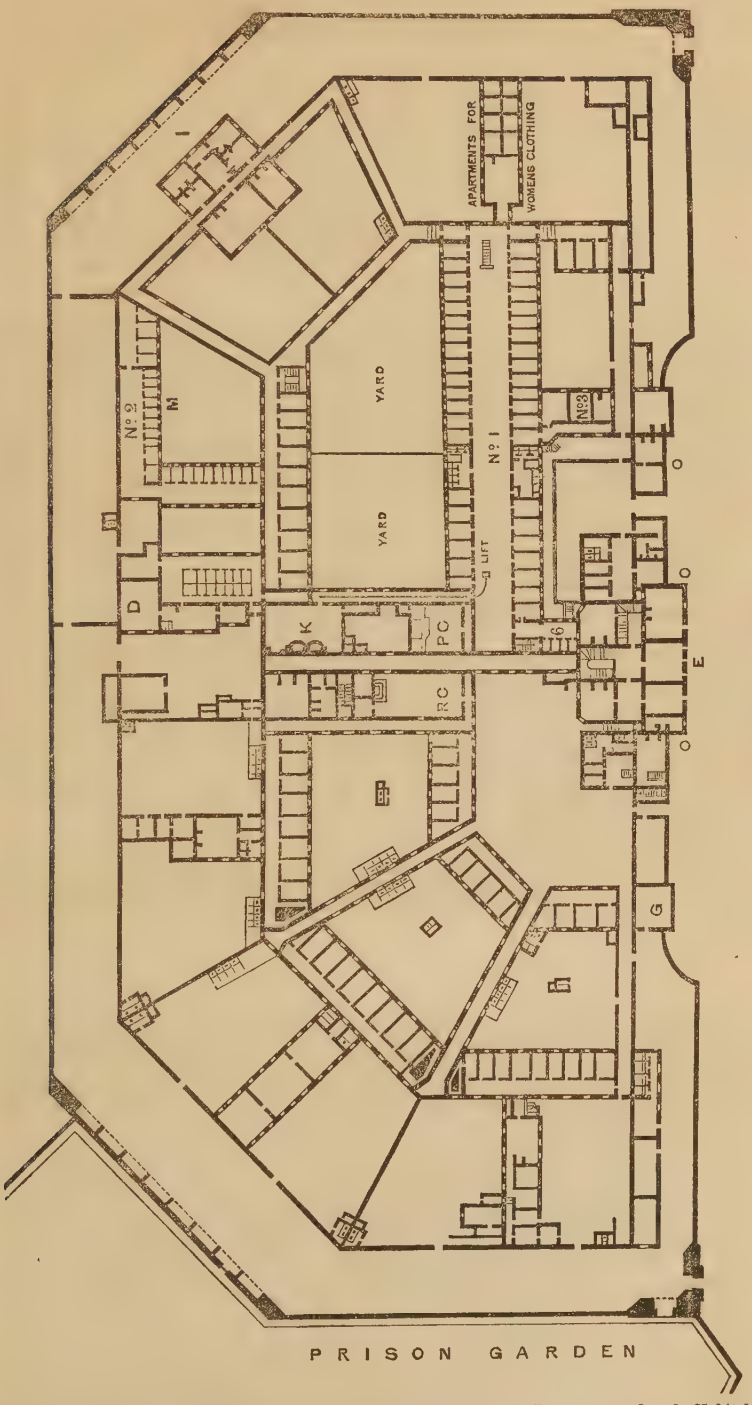
The Board of Superintendence in their report on this gaol observe, page 8:—

"Turning to Grangegorman Prison the average number in 1865 of lunatics was 56, and each of them cost the city £6 6*s.* 7*d.* per annum more in this prison than if they were confined in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, and in the gross £354 8*s.* 8*d.* more in 1865, than if they were maintained in that asylum. The hospital extras in 1865 in Grangegorman Prison cost £370 8*s.* 0½*d.*, at least half of which would have been saved if there were no lunatics confined there."

Accommodation.

Wards,	4	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	12	Store Rooms,	3
Day Rooms,	11	Laundries,	2
Solitary Cells,	2	Drying Room,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	111	Lavatory,	1
		Baths,	5
		Privies,	12
Cells to contain three persons,	2	Water-closets,	2
Sleeping Rooms,	5	Fumigating Room,	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	38	Reception Room,	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	Pumps,	2
Chapels,	1	Well,	1
School Room,	1	Tell-tale Clocks,	3

Ground Plan of Grangegorman Prison.



E, entrance; O O O, officers' quarters and offices; G, guardroom; P C, Protestant chapel; K, kitchen; I, infirmary; No. 1, new criminal prison, containing 126 cells, lavatories, and water-closets; No. 2, new laundries, to accommodate fifty women, mangling and ironing-rooms; D, drying-room; No. 3, new bath-rooms and fumigating apparatus, school-room over these apartments, off second story; R C, Roman Catholic chapel, enlarged to accommodate 200 women; No. 6, new hall.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	385	21	Shifts,	602	45
Sheets, pairs of,	342½	121	Jackets,	450	99
Rugs,	345	54	Petticoats,	503	52
Bed-ticks,	343	9	Aprons,	617	178
Bedsteads,	220	–	Neckerchiefs,	556	290
			Caps,	558	819
			Stockings, pairs of,	79	83
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	316	72

On my inspection I found that part of the building in which the prisoners were confined in sound repair, properly ventilated, very clean, and orderly, considering the temporary arrangements necessarily made during the alterations now in progress. I regret, however, to find that the works in the new building have been for a long time suspended, no workmen having been employed in it for several months previously to my inspection. This is a subject, to which I would particularly call attention, as the delay in the transfer of the prisoners to the new prison is the main cause of the non-enforcement of proper discipline, and many abuses exist for want of supervision, which cannot be grappled with as long as the present temporary arrangements continue. Again, the Protestant church has lain denuded and dismantled for several months, and still no steps appear to have been taken in the matter. This is a very serious inconvenience, and the Chaplain has, as I see by the books, very justly complained of the neglect in providing him with a suitable place for divine worship. I would therefore most earnestly urge the Board and the Commissioners appointed under the Act, not further to delay the necessary arrangements for the completion of the works, which have already been in progress since the year 1864—the presentment for the work having been fiatted at Michaelmas Term 1863.

As this report was passing through press the following report was received from the Chairman of the Commissioners, which explains the cause of delay :—

Office, City Hall, Cork-hill,
Dublin, April 6th, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your letter of April 1st, 1867, I have to state on the part of the Commissioners of Works in Grangegorman Prison, that the works in the original plan and specification were completed early in 1866—previously several additional works and alterations had been suggested with the sanction of the Inspectors-General and obtained the approval of the Lord Lieutenant—some of these works were so interlaced with the original works, that they were of necessity given to the contractor for the original works; hence arose a large claim for works extra the original contract, the final settlement of these extras could not be effected until October, 1866. The Commissioners separated all the additional works approved by the Lord Lieutenant that could be properly separated from the original contract, and advertised for tenders to complete them. On October 27th, 1866, eleven tenders were opened, ranging from £2,698 to £7,268. As the Commissioners had already expended upwards of £10,000 out of the £11,000 advanced to execute the works, they found that they could not accept any of these tenders for want of funds, and in the present state of the city taxation they thought it not advisable to ask for £2,000 more to finish the works. Therefore they resolved to execute so much of the works as will be necessary to fit the New Hall for occupation; with this view they took up the lowest tender, which happened to be sent in by their former contractor Mr. Quin, and selected three items, viz.: Church and Chapel, £658; Tramway, &c., £96; Corridor from kitchen, £135 10*s.*; Total, £889 10*s.*, and gave these items to Mr. Quin to execute; he perfected his bond of security, and is now at work, and is bound to finish on November 1st, 1867. As the net sum in the hands of the Treasurer for the Commissioners amounts only to £882 10*s.* 10*d.*, they applied to the Council and obtained a presentment for £250, making £1,132 10*s.* 10*d.* at their disposal to pay Mr. Quin, and to pay the Architect, Clerk of Works, &c., and to repair some pipes which have been damaged by frost. When

these items shall be completed the Commissioners will hand over the charge of the works, and leave it to the Board of Superintendence to make any additional improvements they may find necessary. DUBLIN DISTRICT.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. BONSALL,
Chairman of the Commissioners of Works.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

I consider that for the security of the prison, two useless doors leading into the upper corridors, over the central entrance, should be built up and two check-gates placed, one on the lower door, the other to protect the side glass door leading into matron's office and visitors' rooms. Railings with gates are also much required to enclose the arches on the stairs, for the purposes of discipline. Other improvements suggest themselves—one, the connexion of the hospital with the main prison by a covered passage, as laid down on the original plan, but which has not been carried out. It is, however, of such importance that the prisoners be immediately placed in a position *where discipline can be enforced*, that I would urge the Board, without waiting for these improvements, to have all the doors and openings between the new building and where the contractor's men are at work temporarily built up, and the cells, the appliances for separation in which are in good order and which are now quite dry, might then be occupied by prisoners.

My colleague, in his report for 1865, observes that only two baths have been prepared for the use of the inmates of the new prison, an amount of accommodation, which will be quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the establishment. Warm baths are peculiarly necessary for the health and cleanliness of persons of the class to which prisoners committed to this gaol belong; and the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act directs that "*All prisoners shall have free access to the baths in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable times;*" I would, therefore, urge that the suggestion of my colleague be adopted, and baths be put up in the compartment adjoining the present bath-room. Formerly, when Grangegorman was occupied by convicts, three baths were placed for their use in this very compartment by Government, but I am informed that they were removed by the Contractor; I consider that they should now be replaced.

The stock of prison clothing, bedding, sheets, and blankets are sufficient for present requirements, and some in store; the supply of water also is now sufficient; and the sewerage is stated to be effective.

The cells in this gaol are artificially heated, and with appliances for partial separation; and nine additional cells have been fitted with bells and plates during the year, but strict separation is only enforced in the class of juveniles, who for the most part are sentenced for short periods.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.		*From 1st January, 1866, to day of Inspection.*	
Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	8
Stoppage of Diet,	9	Stoppage of Diet,	16
Other Punishments,	1	Other Punishments,	5
Total,	10	Total,	29

Of these three were inflicted by magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence. The punishment book is regularly laid before the Board at its meetings.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin. Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Washing,	13	Sewing,	14
Cleaning,	14	Knitting,	1
		Cooking,	4
		Nursing,	14
Total,	27	Total,	33

Summary.

Punitive labour,	27	Untried,	1
Industrial labour,	33	Drunkards,	9
Sick,	7	Infirm,	14
Unemployed,	3		
Lunatics,	60	Total in custody,	156
Attending school,	2		

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1863, . £218 3*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £49 12*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £36 6*s.* 9*d.*

Until the new prison is completed this department cannot be on a satisfactory footing. The arrangement of the stalls in the principal compartment of the wash-house is inconvenient for supervision, and will require alteration when given over by the contractor. I have pointed out the defects to the Local Inspector, and I would recommend that water pipes be not introduced into it until the alteration is made.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	234	191
Average daily number of pupils,	15	13
Number of days on which school was held,	276	277

School-hours.—From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

The school matron was absent on sick leave, when I made my inspection ; and indeed in the present transitional state of the prison the school cannot be actively carried on ; no prisoners above the age of twenty-six years attend the school. The teacher has been trained under the National Board of Education and is well qualified to discharge the duties of her office. The school is placed under the inspection of the Commissioners of National Education, and their Inspector reports :—

The Richmond Penitentiary Female School, has, I regret to say, been closed since the 27th ultimo (March), as the teacher since that date has been discharging the duties of some of the matrons of the prison, who are ill. In so large an establishment, containing over 170 prisoners, and provided with a trained and classed teacher, and with a very suitable school-room, it is surprising that the business of the school should be suspended by the illness of persons unconnected with it. I hope when this matter comes before the Board of Superintendence they will take the necessary steps to have the school re-opened, and will make such arrangements as will prevent it from being closed again. Considering that the persons attending prison schools are generally very ignorant, that their education in early life was neglected, that once they are set at liberty and obliged to work for their bread, they will not have an opportunity of learning to read, write, and make up accounts, I am of opinion that no other class of schools requires more attention from the teachers, managers, and inspectors of the Board. The school accounts have been carefully kept.

The teacher was trained in 1857, classed first division of third class, and was appointed to this school in June, 1862. As the school was not in operation on the occasion of my visit, I had no opportunity of judging of the method pursued by the teacher in conducting it, except what the writing of the prisoners who last attended school, the drawing up of a suitable time table, and the manner of keeping school accounts afforded. So far as these matters are concerned, she appears very well suited for the appointment of schoolmistress.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Of the 32 prisoners whose names were on the school roll at the close of last quarter, 8 were in the first or lowest class, 3 were in second, and 21 in third; and out of an average of 28·2 on rolls for the last 12 months there was only an average of 11 in daily attendance. These averages exhibit a great irregularity of attendance, greater than in the case of ordinary National Schools, and much greater than in the case of the Prison Schools I was in the habit of inspecting. Comparing 11, the number present in school every school-day on the average during the last 12 months, with 172, the number I believe at present in prison, and which is less than the average for the year, it appears that less than 7 per cent. of the prisoners were at school, not every day, but only every day the school was in operation. I need scarcely say that under these circumstances the advantage afforded by the school to the prisoners is very little.

It appears that after the prisoners are admitted they are divided into 10 or 11 classes, such as felons, first committals, recommittals, and that some of these classes are actually excluded from school, and that of the prisoners in the three classes those only that are under 26 years of age, and that have been sentenced to more than a fortnight's imprisonment, are allowed to attend school. Age then and not ignorance determines who are to be placed under instruction. According to this arrangement, a prisoner 27 or 28 years of age, who could barely read and write would be excluded from school, whilst another 24 or 25 years of age, who could read and write well, and cast up accounts, would be admitted to school. The change that here suggests itself is, that those prisoners, irrespective of their ages, who cannot read, write, nor calculate, or who can do these things only very imperfectly, but who are likely to learn, should be allowed to attend school.

Before concluding this Report, I should mention that a new school-room on the separate system has been erected in the new wing of the prison. It is intended to accommodate 29 prisoners, 14 in the front or lower row, and 15 in the back or higher row. The arrangements are so well devised, that, whilst the whole of the prisoners can see the teacher, when at the rostrum, instructing them, not one of them can see another during the time they are under instruction. There are just a few matters connected with the fitting up of the school-room that, in my mind, require to be changed. The rostrum, which is very large, and which will exclude a view of the black board or large map from some of the prisoners in the lower row ought to be made small or entirely removed, and the desks for the prisoners to write on should be made wider.

ED. SHEEHY, District Inspector.

Mr. Sheehy is one of the most experienced Inspectors connected with the Board of National Education; the observations contained in this report, therefore, deserve serious consideration. The arrangements as regards the age of the pupils require revision; the desks for prisoners are too narrow for writing on, and the large rostrum is more suited for a lecture-room than for a school where elementary teaching is carried on. The new school-room, with the alteration suggested, and when properly fitted up, will be one of the best in any county gaol in the kingdom.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, with ¾ pint of new milk, for prisoners sentenced for more than one month. One pint gruel in lieu of milk to each prisoner sentenced to one month and under.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 6¼*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 9*d.*; meat, beef, per lb., 6⅞*d.*; mutton, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., at market prices; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; candles, per doz. lbs., 5*s.* 9*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

The milk supplied to this gaol is occasionally of inferior quality. The Chaplains in their reports, which are in the approved form, state it as sometimes *thin*, *poor*, or *sour*, but the bread is generally of good quality; no complaint was made to me by any of the prisoners in custody.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1863, . 2·88*d.* | 1864, . 2·7*d.* | 1865, . 2·4*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, Matron, Chaplains, and Medical Officers are provided with journals, and the different books and registries of discipline and finance appear to be well and carefully kept. One matron and two male clerks are employed in the office. I regret to find male officers employed in keep-

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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ing the records of the discipline department of the office. In the best managed female prisons the steward's office is separate; in it only male officers are employed, who keep the accounts of the prison, and contractors are dealt with by them; but the registries of discipline are altogether in the hands of female officers. I do not, however, suggest any change in this department until after the new prison is occupied.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1863, . £6,041 4*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £5,841 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £6,221 19*s.* 6½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1863, . £26 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £27 8*s.* 5½*d.* | 1865, . £29 18*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1863, ...	516	16	4	1865, ...	429	19	9
1864, ...	452	8	11	1866 (half-year), . .	178	3	1

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Extern Officers.			
Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, ...	150	0	0
Rev. Wm. Maturin, Protestant Chaplain, ...	50	0	0
Rev. John J. Black, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	33	6	8
Rev. James Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	100	0	0
Auley Banon, Physician, .	125	0	0
Humphry Minchin, Surgeon,	100	0	0
Female Intern Officers.			
Mary C. O'Carroll, Head Matron, ...	200	0	0
Eliza Crotty, Deputy Matron,	80	0	0
Alicia Keshan, Store do., .	60	0	0
Eliza Dillon, Hospital do., .	60	0	0
Mary E. Carey, Court Attendant, do., . .	50	0	0
Margaret Sinnott,* Kitchen do., ...	48	0	0
Frances Moran, Laundry do.,	48	0	0
Eliza Murphy (No. 1), Matron of Untried, . .	48	0	0
Mary J. Larkin, School do.,	40	0	0
Maria Hitchcock, Matron of Lunatics, ...	50	0	0
Eliza Conry, do. do., .	40	0	0
1st Class Matrons. Anne O'Brien, . .	40	0	0
1st Class Matrons. Emily Yeates, . .	40	0	0
1st Class Matrons. Mary B. Lardner, .	40	0	0
1st Class Matrons. Eliza Murphy (No. 2), Reception Matron, .	40	0	0
1st Class Matrons. Teresa Mitchell,* .	30	0	0
1st Class Matrons. Susanna Lambe,* .	40	0	0
2nd Class Matrons. Jane T. Wiseman, .	30	0	0
2nd Class Matrons. Eliza Sullivan, . .	30	0	0
2nd Class Matrons. Maria Brice, . .	30	0	0
2nd Class Matrons. Margaret M'Donnell, .	30	0	0
Mary A. Jackson, Night Matron, ...	30	0	0
Frances Cooper,* do., .	30	0	0
Mary Reynolds, Servant, .	15	0	0
Jane Murtha, do., .	15	0	0
Catherine Reynolds, do., .	15	0	0
Male Intern Officers.			
Lorenzo Lyons, Register, &c.,	110	0	0
Michael Meagher, Assistant Clerk, ...	52	0	0
John Connor, Hall Porter, .	56	0	0
Edward Ternan,* Gatekeeper, ...	60	0	0
Bernard Kearns,* Guardsman,	40	0	0
Joseph Coffey, do, .	40	0	0
Patrick M'Carthy, Watchman, ...	40	0	0

[Officers marked thus * are non-resident intern officers.]

* I find, on reference to former Reports of Inspectors-General, and from documents placed in my hands since this Report was in type, by Mrs. Rawlins, late head matron of the gaol, that it was always the intention of the founders of this female prison, that it should be exclusively managed by women. In September, 1836, at the instance of Lord Morpeth, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mrs. Fry selected, for her zeal and ability in the management of prisoners, Mrs. Marian Rawlins from amongst the officers of Coldbath Fields Prison, London, as especially suited to take charge of a female prison in Dublin, and she was accordingly transferred to Grangegorman Prison in that year. I learn from the Report of Mr. Long, Inspector-General of prisons in 1849, that "*it was* (he believed) *fully understood at the time when the Penitentiary was first established that the entire management of the prisoners should devolve upon females only. As, however, it is strictly laid down in the Prison Act that it shall not be lawful for a woman to be keeper of a prison, the institution was placed under the charge of a Governor, whose duties, never completely defined, were always in collision with those of the actual superintendent, who was called head matron.*" The details of the manner in which the plan was to be carried out, were intrusted to Mrs.

The salaries of officers, their rations and clothing, amounted in 1865 to £2,804 11*s.* 0*d.*, and in 1866 to £2,788 10*s.* 11*d.*, in addition to which the value of apartments, gaslight, washing, &c., is estimated at £541 10*s.*

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City of Dublin Female Penitentiary Grangegorman.

Vacancies.

Miss Mary Colgan, 1st Class Matron, superannuated, succeeded by Miss Mary B. Lardner, promoted from 2nd Class; Miss Eliza Sullivan, Night Matron, promoted 2nd Class Matron, vice Miss Mary B. Lardner, promoted 1st Class Matron; Miss Mary A. Jackson appointed Night Matron, vice Miss Eliza Sullivan, promoted 2nd Class Matron; Mrs. Jane Miles, Storekeeper, died, succeeded by Miss Alicia Keshan, 1st Class Matron; Mrs. Frances Cooper appointed Night Matron, vice Miss Margaret M'Donnell, Night Matron, promoted 2nd Class Matron; Thomas Coogan, Guardsman, superannuated, succeeded by Joseph Coffey, Messenger, promoted Guardsman and Messenger, both offices amalgamated; Patrick

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Rawlins, who, under the direction of Mrs. Fry, and according to her suggestions, framed the establishment as far as possible to meet the circumstances of the case. As the opinions of Mrs. Fry on the management of female prisoners are of great value, I have selected, for insertion here, the two following out of her letters to Mrs. Rawlins, written in 1837 on the formation of this prison:—

"Upton, 3, 15, 1837.

"DEAR FRIEND,—I have received thy letter, and think very great care and prudence needful in the case. Major Palmer wrote to me sometime ago to say that, in consequence of some Act of Parliament, the house steward must take the *name* of Governor, or Gaoler. To this I could say nothing, as it appeared unavoidable; but I consider if this person has anything to do with visiting the women under their punishments, or with the female officers, our wished-for arrangement of a perfect Female Prison, governed by female officers, is at an end. I think the fewer male officers the better. I will endeavour to state the duties of the steward. I entirely think he would have enough to do if he kept all the accounts, kept the stores, superintended the few male officers, and was ready to be called on to aid in case of any great difficulty. I see no occasion for any clerk, in which case the house steward might have some addition to his present salary.

"I should at once write to my friend, Major Palmer, upon the subject, but I am fearful lest he should not like my receiving the information through thyself; but as he must know that we freely communicate upon the subject, I have no objection to thy telling him my views. I am likely to be with Lord Morpeth next week upon some other business, and I then mean fully to consult him upon the subject; but if either Major Palmer or thyself would like to consult me further upon the subject, the sooner you do it the better, although I think no answer can come to this letter previous to my seeing Lord Morpeth.

"I am quite surprised so many male officers are appointed, it appears to me such a pity to add to the burden and expense of the establishment.

"I am very anxious that your arrangements may not be fixed until I hear from you again, either from thyself, or one of the ladies, or Major Palmer; for much as I desire not improperly to come forward in this or any other matter, yet I think, for the cause sake, I must do my endeavour to have the experiment tried of a *real* Female Prison.

(Signed) "Thy friend,

"ELIZABETH FRY."

"DEAR FRIEND,—I much like the plan of a month's quiet before things are fixed, but I do not like the house-steward inspecting twice a week; I think it makes him a Governor. I believe from what I know it will not prove his interest to interfere in anything that is not *absolutely his duty to attend to.* My interview with Lord Morpeth quite confirms this view. I mean thoroughly and quietly to consider the subject, and let thee know the result; in the meantime let me know everything—it is of peculiar importance in this state of the prison. I also advise thy consulting the ladies as much as possible, and I hope they will begin their visits without delay.

"Lord Morpeth is very kind, and I think much interested in the subject.

"I remain, with regard, thy friend,

"ELIZABETH FRY."

"MARIAN RAWLINS,
"Superintendent Matron,
"Female Prison, Dublin."

The defect in the law, and other circumstances, prevented Mrs. Fry's views from being fully carried out in this prison, but afterwards they were adopted in their entirety, when Mountjoy Female Prison was established, and with the greatest success. In the English Government Female Prison, also, and in those on the Continent, the principle is likewise recognised; and I earnestly hope that, in future legislation on the subject of county prisons, it will never be departed from, and that the first rule annexed to the 109th sect. of Prisons Act will be repealed. I would further add that my experience teaches me that not only should prisoners be exclusively managed by officers of their own sex, but likewise the buildings in which they are confined should be altogether separate.

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Duffy, Assistant Clerk, transferred to Richmond Bridewell, succeeded by Michael Meagher, Assistant Chief Warder, transferred from Richmond Bridewell; Mrs. Mary Coleman, Kitchen Matron, superannuated, succeeded by Mrs. Margaret Sinnott, 1st Class Matron; Mrs. Teresa Mitchell, 2nd Class Matron, promoted 1st Class Matron, vice Miss Alicia Keshan, promoted Storekeeper; Mrs. Susanna Lambe, 2nd Class Matron, promoted 1st Class Matron, vice Mrs. Margaret Sinnott, promoted Kitchen Matron.

From a return furnished to the Prisons Office in January, 1866, it appears that Mrs. Eliza Kennedy, the matron in charge of lunatics, who retired from active service in the prison on the 1st December, 1865, and whose superannuation allowance was fiated by the Judge at Michaelmas Term, 1866, received her full salary up to the 31st December, 1866, notwithstanding that her successor was appointed at the same salary on the 1st December, 1865; Miss Mary Colgan, first class matron, who retired in April, 1866; Mrs. Mary Coleman, kitchen matron, who retired, in August, 1866, and Thomas Wogan, guardsman, who retired in May, 1866, all received their full salaries up to 31st December, 1866, although their superannuation allowances were fiated by the Judge on the same occasion in November, 1866, and their places filled up as the periods of their respective retirements from the service. As I apprehend that this is irregular, I feel it my duty to call attention to the fact.*

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865.	From 1st Jan., 1866, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	210	365
Chaplain, Established Church,	165	156
Presbyterian Chaplain,	98	138
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	404	418
Physician,	159	151
Surgeon,	227	207

Hospitals.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866. (To day of Inspection.)
No. of prisoners in hospital,	340	266	258	225
No. of days therein,	4,290	8,869	3,135	8,030
Average daily number,	12	24	26	32
No. of deaths,	3	9	7	2
Cost of medicine,	£80	£80	£80	£80

There is an excellent hospital attached to this gaol, containing wards for different classes of prisoners with suitable appliances. The exercising ground for invalids is too confined, and some seats are required in it. The hospital matron is stated to be very attentive to her duties, and only two deaths occurred in the gaol in 1866, one of a lunatic, the other of a young woman from phthisis. Considering the number of lunatics in the gaol, and the class of females who are generally committed here, this small mortality proves not alone that the Medical Officers have treated the prisoners under their care with skill and judgment, but also that the subordinates in the hospital have likewise been attentive to the sick under their charge in the prison.

The following is the report of the Medical Officers of the sanitary condition of the gaol:—

Grangegorman Prison,
8th January, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—We are happy to be able to report that the sanitary condition of this prison during the past year has been very satisfactory. This immunity from unhealthiness among the inmates is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the strict and careful attention which we have always found to be paid to cleanliness, ventilation, and other sanitary precautions, not only in the hospital, but generally throughout the prison.

* I have been informed since this report was in type, that it having been now ascertained that the Town Council have the power to superannuate prison officers at any period of the year, the irregularity to which I have referred will not again be repeated.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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No epidemic disease has occurred within the year, if we may except some few cases of choleraic diarrhœa in the later months. Some of these were very severe, but they all yielded readily to treatment. The tendency to a more general diffusion of disorders of this kind appears to have been successfully obviated by the timely adoption of some modifications in the prison dietary. This measure, suggested by the Medical Officers early in August, in anticipation of a visitation of cholera, was carried into immediate effect by an order of the Board, and we are happy to find that it has been attended with a very satisfactory result.

It is much to be regretted that the number of lunatics confined in this prison continues to range very high. In the treatment of this class, which has occupied much of our anxious attention, our efforts have been most efficiently assisted by the kind and gentle bearing of the lunacy and the hospital matrons, as well as the intelligence of these officers in the management of that unhappy class of sufferers.

Only two deaths took place during the year; one of these was an aged lunatic, who had suffered for a long time from disease of the brain; the other of a young woman committed to this prison in the last stage of consumption.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
A. BANON, Physician.
H. MINCHIN, Surgeon.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Board of Superintendence.

This prison is governed by the same Board of Superintendence as the city gaol for males at Richmond Bridewell. They meet regularly every fortnight at either prison or in the City Hall.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

Mr. Gavin, Local Inspector of the City Prisons, having been superannuated by the Town Council, he necessarily vacated his office as Governor of Grangegorman Prison. Mr. Philpots, the Deputy-Governor of Richmond Bridewell, has been temporarily appointed, pending legislation on the subject, to perform the duties of Governor of the gaol in his place. Since his appointment he has zealously endeavoured to assist Dr. Ryan, the Local Inspector, in the correction of the defects in the present system of prison management in this gaol. Dr. Ryan who was for many years a member of the Board of Superintendence, and understands the duties of his office, is now exerting himself to have the new building at once occupied by prisoners, as pointed out at page 511 of this report, and the covered passage to the hospital completed, as originally intended. I strongly urge the Board to have his suggestions carried into effect; and I have no doubt that this prison will then be placed on a proper footing, and that discipline over officers and prisoners will there be actively enforced.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, AT DUBLIN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 28TH AND 29TH DECEMBER, 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1865,	30	2	32
Committals from 1st January to 29th December, 1866,	252	28	280
	282	30	312
Discharged from 1st January to 29th December, 1866,	256	23	279
Prisoners in custody on 29th December, 1866,	26	7	33
Highest number in custody from 1st Jan. to 29th Dec., 1866,	43	7	50
Lowest number in custody for like period,	24	5	29
Highest number of females in custody for like period,	–	8	–
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	–	2	–
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 26th Oct., 1865,	32	2	34
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 29th Dec., 1866,	32	6	38
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	18	5	23
Pauper prisoners in custody on 26th October, 1865,	10	3	13
Pauper prisoners in custody on 29th December, 1866,	17	5	22

Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 29th December, 1866.

Class.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent,	2	–	2			
In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent,	3	–	3			
In unfurnished free rooms, under remand,	1	–	1			
				6	–	6
2.—In furnished common halls,	1	2	3			
In unfurnished common halls,	2	–	2			
				3	2	5
3.—In pauper building,	10	5	15			
In Hospital (paupers),	7	–	7			
				17	5	22
Total in custody on day of Inspection,				26	7	33

Prisoners in Punishment Cells from 1st January, 1866, *to 29th December*, 1866.

Date.	Names.	Class.	Offence.	Punishment. Hours.
Feb. 26,	M. H.	Pauper,	Drunk, and assaulting a Board of Works tradesman,	8½
April 13,	,,	,,	Drunk, and threatening another prisoner,	12
,, 17,	E. W.	,,	Drunk and disorderly,	11½
May 8,	M. H.	,,	Drunk, and assaulting a visitor,	15
,, 9,	T. L. T.	R. R.	Abusive language to another prisoner, and threatening him,	7
,, 28,	M. H.	Pauper,	Disorderly, and abusive language to another prisoner,	24
July 23,	E. W.	,,	Drunk, breaking windows, and assaulting the Marshal,	24
,, ,,	A. M. M.	,,	Assisting the above, and assaulting Deputy Marshal and other officers,	24
Oct. 10,	M. H.	,,	Drunk, and abusing the Policeman on Duty,	10½
Nov. 28,	E. H.	,,	Violently assaulting another female prisoner, and cutting off her "chignon" with a scissors,	6¾

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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Table showing number of prisoners in custody on days of inspection, and the average number of prisoners in the gaol during the last eight years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Number of all classes in custody on day of inspection, . .	46	36	40	48	38	31	25	33
Number of Pauper Debtors in custody on ditto, . . .	—	—	22	22	25	15	13	22
Average number in custody during the year, . . .	44	43	44	48	52	39	34	38
Average number of Pauper Debtors ditto, . . .	25	30	22	21	29	20	19	23

Number of Visitors excluded for trying to bring in drink concealed on their persons.

Males, . . 27 | Females, . . 12

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfeild, Marshal, ...	742	8	8
Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal, ...	170	0	0
James Houston, Storekeeper, and in charge of pauper building, .	100	0	0
William Semple, Hatchman, ...	52	0	0
Thomas Henderson, do., ...	52	0	0
Henry Lilburne, do., ...	52	0	0
John O'Shea, Messenger, ...	40	0	0
Francis Pallin, Night Watchman, ...	40	0	0
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron, ...	31	10	0

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coal yearly for his office, and the Deputy-Marshal 10 tons for his house use. The storekeeper in charge of pauper department, the matron, the watchman for the guard-room, and the hatchman for their sleeping-room, receive each 5 tons yearly. There is a further allowance of 1½lbs. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and ½lb. in summer half-year to the resident hatchman. Subordinate male officers are supplied with one suit of uniform yearly. In future an additional pair of trowsers every two years will be supplied to them.

Non-resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector, ...	180	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain, ...	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	36	18	5
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	60	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician, ...	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary, ...	30	0	0

Non-resident Officers' Visits from 1st January, 1866, to 29th December, 1866.

Local Inspector, . .	126	R. C. Chaplain, . .	113
Protestant Chaplain, .	104	Surgeon and Physician, .	165
Presbyterian Chaplain, .	97		

Prison Servants and Salaries.

	Yearly Salary.
Anne Motherwell, Female Searcher, ...	£27 0 0
Mary Murphy, Servant, ...	21 0 0
Catherine Hickey, do., ...	21 0 0
Anne Hackett, do., ...	21 0 0
Eleanor Moran, do., ...	21 0 0
Eliza Connolly, do., ...	21 0 0
Anne Finnegan do., ...	21 0 0

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These servants are paid at the rates of £2 5*s.* and £1 15*s.* per month. They do not sleep in the prison, but come at unlock in the morning, and remain on duty during the day.

Since last report the following changes have taken place in the staff:—Hatchman Luke Reilly dismissed, and Messenger Henry Lilburne appointed hatchman in his place; John O'Shea appointed messenger, vice Lilburne promoted; Night Watchman Peter Breen resigned, and Francis Palin appointed to the office. The salaries of night watchman and messenger have been increased from £35 to £40 per year.

In the upper yard there are 37 rooms, 3 of which are occupied by the storekeeper, who resides in the prison, and 1 by the messenger—this room is furnished by the Government. One of the lower is appropriated as a kitchen for the prison servants; 5 rooms are occupied by prisoners paying 2*s.* 6*d.* per week each as rent; and 1 room is occupied by a prisoner under remand, who pays no rent. At present there are only 2 prisoners in this yard using the Government furniture, for which they pay 5*s.* 6*d.* per week each, including attendance—26 rooms being thus left vacant and available for first-class debtors, 6 of which are small inner rooms, accessible only through the outer rooms.

In the lower yard there are 4 common hall rooms, 2 of which are furnished by the Government, and contain four beds each. In these rooms there is at present but 1 male prisoner, paying 4*s.* a week for furniture and attendance. One room is occupied by 2 male prisoners, who supplied their own furniture, and 1 is set apart for female visiters to pauper prisoners. The pauper building consists of 6 rooms, 1 of which is allocated as a store-room for this department; 1 has been fitted up as a kitchen; the remainder are furnished to accommodate 6 males each; one room is unoccupied; and there are 10 male prisoners in the other 3 rooms.

The hospital department, or letter E, consists of 5 rooms, 2 of which are occupied by hospital patients, and 2 by the matron and her family; the other is a store-room for spare bedding, furniture, &c., belonging to the upper yard.

Letter F, the female ward, consists of 6 small rooms, 1 of which is the dispensary, having a door leading to the hospital; 1 is furnished as a common hall, in which there are 2 female prisoners, paying 4*s.* a week each for furniture and attendance; 2 rooms are occupied by 5 female pauper prisoners, and the remainder are vacant.

Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners.

Each pauper prisoner receives for breakfast ½lb. of meal made into stirabout, and 1lb. of best quality bread for dinner, together with 1½ pints of new milk daily; 1lb. of best white bread is allowed in lieu of stirabout, when ordered by the medical officer.

A female pauper prisoner named Catherine Hunt effected her escape from this prison on the 7th September, 1866. The circumstances of the escape were fully investigated by me on oath, when it was shown that although the hatchmen at the gate were guilty of great negligence in passing visiters in and out of the Marshalsea on the day in question, nevertheless, there was no reason to suppose that any of the prison officers connived in the least at the escape.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

January 16, 1867.

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The health of the prison may be considered very good, no case of serious illness being at present in it; but slight attacks of bronchitis have lately been prevalent.

During the past year no one in the prison suffered from cholera, nor from any other contagious disease. Only 1 death occurred since last report—made October 31st, 1865. The deceased was but a short time in confinement, and was labouring, when committed, under asthma, bronchitis, and dropsy. He died in the hospital of the prison in February, 1866. Very many of the prisoners, when admitted, are in a bad state of health, the effect of age, anxiety, privations, or intemperance, so that there is always a succession of invalids to fill the hospital; but the greater number of these persons improve in health during their confinement, and leave the prison better than they were on admission.

CHARLES BENSON, M.D. and F.R.C.S.I.

42, Fitzwilliam-square.

On the 22nd August, 1866, J. M. was detected by the police constable on duty at the prison in the act of throwing a bladder containing whiskey over the Marshalsea wall. He was brought before the magistrates of the Head Police Office, who fined him £2 for the offence, and in default he was committed to Richmond Bridewell for one week. Since that period no attempt of a similar nature has been made.

During the past year the Marshalsea buildings have been kept in fair repair. I found them on the day of inspection clean and orderly. The flooring and other parts of the woodwork, which from age constantly show symptoms of decay, have been replaced by new work in spots, according as required. The hospital chimney, however, when the wind is in certain points, still gives much annoyance by smoking to a degree that renders one part of the building at such times almost uninhabitable. It has also been found necessary to open for ventilation, two windows which look into the middle prison yard in the apartments of the store-keeper. A racket-court for master debtors has been prepared in the upper yard, next Croker's-lane, but it has not yet been completed. Baths, water-closets and urinals, have been put up next the old racket-court for paupers and the occupants of the common hall, in the lower yard. These would facilitate a partial separation of master and pauper debtors; but such separation can never be complete, in consequence of the very imperfect construction of the prison buildings. For the same reason the separation of the inmates of different sexes, as required by the Prisons Act, is altogether unattainable, and likewise the exercising ground allotted for the use of female debtors is damp, unwholesome, and of a northern aspect, impervious to the rays of the sun.

The prison during the past year has been for the most part fairly supplied with water from the Corporation pipes; but occasionally, during the dry weather of last summer, complaints were made that the quantity furnished was scanty. The sewerage is now good, and the lodgment of water in the lower yard after rain, mentioned in a former report, has altogether disappeared.

The Government furniture of the Marshalsea has been well cared during the year, and a sufficient stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and utensils has been kept in the prison.

When I made my inspection I questioned individually all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made by any. The quality of the food for prison use was satisfactory.

A yard in Marshalsea-lane, opposite the prison, formerly occupied by a horse-keeper, has latterly come into the possession of a dealer in pigs and cows freshly calved. The annoyance caused by the cries of these animals during the night, and the effluvia from large heaps of their manure kept in the yard, has been much complained of. The Local Inspector has, however, brought the matter officially before the Sanitary

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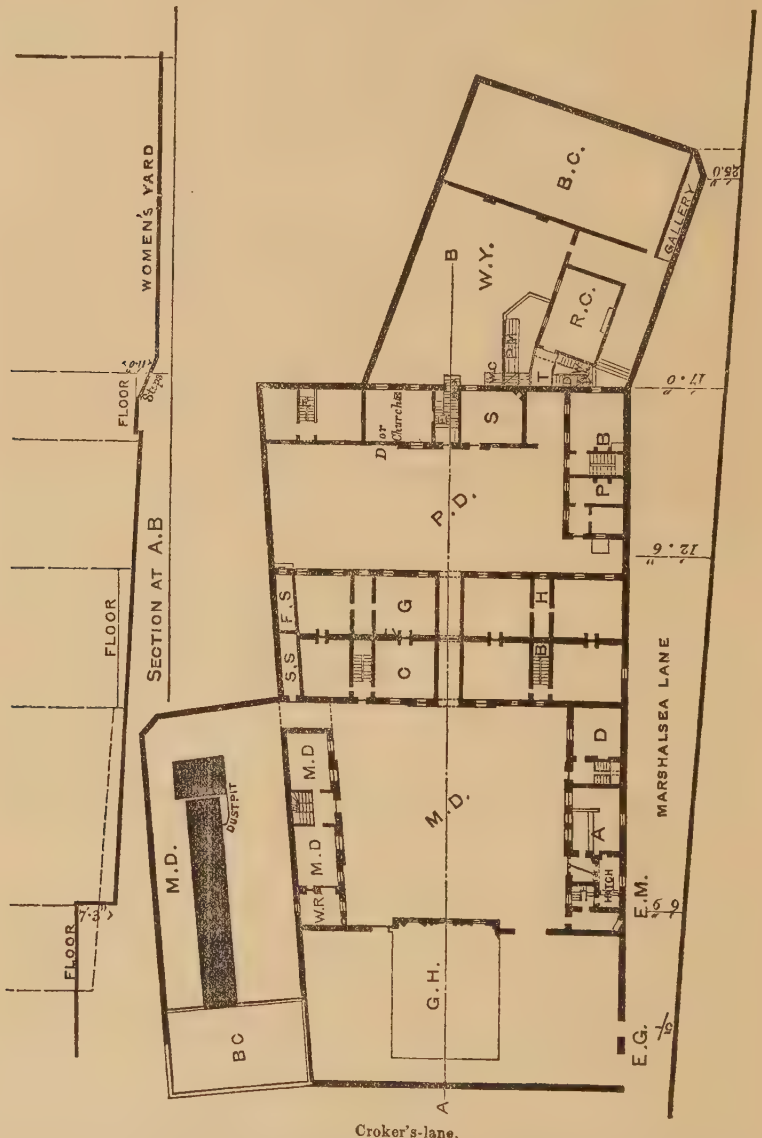
Committee of the Town Council, and it is hoped that steps will be taken to have the nuisance abated.

Ground Plan of the Prison.



GH, Governor's house; EG, entrance to ditto; EM, entrance to prison hatch; MD, yards for master debtors; PD, ditto for paupers; BC, ball-courts; RC, Roman Catholic chapel; SS, stores; WR, watchman's room.

Notwithstanding that the conviction and punishment already referred to of the person who endeavoured to convey spirits into the prison, by throwing it over the wall in a bladder, has deterred others from attempting its introduction in that manner, intoxicating drinks still find their

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way into the Marshalsea, and the large number of punishments of prisoners for drunkenness in 1866 shows that other methods have been resorted to by the inmates to obtain a supply. By reference to the preceding tables, it will also be seen that an unusually large number of visiters have been excluded, according to the prison rule, for endeavouring to introduce into the Marshalsea spirits concealed on their persons.

In conclusion, I have to repeat the opinion expressed by my colleague and myself in the reports on this prison in former years, that the law with regard to debtor and creditor, and persons committed for contempt, is defective, and requires revision. Hardships to individuals in some cases, and in others, gross abuses, as regards the operation of the law, have come occasionally under my notice on my inspection of the different gaols throughout the kingdom. I have met pauper debtors—small shopkeepers and tradesmen—in the gaol, without pecuniary means even to file their schedules, their business ruined, and their families driven into the workhouse, while the persons who defrauded them of their property lived in the same gaol as master debtors, or had gone out on bail and afterwards taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act. In other cases persons get themselves arrested for fictitious debts, and live for years in Debtors' prisons throughout the country, either as paupers altogether at the cost of the rates, or as master debtors, without having to pay for rent, fuel, gaslight, medical attendance, or hospital appliances. Some of these abuses, I understand, do not exist in England, and it is earnestly to be desired that Parliament will apply a remedy to the evil.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

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